ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 02487 1896

GENEALOGY
977.101
R39BA

A

CENTENNIAL BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

RICHLAND COUNTY

OHIO

Gc
977.101
R39ba

ILLUSTRATED

A. J. BAUGHMAN, EDITOR.

CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.
1901

PREFACE.

414972

UT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Believing this to be the fact, there is no necessity of advancing any further reason for the compilation of such a work as this, if reliable history is to be the ultimate object.

The section of Ohio embraced by this volume has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the State, and even the nation, for a century. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "the true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of States are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence scarcely perceived until manifestly declared by results. That nation is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women; and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon methods as upon that normal development from the deep resources of which proceeds all that is precious and permamanent in life. But such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out as a logical result.

The elements of success in life consist in both innate capacity and determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain in the outcome. The study of a successful life, therefore, serves both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity. As an important lesson in this connection we may appropriately

quote Longfellow, who said: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while we judge others by what they have already done." A faithful personal history is an illustration of the truth of this observation.

In this biographical history the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task. In the collection of the material there has been a constant aim to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of the counties have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here, it is true, have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathy of those concerned or the inability of the compilers to secure the information necessary for a symmetrical sketch; but even more pains have been taken to secure accuracy than were promised in the prospectus. Works of this nature, therefore, are more reliable and complete than are the "standard" histories of a country.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INDEX.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

THE PIONEERS 9
Captain Thomas Armstrong 14
Captain Pipe 14
GREENTOWN AND THE WAR OF 1812 15
The Killing of Tom Lyons 17
FIRST SETTLEMENT AGAIN 19
INDIAN CIVILIZATION 23
EARLY DAY MUSTERS 26
PIONEER GATHERINGS 29
THE HEROES OF '76 31
OF GREAT PROWESS 34
PLACES OF INTEREST 36
The Robinson Castle 40
Caves and Caverns 43
Moody's Hill 45
Ancient Earth-Works 45
Hemlock Falls 48
Uncle Jonas' Lake 48
Spooks' Hollow 50
Facts versus Fiction 55
Miscellaneous 53
UNDERGROUND RAILROADS 55
RICHLAND COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR 57
MURDER MYSTERIES 59
TOWNS AND VILLAGES 62
Helltown and Greentown 66
POTATO REGION 67
RICHLAND COUNTY'S PLACE IN THE GALAXY OF OHIO POETS 68
THE MANSFIELD LYCEUM 71
A HUNDRED YEARS 72
OUR ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD 74
ASHLAND COUNTY 77
GREENTOWN 78
THE ZIMMER MASSACRE 84
The Fatal Return 88
THE COPUS MASSACRE 89
MONUMENTS REARED 93
THE BLACK FORK SETTLEMENT 96
PIONEER INCIDENTS 97
TWO BATTLE OF COWPENS 97
LYONS' FALLS 100
ANCIENT MOUNDS 102
CONCLUSION 102

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Abbott, Frank A., 655
Aby, Byron J., 585
Aby, Solomon W., 362
Ackerman, John C., 556
Ackerman, William, 609
Albertson, Butler, 116
Albertson, William K., 116
Albach, W. H., 572
Alvord, Harrison M., 616
Andrews, Samuel, 557
Andrews, Thomas B., 551
Appl gate, John, 650
Arehart, Christopher C., 512
Arter, Sarah Jane, 614
Ashbaugh, Ellzy A., 195
Au, Christopher, 424
Avery, Curtis L., 184
Avery, Rufus L., 185

Backensto, Henry, 196
Bailey & Walters, 163
Balliett, James M., 382
Barnes, Ross R., 661
Barr, Samuel, 374
Barton, J. Anderson, 696
Baughman, Abraham J., 528
Portrait, 30
Baughman, Elizabeth C., 536
Beam, Henry, 215
Beaver, Harry H., 162
Bell, David, 135
Bell, Thomas M., 549
Benedict, Abraham, 419
Berno, Edward, 493
Berry, Adam, 550
Berry, Benjamin, 543
Bloom, Samuel S., 203
Boals, Frank L., 325
Boals, James F., 432
Boals, Sarah J., 366
Bonham, William, 452
Bricker, Riley P., 401
Brinkerhoff, Roeliff, 105
Brook, William, 634
Brown, Huntington, 144
Brucker, Lewis, 504
Brumfield, Charles, 547
Burkholder, John H., 376
Burneson, Andrew, 472
Burns, Barnabas, 406
Bushey, Abraham, 384
Bushnell, Martin B., 687

Cahall, John, 383
Calhoon, Alexander, 526
Calhoon, Noble, 525
Cappeller, William S., 136
Chamberlain, James L., 234
Chamberlain, Josiah, 645
Chapman, John (Johnny Appleseed), 570
Charles, George W., 117
Clark, Samuel C., 497
Cline, Frank M., 663
Close, Erastus S., 284
Clowes, J. Q. A., 222
Cobban, James, 393
Cockley, David L., 319
Cole, John, 327
Colwell, Samuel J., 440
Cook, Carter L., 399
Cook, James H., 520
Corbett, John, 295
Cowan, Mrs. L. R., 464
Cox, George and Hannah, 413
Craig, J. Harvey, 280
Crall, David, 356
Crall, John, 693
Crawford, John, 147
Crum, Michael, 439
Culler, John F., 209
Culler, Martin L., 694
Cummings, Seth G., 206
Cunningham, James, 608

Darling, John, 531
Darling, John M., 672
Darling, Marion M., 353
Darling, Robert, 692
Davidson, Peter, 514
Davis, Mack H., 479
Dawson, John W., 307
De Camp, Moses, 150
De Lancy, Jacob, 363
Dick, George G., 603
Dickerson, Mahlon, 124
Dickerson, Thomas, 431
Dill, John J., 547
Dill, Thomas T., 371
Dittenhoefer, Mortimer A., 515
Ditwiler, John, 524
Doty, Duane M., 477
Douglass, Augustus A., 286
Douglass, Michael E., 529
Douglass, Silas M., 267

Eastman, Newton R., 166
Eckert-Lawrence, Ida, 70
Ellis, Sidney, 637
Elston, William H., 517
Evarts, Solomon, 435
Ewing, George M., 288

Farber, Olin M., 552
Ferguson, James G., 277
Ferguson, Samuel, 276
Ferrell, Austin M., 629
First, James M., 170
Fisher, Joseph, 589
Fitting, Frederick M., 138
France, Enoch H., 227
Francis, David R., 540
Fraser, Alexander, 223
Frederick, P. W., 214
Freer, Harvey, 598
Freeze, John J., 612

French, Charles W., 664
Fullton, J. H., 475

Gans, Mary C., 332
Garber, Jehu L., 255
Geddes, George W., 263
Portrait, 76
Gerhart, John F., 430
Gilger, John, 574
Goodman, Guy T., 296
Gorham, Samuel R., 5 8
Gorham, William H., 235
Grosscup, Charles G., 278
Guthrie, Amberson W., 179
Guthrie, Nathaniel, 486

Hafer, John W., 318
Hale, John, 385
Hall, Thomas, 247
Hamblin, William B , 618
Hammon, Thomas, 256
Hancock, Robert G., 344
Haverfield, Joseph, 265
Haycox, Arthur J., 692
Hazlett, Robert W., 621
Henry, Joseph P., 224
Herring, James H. 386
Hersh, Newton, 118
Hess, Isaac, 416
Hildebrant, Hiram W., 297
Hill, Jacob G., 269
Hines, Clark B., 438
Hofman, George W., 461
Hogan, Michael, 510
Holtz, Samuel S., 304
Homer, Barnet, 686
Hoover, Gideon E., 339
Hopp, Francis J., 198
Hout, Clayton B., 349
Hout, George, 350
Hout, Peter, 368
Hubbs, Oscar A., 270
Huber, Charles H., 443
Hughes, Robert, 129
Humbert, Albert W., 658
Humbert, Levi H., 639
Hunter, Amos, 602
Hunter, Joseph M., 470
Hunter, Robert, 306
Huston, Charles H., 322

Iler, John, 511

Jesson, William, 502

Kallmerten, Arnold, 392
Kaylor, Henry H., 653
Keating, Charles H., 360
Kingsboro, Hiram E., 491
Knox, John, 291
Kohler, Perry B., 462
Kooken, Henry C., 176
Kuebler, Louis S., 243
Kuhn Family, The, 508
Kyner, Philip, 623

Lafferty, Uriah, 182
Lanehart, Peter, 630
Lautermilch, John H., 680
Leiter, David S., 685
Leiter, George W., 477
Leiter, Samuel B., 478
Lemley, John, 402
Leppo, James W., 342
Leppo, William, 415
Lewis, John D., 242
Lindsey, Arthur N., 147
Livingston, James, 456
Loiselle, L. N., 194
Long, Benjamin F., 149
Loose, Nathaniel H., 484
Lybarger, Andrew, 605
Lyon, Ed. D., 675

Manner, Harry T., 311
Mansfield, Edwin, 437
Mansfield Schools, 566
Maring, Jesse, 210
Marriott, Samuel, 460
Marvin, Daniel S., 389
Marvin, Hiram, 451
Marvin, T. S., 625
May, John M., 632
May, Manuel, 648
McBride, Alexander, 123
McBride, Calvin, 300
McBride, Curtis E., 200
McBride, Washington, 313
McConkie, John W., 258
McConkie, William, 606
McCormic, David, 274
McCray, T. Y., 216
McCully, Samuel S., 671
McCurdy, Joseph, 679
McDermut, Wesley R., 559
McLaughlin, William, 120
Memorial Library Association, 453
Mengert, Lewis C., 656
Metcalfe, H. H., 312
Metz, Henry P., 422
Miller, David P., 683
Milligan, Albert, 555
Mitchell, George, 186
Moore, Charles S., 503
Morrow, Alexander, 127
Moser, Henry S., 527
Mowry, George H., 587
Myers, John D., 367

Needham, Jerry, 423
Nelson, David, 293
Nelson, Elmore D., 643
Nichols, John H., 396
Noble, John, 379
Noble, John A., 580
Norris, Amos D., 611

Oberlin, Benjamin F., 192
Ohio State Reformatory, 110
Ohler, John C., 678
Ott, Fritz A., 370
Ozier, David, 208
Ozier, Nelson, 272

Palmer, Joseph W., 659
Parker, Silas C., 408
Parsons, Le Roy, 358
Patterson, James N., 240
Pearce, James M., 482
Peterson, Aaron E., 642
Peterson, William, 649
Pittenger, Henry O., 337
Plank, Elam A., 544
Poland, Simon, 395
Porch, J. W., 321
Post, J. Harvey, 346
Post, James M., 183
Post, Martin Van Buren, 172
Potter, Ezra J., 458
Price, James A., 381
Pugh, Samuel, 330
Pulver, Alfred B., 584

Quinn, Mary, 494

Rabold, James F., 199
Ramsey, Andrew, 691
Ramsey, Thomas B., 160
Reed, George W., 217
Remy, John, 595
Reynolds, James, 244
Ricketts, George W., 173
Roasberry, William H., 352
Robinson, Calvin, 418
Robison, Thomas R., 506
Ropp, William E., 398
Rose, Hiram S., 236
Rummel, James H., 229
Rummel, Silas, 190

Samsel, David D., 631
Schauck, Aaron, 351
Scott, William, 627
Sefton, W. E., 248
Sewell, W. L., 134
Shafer, Samuel, 442
Sharp, Joseph W., 427
Shatzer, Jeremiah W., 582
Shaw, William A., 220
Sheets, Elza, 652
Sheets, Henry E., 484
Sheets, Samuel, 541
Shepard, N. Marvin, 673
Sherman, John, 564
  Portrait, 56
Shocker, Thomas J., 364
Simpson, John, 446
Simpson, Joseph, 579
Skiles, George M., 434
Skiles, John C., 397
Skiles, William W., 152
Sloane, Jonathan W., 299
Smart, Harlen F., 676
Smith, Aaron, 473
Smith, Daniel, 597
Smith, Hiram R., 600
Smith, Joseph E., 347
Smith, Peter, 668
Snavely, Joseph, 372
Snyder, Lewis L., 573
Spayde, Daniel, 158
Stake, George W., 444
Stambaugh, David N., 219
Starr, Mitchell, 499
Statler, George W., 403
Stevenson, Andrew, 534
Stober, John P., 401
Stratford, Earl F., 213
Strimple, William, 249
Sutter, Sarah A., 114
Switzer, Edward B., 591

Taylor, Joseph, 670
Taylor, Noble, 450
Thompson, Isaac N., 560
Thompson, James V., 168
Thomson, John C., 455
Todd, John H., 421
Torrence, Jonathan C., 466
Tracy, Frederick E., 328
Tracy, Lathrop J., 488
Tracy, Rufus A., 490
Trauger Family, The, 251
Tucker, D. F., 690
Tucker, John A., 590
Tucker, Norman W., 279

Uhlich, George, 577
Uhlich, Jonathan, 303

Vanscoy, George W., 283
Voegele, William F., 130
Voegele, William F., Jr., 127

Wagner, John W., 568
Walters, Ed B., 481
Walters, George W., 390
Walters, Hiram, 593
Weaver, William H., 316
Weaver, Wilson Shannon, 309
Webber, Frank D., 292
Weiser, Adam H., 230
Welty, Christian, 156
Wentz, Henry, 232
Wentz, Peter, 620
Wharton, Benjamin F., 336
Wharton, John, 133
White, Henry N., 377
White, John F., 596
Wiles, Herman L., 140
Williams, Benjamin J., 355
Williams, James W., 348
Wilson, Daniel W., 682
Wilson, John W., 467
Wilson, Samuel. 562
Winters, Ross C., 516
Wirth, John L., 375
Wise, Christian, 624
Wise, Frederick H., 501
Wise, John, 495
Witt, August F., 331
Wolfe, John R., 238
Wolff, Barnard, 126
Wolford, David, 277

Zehner, James, 636
Zehner, Joseph B., 476
Zook, Mary M., 246

R. R. Brinkerhoff

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Concerning that Portion of Ohio Embraced within the Present Limits of

RICHLAND AND ASHLAND COUNTIES

THE PIONEERS.

"The pioneer was a rugged seer
As he crossed the western river
Where the red man called the Indian
Lay hid with his bow and quiver."

MERICA is the only country of the earth that has produced pioneers. European countries were peopled by men moving in large bodies from one place to another. Whole tribes would move *en masse* and overrun, absorb or extinguish the original inhabitants of a country, dispossess them and occupy their territory. But in America we had the gradual approach of civilization and the gradual recession of barbarism. The white man did not come in columns and platoons, but came singly as pioneers.

When civilization crossed the crest of the Alleghanies, Ohio was looked upon as the garden of the west, and soon various settlements were made in the territory now known as the state of Ohio. Casuists claim that the deer was made for the thicket, the thicket was made for the deer, and that both were made for the hunter; and in further correlations state that the soil was not only intended for those who would cultivate it, but that, if the valley produces corn and the hillside grapes, people suited to the cultivation of such products take possession of these localities on the theory of the eternal fitness of things.

The first white man "to set his foot" on the land now embraced in Richland county, Ohio, was James Smith, a young man who was captured by the Indians near Bedford, Pennsylvania, a short time before the defeat of General

Braddock. He was adopted by the Indians into one of their tribes and finally accompanied his adopted brother, Tontileango, to the shore of Lake Erie, passing through a part of what is now Richland county.

Next came Major Rogers, who, with his rangers, passed through here in November, 1760, en route to Detroit.

The next white people to see this county were Moravian missionaries, who, with their converts, passed this way when they were being removed from the Muskingum country to that of the Sandusky.

In June, 1782, Colonel Crawford with his army made a halt "by a fine spring near where the city of Mansfield now stands," while on their ill fated expedition to the Sandusky country.

Following Crawford's campaign, the next white man in this part of the state was Thomas Green, a renegade, who was the founder of Greentown, in 1782.

The successful campaign of "Mad Anthony" Wayne in 1794 and the peace treaty of Greenville in 1795 secured comparative safety on the frontiers, and immigration began. The surveys of the public lands, which had been practically stopped, were resumed and extended to the northwest. Surveyors tried to keep in advance of the settlers, and land offices were established for the sale of land in several places. There was not a settler here when the survey of Richland was begun by General Hedges in 1806.

On the 16th of January, 1808, a bill passed the Ohio legislature creating the counties of Knox, Licking and Richland, with a provision placing Richland under the jurisdiction of Knox county, as it had been before under Fairfield, "until the legislature may think proper to organize the same;" and on June 9, 1809, the commissioners of Knox county declared "the entire county of Richland a separate township, which shall be called and known by the name of Madison."

At an election in 1809 but seventeen votes were cast in the entire township (county), showing that but few settlers were here at that time. Richland remained under the jurisdiction of Knox until 1813.

Thomas Green lived at the Indian town of Greentown several years, but he was not a settler. Other renegade white men may also have lived there temporarily. But the first bona-fide settler in Richland county was Jacob Newman, who came here in the spring of 1807. General James Hedges, a Virginian by birth, was here prior to that date, but he was in the employ of the government as a surveyor and did not become a resident until some years afterward.

Jacob Newman was originally from Pennsylvania, but had been living

at Canton prior to coming to Richland. He was a kinsman of General Hedges and came here evidently with the view of locating and laying out the county-seat for the new county.

The site first selected was about two and a half miles southeast of Mansfield, at what is known in history as Beam's Mills, where Newman had pre-empted three quarter-sections of land. The site of the first cabin is southwest of the mill, east of the Rocky Fork, and about three hundred feet west of the Mansfield-Lucas road. A few rods west of where the cabin stood is the spring frequently referred to in the history of the county, whose waters came forth from beneath a beech tree, at the foot of the little bluff. The spring is now filled up, a little marsh having formed below. The land belongs to the mill property now owned by Mr. Amsbaugh.

The first cabin was made of round logs, was "chinked and daubed," and had a fire-place that occupied nearly all of one end, with a chimney outside made of sticks and mortar. There was but one room, with a "loft" above. Greased paper was used in the window instead of glass and the door was made of puncheons. After two years a new cabin was built, larger than the old one and about eight feet from it, the space between being roofed like a porch. While the first cabin had only an earth floor, a sawmill had been put up in the meantime and the new building had a floor of sawed boards. Then, too, it was a hewed-log house, with glass in the windows and an iron crane took the place of the old lug-pole, all of which was considered quite aristocratic in those days.

Michael Newman, a brother of Jacob Newman, came with his family and was the first addition to the new settlement. A Mr. Fountain came next, and the third was Captain James Cunningham.

Captain Cunningham, who was an Irishman by descent and a Marylander by birth, came to Richland from Licking county, but lived only at the Newman settlement a comparatively short time until he moved into the first cabin built in Mansfield (commonly called the Martin cabin) to board General Mansfield and party while the survey of the prospective county-seat was being made. After "keeping tavern" here for some time he moved to the Black Fork, near Greentown. After the close of the war he removed to the Clear Fork valley, near St. John's, where he taught school several years, and then bought a farm, part of section 8, in Worthington township, where he lived the remainder of his life. He died in 1870, aged nearly ninety years.

Captain Cunningham commanded a company in Colonel Kratzer's regiment in the war of 1812, and the command was encamped on Alum creek in Delaware county when the news of Hull's surrender was received, which

threw the army into a frenzy of excitement. Colonel Kratzer wanted to communicate with Colonel Root, who was farther west, and to reach him the messenger would have to ford the river, then swollen beyond its banks, with drift floating upon its swift current. The colonel considered the mission too perilous to make a detail and asked for a volunteer to carry the dispatch. Captain Cunningham responded, and taking the message plunged his horse into the raging torrent, which the noble steed swam bravely through and landed the gallant captain safely upon the opposite bank; and the cheers he then heard from his comrades-in-arms must have been gratifying to his military pride. After a ride of nine miles through the wilderness, the captain delivered the dispatch to Colonel Root and then returned to his own command. For his gallant service upon this occasion, Captain Cunningham was commended in general orders. The late Dr. Bushnell informed the writer that at county musters the head of the battalion was given to Captain Cunningham on account of his fine military bearing and the excellent discipline of his troops.

Prior to the war, Captain Cunningham was the constable of "Madison township," when Richland was yet under the jurisdiction of Knox, which was equivalent to being the first sheriff of Richland county. Captain Cunningham took in situations intuitively and was prompt and intrepid in action. He was the son of an Irishman who served in the Revolutionary war and helped to consecrate the battle-field of Brandywine with his blood.

While our German citizens are no less brave and might more tenaciously hold a fort or endure a siege, the Irish have that dash and daring which wins applause, and their bravery is equaled only by their chivalry. Moore, the great Irish poet, paid a deserved tribute to the honor of Erin's sons in his ballad, which is as immortal as it is beautiful:

"Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore;
But Oh! her beauty was far beyond
Her sparkling gems or snow-white wand.

"'Lady, dost thou not fear to stray,
So lone and lovely through this bleak way?
Are Erin's sons so good or so cold
As not to be tempted by women or gold?'

"'Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm,
No son of Erin will offer me harm;
For though they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more!'

"On she went, and her maiden smile,
In safety lighted her 'round the isle;
And blest forever is she who relied
Upon Erin's honor and Erin's pride."

The first settlement on the Black Fork was made by Abraham Baughman near Greentown, but the date is not definitely known. Dr. Hill, in his history of Ashland county, says it was possibly as early as 1807. In a paper written by the late Hon. John Coulter in 1858 and published some years since in the Loudonville Advocate, Mr. Coulter said: "I came to Green township in 1810, in company with my father, Thomas Coulter, and Jonathan Palmer, Joseph Gladden, Otho Simmons, Melzar Tannahill and George Crawford. We landed at Abraham Baughman's about the 25th of August. He had settled there the year before and was the only white man on the Black Fork 'from one end to the other.' We were all from Pennsylvania. Mr. Baughman and myself felled the first tree on my quarter-section, for bees, in August, 1810." Therefore, according to this statement, Abraham Baughman was the only white man living on the Black Fork "from one end to the other" when the Coulter party arrived in 1810. The settlement was in Green township, Ashland county, then a part of Richland.

Abraham Baughman married Mary Katherine Deeds, and removed from Cumberland to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and then to Richland county, this state. His brother, George, also came to Ohio and located at what is now Gahanna, in Franklin county. Abraham Baughman and wife were the parents of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. When they came to the Black Fork their two younger children—Jacob and George—were single and lived with their parents.

Jacob Baughman was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1792. While the family resided in western Pennsylvania Jacob, then in his early 'teens, had worked with an apple-mill maker. After the Baughman family had lived two or three years on the Black Fork and had their farm well cleared and improved, Jacob received an offer to return to Pennsylvania and finish his trade. Their postoffice was then at Wooster, fifteen miles east of which Jacob's brother John had settled and for whom a township was named.

Money was then very scarce, and while they could grow what was needed for their sustenance, prices were so low that but little cash could be realized on the sale of farm products, and in fact there was but little, if any, market for them. A family council was held and it was decided that Jacob should "buy his time,"—the two years he lacked of his majority,—accept the offer

and remit quarterly installments to his father, which would furnish him money with which to pay taxes, and so forth.

With his clothing tied up in a bandana handkerchief, Jacob set off alone on foot on his long journey. His pathetic parting with his mother he often feelingly described. The war coming on, he returned to Ohio before his two years were completed. I give this narrative to show that Abraham Baughman must have located on the Black Fork at least as early as 1809. Mrs. Baughman died in August, 1820, and her husband the January following. On their gravestone in the Perrysville cemetery is the inscription, "Pioneers of 1810," as the exact date or year is not known.

Mr. Coulter, in the paper referred to, also speaks of the cordial reception they received "at the hospitable home of Mr. Baughman." Hospitality was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers. The latch-string was always out in a literal as well as in a figurative sense. To fasten a door would have been considered an insult to society—a reflection on the honesty of the neighbors.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

Captain Thomas Armstrong was a chief of the Turtle branch of the Delaware tribe. He was said to have been a white man who had been stolen when a mere child and was raised by the Delawares and adopted into their tribe. Other authorities say he was of mixed blood. He was the chief at Greentown and was aged when he was forced to leave the village. All the Indians, however, at Greentown were not Delawares. There were a few Mohegans, Mohawks, Mingoes, Senecas and Wyandots there also.

CAPTAIN PIPE.

Captain Pipe was a chief of the Wolf branch of the Delaware tribe and ruled at Mohican Johnstown, and never resided in Richland county. There was a Captain Pipe at Greentown who was supposed to be the son of the old chieftain. He was a young man and was described as small, straight and very affable. He later became a half-chief with Silas Armstrong on the reservation at Pipestown, six miles from Upper Sandusky, and died in the Indian Territory in 1839.

Old Captain Pipe was a large man. He had the blandness and oily address of the cringing courtier, the malignity of the savage and the bloodthirsty ferocity of the skulking panther. With his own hand he painted Colonel Crawford black, and by his order he was burnt at the stake. While paint-

ing the colonel the treacherous Pipe feigned friendship and joked about him making a good-looking Indian, but the black paint belied his words, for it portended death. It has been stated that Captain Pipe refused to join with the British against the white settlers in 1812; but as he was a consummate dissembler the statement should be received in accordance with the character of the man. After Hull's surrender, Captain Pipe was never seen in this part of the state, and his fate is unknown.

GREENTOWN AND THE WAR OF 1812.

At the time of the advent of the white settlers here the village of Greentown contained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Indian families who lived in pole cabins, and in the center of the town was a council-house built of logs. There were Mingoes there as well as Delawares, and some writers have confounded Greentown with the "Mingo Cabbins" spoken of by Major Rogers; but Dr. Hill thought the "cabbins" referred to were on the Jerome Fork, near to the place where the Mingo village of "Mohican Johnstown" was afterward located.

The Indians often hoisted sails to their canoes to glide them over the dark, quiet waters of the Black Fork. Along the banks the scenery in summer was said to be of tropical beauty. Verdant plants and beautiful flowers lined either side and the luxuriant foliage of the forest formed a background to the enhancing picture, in which light and shadow were artistically blended and the songs of the birds came melodiously upon the perfume-laden air, making the valley seem a veritable paradise to the early pioneer.

Two branches of the Delaware tribe—the Wolf and the Turtle—were represented at Greentown.

By the year 1810 a number of families had been added to the Black Fork settlement, among whom were Andrew Craig, James Cunningham, Henry McCart, Samuel Lewis, Frederick Zimmer and others. A remnant of the Mohican tribe of Indians from Connecticut settled at an early day on the western branch of the Muskingum river, and nearly all our streams have Indian names. Mohican was derived from Mohegan, and from that river we have the various "forks."

The Indians yearly had a feast in their council-house or upon its campus, in celebration of some tribal rite or anniversary, to which the settlers were invited. The ceremonies were opened by singing, with a copper-kettle accompaniment. Speaking would then follow and after that was dancing. In these dances some of the braves attired themselves in the most grotesque manner,

in bear and deer skins and cowhides, having the hoofs and claws dangling about their legs, and upon their heads they wore the skulls and horns, making them look like animals. The braves and the squaws sometimes danced separately, according to their idea of decorum or the rules of the dance. After the dance refreshments were served, consisting of boiled venison and bear meat. Upon one occasion Captain Cunningham thought the meat was tainted and concealed his portion in his pocket, as it would have been considered a grave offense not to eat the food given to him.

When the Indians were encampted temporarily at Mansfield, on their removal from Greentown to Piqua, a tragedy—incident of war—occurred that gave the stream that courses through the north part of the city from the west its name, Toby's run. A Wyandot Indian and his daughter, who had been visitors at Greentown, escaped, were followed by two soldiers, who overtook them a mile west of town, tomahawked the man, but let the daughter go to her own country, which, as "Johnny Appleseed" reported afterward, she reached in safety. The soldiers had had relatives murdered by the Indians, and the redskins could not reasonably expect mercy when they had shown none to the whites.

The settlers maintained friendly relations with the Indians for some time, but when the war with Great Britain was impending it was noticed that both the Greentown and the Jeromeville Indians made frequent trips to Upper Sandusky, and when they returned were always well supplied with blankets, tomahawks and ammunition, evidently supplied to them by British agents, who were busily engaged in trying to ingratiate themselves into the favor of the red man and be thus able to enlist them afterward as allies against the whites.

On the 18th of June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, and after that the estranged relation between the settlers and the savages developed into threatened rupture and resulted in the forced evacuation of Greentown, followed with the murder of the Zimmers and Copus.

The reason generally assigned for the killing of Copus was that he had accompanied Captain Douglas to the Indian village and advised them to submit to a peaceful removal. It is also stated that the Indians had a grudge against the settlers up the valley because their horses (which ran at large) had frequently come from that direction with fire-brands tied to their tails. The Indians also claimed that the whites made them drunk on metheglin and then cheated them in trades. Metheglin was made from wild honey, which was plentiful in those days. Metheglin was a favorite drink, was very intox-

icating, and it is said that those who indulged in this delicious nectar could hear the bees buzzing for several days thereafter.

When the pioneers wanted honey they hunted "bee trees," as bees then used cavities in trees as hives in which to store their "delicious sweets."

The white settlers often joined the Indians in athletic sport on the campus of their village, in which the "run, hop, step and jump" and wrestling were the favorite amusements; but the Indians never took defeat graciously.

"Oh, merrily passed the time, despite
Our wily Indian foe,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Many years ago!

"Yet, while we live, we may all
A backward glance still throw
To the days when we were pioneers,
Many years ago!"

KILLING OF TOM LYONS.

Among the prominent Indians at Greentown were Bill Montour, Bill Doudy, Jonacake and Tom Lyons. Several stories have been told of Lyons' death, locating the event in as many different localities. He came to Ohio soon after the Wyoming massacre, 1778, in which he took a part, and made his headquarters at Helltown and later at Greentown. He was removed in 1812 with the Greentown Indians to Piqua, and, like other Indians, came back to Richland county occasionally, after the close of the war, to hunt and to temporarily sojourn.

Lyons was called Old Leather-lips by the settlers on account of his large, thick protruding lips, and was considered one of the ugliest human beings that ever lived. He was reticent about himself, except when under the influence of fire-water, when he would tell of the part he took in the Wyoming massacre, and of later having committed other murders, boasting that he had killed nearly a hundred white men, whose scalps he had tanned, and whose tongues he had pickled in alcohol.

About 1829 Indians held a hunting-feast two miles below Bellville, on the north side of the Clear Fork, nearly opposite Gatton's Rocks, in Richland county. John Gatton, in company with a hired man named Joe Haynes, attended the feast, as "lookers on in Venice." Tom Lyons was there, drunk and loquacious. To generalize was not sufficient for him in his maudlin condition; he must particularize and state that he had killed Isaac Mericles, a

relative of young Haynes, and that he lacked but one more scalp to complete his hundred. About a year previously Isaac Mericles had been found foully murdered, and Lyons' admission of the crime so incensed young Haynes that he publicly vowed to avenge his relative's death. Mr. Gatton cautioned Haynes that it was unsafe to make threats in the presence of the Indians against one of their number, and succeeded in getting the young man away. The Indians continued their carousal. A few days later Haynes took his rifle and went out to hunt, as was the custom of the times, and when he returned in the evening he told Mr. Gatton that he had killed Tom Lyons at Leedy's swamp, and had buried him where he fell; that he had found Lyons at the edge of the swamp, taking aim with his rifle at an opening in the thicket, and, without being discovered, Haynes shot Lyons in the back of the head, thus avenging his uncle's death.

Gatton was shocked, and advised Haynes to leave the country at once, as the Indians would soon learn of Lyons' death and that suspicion would be cast upon him on account of the threat he had made. Haynes then bade the family good-bye, stepped out into the darkness of the night and was never heard of afterward, the general opinion being that the Indians had made way with him the same night. The Gattons wisely kept their own counsel, and it was only within the past year that a daughter of John Gatton, now an aged lady, told the story, explaining the mysterious disappearance of Tom Lyons.

Tom Lyons has been described as one of the ugliest human beings that ever lived. He had coarse features, elephant-like skin, an under-lip very thick and so long that it drooped over his chin. He frequently called at the homes of the settlers, and sometimes upon awakening at night they would see him sitting in front of the fireplace! He usually went to the cupboard and helped himself to a lunch ere he left. To lock a door or pull in a latch-string would have been an insult in pioneer times to both settlers and Indians.

Lyons often got white women to bake bread for him, and he would weigh the flour he furnished, and then weigh the bread, and unless the weight of the bread was equal to that of the flour there was trouble. As a rule the women would add of their own flour rather than run the risk of the bread being light in weight.

The hunting-feast at which Tom Lyons boasted of having killed ninety-nine white people was held on the bottoms, across the Clear Fork from Gatton's Rocks, where L. N. Loiselle built several cottages the past summer and where a number of Mansfield people take their summer outings.

Lyons' Falls was not named for Tom Lyons, the Indian, but for Paul Lyons, a white man, a recluse, who lived there for many years.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AGAIN.

We return to the first settlement to note what progress had been made there.

In the spring of 1809 the Newmans built a sawmill—the first in the county—near the place where the Amsbaugh gristmill now stands. It was a crude affair, but it could saw a few logs a day, and sawed boards were preferred to skutched puncheons. The number of families at the settlement increased and in 1810 a gristmill was built. It was equipped with "nigger-head" buhrs, and the flour made was not of the roller-process kind, but it may have been as healthful. It was better, however, to have a mill at home than to have to pack grists on horseback to the mills at Clinton, Knox county, as they had previously done. Then, too, things are considered good by comparison and in those days, so far as flour was concerned, the positive, comparative and superlative adjectives of "good, better, best" were unknown.

The Newmans soon removed to Mansfield and while acting as a guide to General Crooks, in the winter of 1812, Jacob Newman contracted a disease from which he died.

Michael Beam bought the Newman land where the first settlement was made, including the mills, which he put in better equipment and operated for several years, and the place has passed into history as Beam's Mill.

But adversity and misfortune often lurk in the pathway of the most industrious and worthy, as was the case with Mr. Beam. To accommodate a friend he became surety for a large bill of merchandise, which he had to pay and that took his all, and he never got a start again. Parties at Pittsburg got possession of the property and a Mr. Rogers was sent here to superintend the same. Rogers built a more pretentious dwelling than those of the other residents. This house was situated just east of Mr. Mentzer's residence, and the ground upon which it stood is now cultivated as a garden. There, a few years since, a stone mantel was dug up and is now used as a step-stone at Mentzer's back porch. It is, no doubt, the first dressed stone mantel made in the county.

The scenery along the Rocky Fork, at different places below Beam's Mills, was said to have been quite picturesque in those days and is interesting still, especially where the stream makes a bend to the right, as it approaches the mound or knoll where the soldiers are buried who gave their lives for their

country while garrisoning the Beam block-house in 1812; and there the rippling waters sing a sweet requiem as they pass the unmarked graves.

While I speak of the pioneers and their achievements, I mean not only the men of the two decades from 1808 to 1828, but include the women, also, for they shared alike with the men the dangers and hardships of that period, and besides their household duties often assisted in the fields and at times helped to defend their homes against the attack of the Indians. It was not "lady" then, but that better word, "woman." Woman the wife, woman the sister, woman the mother of us all! And although clothed in homespun and her hands hardened with toil, she had nobility of soul, and her character was irreproachable and her courage did not falter at the approach of danger, and her deeds well deserve to be written in history, to be preserved in tradition and to be sung in songs.

The pioneers are often spoken of as an unlettered people. A few of them were, perhaps, while others had scholastic attainments. All classes from the Atlantic states were represented. But there were no allurements to attract the worst element of society, as was the case in California in the early settlement of that state.

The impelling force that brought people to Ohio to become pioneers was that restless spirit so peculiar to the American character, which even to-day causes some of the most intelligent and energetic to leave homes of refinement and comfort in the east to seek new homes in the west, or to go to the far-off Klondike in the wild rush for gold.

Colonel Rush Field once told the writer of this first Sunday in Leadville during the mining excitement there. The familiar words of the Venite greeted them as they entered the improvised church. There was a quartette choir and the voice of the soprano gave evidence of training and cultivation; and in the Te Deum the exquisite sweetness of her voice and its wonderful power and compass were more fully noticed. Upon inquiry afterward it was learned that she was the daughter of a Boston banker and that her education in music was the best that two continents could give, and that she had left her home of luxury in the east to share with her husband, a wealthy mine operator, the inconveniences of a Leadville camp, and to become a Colorado pioneer.

The pioneer period was but the prelude to the fuller development of the county that followed. The settlers who cleared the land and founded homes and formulated the first laws, builded better than they knew, and as we look back at their work in the light of to-day award them the plaudit of "Well done!"

Within four years after the first settlement in Richland county was made, war was declared against Great Britain, sometimes called the second war for independence. The question has been asked whether that war advanced or retarded the settlement of the county. We have read history to little purpose if we have not learned that the progress of civilization has been enhanced by wars. The fighting instincts of human nature have brought more important results than any other force. Homer, the earliest of the great poets, began his Iliad by invoking the muse to sing of martial exploits, and expressed his faith in war as a means of progress. The spirit then displayed was not materially different from that which the patriots of colonial times manifested, which culminated in the war of the American Revolution. The same impelling tendency was seen in the heroic events of the war of 1812 and in the war with Mexico in 1848, as well as in our recent civil strife. The records of the "dull, piping times of peace" do not show the advance of civilization as do the annals of war. A number of the first and most important roads in our county were cut out and opened by the troops of the war of 1812, as they marched through or encamped within our borders, and grounds were cleared for drill purpose upon which the settlers the next season raised crops. The highways opened by the army were the avenues along which emigrant wagons came when the war was ended. Then, too, the soldiers upon their return to the east after their discharge from the service told such enticing tales of the richness of our soil and the beauty of our landscapes that quite a tide of emigration set in, and many of the soldiers came also and made their homes here.

But I am not writing the history of the war nor its aftermath,—only referring to the same now and then in giving incidents in county history, and to say that the war of 1812 advanced the settlement of the county by driving away the Indians and by bringing the locality into notice.

"Through the woodland, through the meadow,
As in silence oft I walk,
Softly whispering on the breezes,
Seems to come the red men's talk."

The second settlement within the present limits of Richland county was made at Bellville by James McCluer in 1809, and was known as the "McCluer settlement." James McCluer came to that locality in the fall of 1808, entered land and built a cabin, but spent the following winter in Pickaway county. The next spring he brought his family and made his abode in the cabin he had built the fall previous, making the date of the settlement 1809.

The first road in the county was known as the Wooster road, running from Wooster via Greentown to Mansfield, and the second road was from Mount Vernon via the McCluer settlement, and was called the state road.

James McCluer was so favorably impressed with the Clear Fork country and gave such glowing description of the same that several relatives and others joined him the same season. Upon the organization of the county in 1813 James McCluer was appointed one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas and sold his land to Robert Bell, who, in 1815, laid out a town plat of forty-eight lots, and the town was named Bellville. Judge McCluer removed to Mansfield and lived in a cabin on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, the present site of the Mansfield Savings Bank. The last years of Judge McCluer's life were passed at Leesville, where he died ripe in years and in honors. The McCluer cabin at Bellville stood on the lot now owned by David Zent, south of the railroad and east of Main street and on the part of the lot he now cultivates as a garden. The block-house, built in September, 1812, stood near the present site of S. N. Ford's grain elevator.

The first death in the township was that of Stephen Dodge, in 1811. He was buried on Snake Hill, now called Beulah cemetery.

A postoffice at Bellville was established in 1824, with Isaac Hoy as postmaster.

Private schools were taught by William Spears in 1815-'16-'17. The first public school in the township was taught by Timothy Evarts in 1818, and the schoolhouse stood on the old state road, a short distance north of Honey creek.

Mrs. Oldfield, whose maiden name was Lucy Palmer, was my first teacher in the schoolhouse that was afterward built near this spot. She was an exemplary Christian lady and one of the best of educators. My first day at school seemed a long one, for I was homesick and wished for the closing hour to come that I might go home to my mother, and a similar wish is the theme of my longing to-day.

John Leedy was one of the 1810 settlers, and his descendants live mostly in the southern part of the township. Mr. Leedy's daughter Catherine married Samuel Garber, and of their children, Jehu is perhaps the most widely known, as he served two terms as county commissioner.

Lewis K. Leedy came in 1811 and was the pioneer "singing master" of his time, and it seems but a few years since he attended our pioneer meetings and joined his marvelous gift of voice with those of Joseph Fleming, William Pollock, I. N. Thompson, John Schrack, Samuel Bell, Mrs. Yingling,

Mrs. Pulver, et al., in singing the old-time melodies of the "Missouri Harmony."

Mention should here be made of Governor Leedy and many, many others, but at present I must pass on to other matters.

Jefferson township is six miles square, and therefore contains thirty-six sections of land. It was one of the original townships. Bellville is situated on section 9, a mile south of the north line of the township.

The Clear Fork of the Mohican is the principal stream of water, and its north and south branches unite a mile west of Bellville, and after passing the town courses in a southeasterly direction, leaving the township about midway at its eastern border. There is scenery along the banks of the Clear Fork at several places that is beautiful in picturesqueness, and the pastoral charms of the landscape are enhancing, while the valley through which this clear stream flows is unexcelled in its fertility.

There was a block-house at Bellville for the protection of the settlers, but no Indian outbreaks ever occurred there. While the savages frequently hunted game in that locality, they had no abiding place there and therefore the settlers were not troubled much with them.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Since engaged in writing sketches I have been asked why the pioneers did not Christianize and civilize the savages. My purpose has been to state facts and not to elaborate theories. But, ere dismissing the red man for the time, will again state that there is an unwritten law that has come down to us from a period "beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and that is the law that the weakest "goes to the wall," and, like the edicts of the Medes and the Persians, it is immutable, unchangeable. It is a science of historical physics that the lesser force yields to the greater.

The Indians themselves acknowledged this rule of fate. When Pocahontas went to England as the bride of Rolfe, her father, the great Powhatan, sent her brother-in-law, Tocomoco, with the party to count the people in England to enable him to estimate the relative strength of the white and the red men! Upon arriving in England, Tocomoco got a long stick and began to cut a notch for every man he met, but soon grew weary of the task and threw the stick away. When Tocomoco returned to America and reported to Powhatan, he told the Indian chieftain to "count the stars in the sky, the leaves on the trees and the sands on the sea shore, for such is the number of the people in England." While Powhatan may, from the report of Tocomoco,

have seen the "handwriting on the wall," it is often difficult to apply theories to ourselves and to accept the inevitable.

While a few Indians have been Christianized, they were but isolated cases,—the exceptions and not the rule. When Pocahontas became a convert to the Christian faith and knelt at the fount and received holy baptism from the hands of Bishop Whittaker, much good in the missionary line was expected to follow; but the majority of the Indians are to-day, as they were then, heathens and savages, notwithstanding the efforts and money expended to convert them.

Although the Indians could not be civilized, many of them possessed ability. Take the great Pontiac, who was the chief of the mighty confederacy of the Ottawas, the Ojibwas and the Pottowattamies. The genius of this mighty chieftian had spread his fame and influence not only throughout what is now Michigan, which was geographically the center of his power, but over the greater part of the continent. His intellect was broad, powerful and far-seeing. In him were combined the qualities of a leader, a statesman and a warrior. A writer has said that the world is full of wasted genius; that great minds can seize opportunities, but cannot create them. That Cromwell without the English revolution, Washington without the Revolutionary war and Grant without the Rebellion, would never have risen to fame. Pontiac was not only great, but had great opportunities. The account of his colossal conspiracy reads like a tale of fiction. His eloquence was irresistible and he could both plan and execute. He was a Napoleon in war and a Chase in finance. As a war measure he issued notes drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of the otter, the totem to which he belonged. These notes were used as a circulating medium, as were our greenbacks during the war of the rebellion, and were faithfully redeemed.

With the advance of civilization from the east there was a recession of barbarism to the west until the red man was relegated toward the setting sun; but soon there will be no west and the Indian will disappear with his habitat.

To the student of history the process through which a nation passes is an interesting study, and especially is this true in America, where civilization started at the Atlantic seaboard and pressed onward across the continent until it reached the Golden Gate, verifying the oft repeated saying that "westward the star of empire takes its way."

To study each passing period, with its distinctive features, in the growth and development of our country, has always been to the writer an alluring theme, not only on account of family interest in the narrative, particularly in Richland county, but also from a point of speculative philosophy as to the

correlative means by which the work was accomplished, and as to what the probable condition of America would be to-day had the foot of the white man never trodden our soil.

Call it destiny or Providence or what we may, the fiat had gone forth, and the course had been marked out and the white man had been sent here to work out a certain process, to accomplish certain results; for the days of the Indian had been numbered, his usefulness (if he ever had any) was gone and the time had arrived for the spear of the hunter to give way for the plow-share of the agriculturist.

It is not my purpose to narrate the dangers and hardships through which the pioneers passed, nor to speak of the character traits of the Indian further than to state that he generally repaid hospitality with treachery and forbearance with murder. But as a race he was doomed and the hills and valleys of the Buckeye state will know him no more forever. Writers who have made tribal races a study state as a corollary that if the Indians had been left to themselves their internecine strife of tribe against tribe would in time have resulted in the extermination of the race.

The pioneer seemed to have been inspired, and whatever place in the ranks of that grand army of progress he was called to fill he performed his duty with confidence and zeal. Whether in fighting the savages, in clearing the forests, in tilling the soil or in carrying the banner of the Cross, he filled his mission and aided in his way to attain the grand results of which we enjoy the benefits to-day.

And in this connection I want to speak of the priests and preachers who kept abreast of the march of civilization and shared with the other pioneers the hardships and privations of that period. With them no sacrifice was too great,—no enterprise too hazardous to deter them from doing the Master's work. They could not ride bicycles over paved streets to make pastoral calls, but went through forests infested with wild beasts to say prayers for the sick and to give absolution to the dying. From a secular standpoint the reward of these missionaries was but meager, but in a spiritual view how different! A gentleman of that period once spoke to a priest about the small returns that had accrued from such missionary work, to which the aged priest replied: "I this day rescued from the burning a dying child, to whom the mother allowed me to minister the sacred rites of baptism, and that alone rewards me for all my years of toil." To bring one soul within the pale of the Church was to him a better reward and more of a solace than would be all the earthly comforts that a munificent salary could buy.

But to resume my county narrative: The first site for the new county-seat was soon abandoned for another location farther up the Rocky Fork, where General Hedges had entered land, where the city of Mansfield now stands, and where the town was laid out, June 11, 1808. The reason for the change of location was not given. Perhaps it was water supply, for the big springs of East Fourth street were much noted in the early times, and for many years they supplied water for the town. Cisterns, wells and waterworks are of later creation.

A cabin was put up and its first occupant was Samuel Martin, from New Lisbon, but he occupied it only a short time, for, being accused of selling liquor to the Indians, he soon left the place. The next tenant was Captain Cunningham.

Mansfield grew slowly for a number of years, and when war was declared in 1812 not over a dozen families resided in the village. But in time the town advanced as people came west to seek homes in the new country. During the war there were two block-houses in Mansfield, both built by troops, one by Captain Shaeffer's company from Fairfield county, the other by a company, from Coshocton, of Colonel William's command, and were garrisoned until after the battle of the Thames. One of the block-houses afterward was somewhat altered and changed to a court-house and it served that purpose until 1816, when a larger one was built, as a cost of $1,990. It was of hewed logs and may be called the second court-house, although it was the first one built for that purpose.

As the county increased in population and wealth, in time it was deemed proper to have a more modern temple of justice, and in 1827 the erection of a brick court-house was commenced. This building cost $3,000, and Thomas Watt, of Newville, was the contractor, and William Stoutt the brick-mason. This building was considered a grand thing in its day, but after twenty-four years it was thought to be too plain, and in 1851 $15,000 were expended upon it, largely in the way of ornamentation.

The present court house was dedicated January 22, 1873, and cost $177,000. William Stoutt, the mason who did the brick work for the first brick court-house, came here in 1826 from Hagerstown, Maryland, to build a two-story brick building for John Wiler, which afterward became a part of the imposing structure known as the Wiler House.

EARLY-DAY MUSTERS.

Richland county history contains no more interesting feature than the narration of the military musters under the old laws of Ohio requiring the

militia to meet and train at stated periods. At such times the militia companies met, usually in Mansfield, where they were formed into a battalion, and, after being marched through the principal streets, were taken to the "commons," where they were drilled in the tactics of war. Muster-days were great occasions, where old friends met, where new acquaintances were formed and the questions of the day discussed.

There were martial bands then as now. The patriotic, inspiring and soul-stirring music of the fife and drum is a feature of the past that all the innovating spirit of ages has not been able to turn down. Other musical instruments may come and go, but the fife and drum will abide with us.

There were then a number of noted martial bands in the county, one of which was in Plymouth township and was composed of Charles and Jesse Bodley, tenor drummers; William Dean, bass drummer, and Theason Richardson and Robert Bigler, fifers. This band was in great demand on muster days and at Fourth of July celebrations and other public occasions. The prominent fifers in the southern part of the county were Jacob Baughman and Philip Berry.

Militia musters were so attractive that they inspired even small boys to "muster" also. Such amateur training was aptly described in verse in one of McGuffey's readers. The first two lines ran—

"Oh! were you ne'er a schoolboy,
And did you never train?"

An encounter the militia boys had during one of their musters is thus described:

"We charged upon a flock of geese
And put them all to flight,
Except a sturdy gander,
Which thought to show us fight.
But, ah! we knew a thing or two;
Our captain wheeled the van;
We routed him, we scouted him,
Nor lost a single man."

Many of the boys who participated in such trainings and mimic frays afterward became real soldiers, heroically met the stern realities of war and helped to defend and maintain the old flag.

While Mansfield was headquarters for general musters, company drills were frequently held at other places. The taverns along the state road, north of Mansfield, were noted places of local rendezvous for the militia of Franklin

and adjacent townships. These "trainings" were both calisthenic and patriotic in their tendencies.

When a young man, the late Dr. William Bushnell was a militia colonel, and made a fine-appearing officer. His uniform was of the best broadcloth and his epaulets glittered in the sunlight. Upon the occasion of his first regimental muster, when his regiment was forming on the public square, fifes and drums were heard upon the Main street hill, coming from the south. Upon inquiry the colonel learned it was Captain James Cunningham's company coming from the southern part of the county. When the company reached the "North American" corner the Doctor noticed the proud step and military bearing of the captain, which so pleased him that he thereupon gave orders that Captain Cunningham's company be given the place of honor in the regiment. After the officers had exchanged salutes, the adjutant sang out: "The colonel orders that Captain Cunningham place his company at the head of the battalion!" In after years the Doctor often narrated this incident. "I shall never forget," said the Doctor, "the proud look of thanks the captain gave me as he marched his company to the place I had assigned to him. The captain had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and deserved the recognition for the services he had rendered his country, as well as for his fine military bearing." This was the beginning of the acquaintance that ripened into a life-long friendship.

Dr. Bushnell's fine perceptive instinct, with his business tact and executive ability made him one of the most capable and efficient officers of his day.

Friendship may exist between individuals and families; or, taking a more comprehensive scope, may bind a whole neighborhood together in common interests, as was the case with the pioneers, and muster-days were grand reunions, blending friendship with the performance of a patriotic duty required by the state.

The early settlers, as a class were poor, comparatively. But poverty is not only the mother of invention but the promoter of industry and enterprise. Poverty does some of the greatest and most beautiful things that are done in the world. It cultivates the fields and operates the shops and factories and carries the commerce of nations upon the high seas. It sees the day break and it catches the sun's first smile. It inspires the orator and the essayist and gives pathos to the poet's song.

But while poverty places people upon a certain level, perfect equality is impossible. There never has existed a nation without gradation in society, and it is evident that without grades the business of life could not be carried on. There could be neither leader nor follower, commander nor soldiers,

director nor operator. The idea that there should be no gradation in position in life is about as absurd as to expect that all hills should be of the same height. Providence created an infinite variety, as diversity seems to exist naturally among men.

There has always been an aristocracy in the world. A century ago it was the aristocracy of birth. Then came the aristocracy of wealth. Now there is a trend toward an aristocracy of brains, and the leaven of the "new social strata" has even made itself felt at Oxford and Cambridge.

PIONEER GATHERINGS.

It is interesting to recall some of the industrial, social and religious gatherings of the pioneers of Ohio. In the early settlement of the country there were cabin and barn raisings, log-rollings, wood-choppings, corn-huskings, and sewing and quilting parties, and at such gatherings utility and amusements were usually blended. Rich and poor then met upon lines of social equality and the old and the young mingled together in those old-time gatherings. The pioneers were helpful to each other, not only in "raisings" and "rollings," requiring a force of men, but also in other ways. If a settler was incapacitated from work by sickness or other cause, his neighbors set a day and gathered in force and plowed his corn, harvested his grain, or cut his wood for the winter, as the season or occasion required. And when a pig, or a calf or a sheep was killed, a piece of the same was sent to the several families in the neighborhood, each of whom reciprocated in kind, and in this neighborly way all had fresh meats the greater part of the summer.

Corn-husking were great occasions. Sometimes the corn ears were stripped from the stalks and hauled to a favorable place and put in parallel or semi-circular winnows, convenient for the huskers. Moonlight nights were usually chosen for husking-bees, and sometimes bonfire lights were improvised. After the company gathered, captains were selected who chose the men off into two squads or plattoons which competed in the work, each trying to finish its row first. The captain of the winning squad would then be carried around on the shoulders of his men, amid their triumphal cheers, and then the bottle would be passed.

Women also attended these pioneer gatherings and sometimes assisted at the husking, but more frequently were engaged in the early evening in quilting or sewing, or in helping to prepare the great supper-feast that was served after the work was done.

There was a rule that a young man could kiss a girl for each red ear of

corn found at a husking, and it goes without saying that all the girls were kissed, some of them several times, for it was surprising how many red-ears were found—so many that the number was prima-facie evidence that some of the boys went to the huskings with their pockets full of red corn ears!

Nearly all the pioneer gatherings wound up after supper with dancing, in which the old joined as well as the young, and, when a fiddler could not be obtained, music for the occasion was furnished by some one blowing on a leaf, or by whistling "dancing" tunes. The dancing then was more vigorous than artistic, perhaps, for the people were vigorous in those days—effeminacy not becoming fashionable until later years.

The pioneers were industrious people. The situation required that the men must chop and grub and clear the land ere they could plow and sow and reap. And the women had to card and spin and knit and weave and make garments for their families, in addition to their household work. A pioneer minister's wife, in telling about her work upon a certain occasion, said: "I've made a pair of pants and bed-tick, and washed and baked and ironed six pies to-day."

Wool had to be carded into rolls by hand, and after the rolls had been spun into yarn and the yarn woven into flannel, the products of the loom had to be "fulled" into thicker cloth for men's wear. As this was a hand, or rather a foot, process, it necessitated "fulling" or "kicking" parties. Upon such occasions the web was stretched out loosely on the puncheon floor and held at each end, while men with bared feet sat in rows at the sides and kicked the cloth, while the women poured on warm soap-suds, and the white foam of the suds would often be thrown over both the kickers and the attendants. Carding and woolen mills and spinning and weaving factories came later, served their purposes and time, but are no more, and now people go to stores and get "hand-me-down" suits without either asking or caring where or how they were made.

While there were social amusements in pioneer times, religious services were not neglected. As there were but few church buildings then, camp-meetings were frequently held during the summer season. Camp-meeting trips were enjoyable outings. The roads to camp-grounds often ran by sequestered farm homes and through shady woodlands, where the rays of the sun shimmered charmingly through leafy tree-tops, and the fragrance of the wayside flowers deliciously perfumed the summer air. At the camp, white tents in a semi-circle partly surrounded an amphitheater of seats in front of a pulpit canopied by trees. The Creator of heaven and earth reared the columns of those camp cathedrals, along whose bough-spanned dome soft

A. J. Baughman

winds whispered and in whose leafy fretwork birds sang. From the mossy floor flowers sent up their perfume like altar incense, and in accord with place and surroundings the congregation was wont to sing:

"There seems a voice in every gale,
A tongue in every flower,
Which tells, O Lord, the wondrous tale
Of Thy Almighty power."

At the camp visitors were received with cordial greetings, for the campers had the warmth of friendship in their hearts and of Christian zeal in their souls, and their frank manner and winsome ways were favorable preludes to the services that followed.

At these camp-meetings, some of the worshipers would become quite demonstrative at times, for the personal manifestations of joy or devotion differ as much as our natures differ. No two persons give expression in the same way to any human emotion. Religion can come to you only in accordance with your nature, and you can respond to it only in the same way.

Singing was a prominent feature of camp-meeting services. It was the old-fashioned singing, without instrumental accompaniment. Singing, such as our dear old mothers sang, and although faulty, perhaps, in note, came from the heart and went to the heart. The singing of to-day may be more artistically rendered, but it is the old-time songs that comfort us in sorrow and sustain us in our trials as they come back to us in the hallowed remembrance from the years that are past.

THE HEROES OF '76.

Richland county contains the graves of several Revolutionary soldiers. While the list in the possession of the Historical Society is not complete, the following may be noted:

Henry Nail, Sr., is buried on lot 1218, Mansfield cemetery. He was born in Germany in 1757; came to America in 1777, and some time later enlisted in the Continental army and served until the close of the war. He came to Richland county in 1816 and remained here until his death. He was the grandfather of our A. F. Nail, who was soldier in the war of 1861-5, and is the son as well as the grandson of a soldier.

John Jacobs, another soldier of the war of the Revolution, is buried

in the Mansfield Roman Catholic cemetery. Jacobs died about seventy years ago and was first buried in the old cemetery, but the remains were later removed to the present burial-ground.

On the Memorial Day list is the name of Jacob Uhlich as having been a Revolutionary soldier. The name should be George Uhlich, a soldier of the war of 1812.

James McDermot, a Revolutionary soldier buried in the Koogle cemetery, east of Mansfield, was a native of Pennsylvania and served two years at Fort DuQuesne, then marched over the Alleghany mountains and joined Washington's army at Valley Forge. He was at Princeton and other battles. He died in Mifflin township, this county, June 25, 1859, aged over one hundred years.

Christian Riblett enlisted in the Continental army in Pennsylvania in 1779, at the age of eighteen years, and served to the close of the war. He died April 6, 1844, and is buried at the east line of Sandusky township, on the road leading from Mansfield to Galion. Daniel Riblett, a son of this Continental soldier, represented Richland county in the legislature (senate) in 1854.

William Gillespie was a major in the Revolutionary war and is buried at Bellville, and a headstone marks his grave, which is yearly decorated with flowers by the comrades of Miller Moody Post, G. A. R. Major Gillespie died February 17, 1841, aged one hundred and four years.

Samuel Poppleton was one of the Green Mountain boys who fought under Colonel Ethan Allen, and as color sergeant planted the American flag upon the walls of Fort Ticonderoga at its surrender and heard the historic words, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental congress." Major Poppleton died in 1842, aged ninety-nine years, and is buried in the Evart graveyard, a mile south of Bellville. The inscription on his headstone has been somewhat effaced by the frosts and storms of time. The Major was the grandfather of the late Hon. E. F. Poppleton.

Adam Wolfe, another Revolutionary soldier, is buried at Newville. He was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1760, and came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1816, and entered the southeast quarter of section 26 in Monroe township. He died April 24, 1845.

The Memorial list also gives the name of Jacob Cook as a Revolutionary soldier buried in the Mansfield cemetery. This statement is also incorrect. On the Cook monument are several cenotaph inscriptions,—those of Jacob and Jabez Cook. Jacob Cook was the great-grandfather of the late J. H. Cook, and died in 1796, aged eighty-four years, and was buried in Washing-

ton county, Pennsylvania. Noah Cook, a son of Jacob Cook, served several terms of enlistment in the Revolutionary war, and at one time was the chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of Continental troops in General Sullivan's brigade. He came to Lexington, Richland county, in 1814, and died in December, 1834, and is buried at Lexington, but has a cenotaph inscription on the monument of his grandson, the late James Hervey Cook.

While the victories and achievements of our recent wars take the attention of the people of to-day, the soldiers of other American conflicts, especially the war of the Revolution, must not be forgotten, for to that struggle we owe our existence as a free and independent nation. And in no other period of the world's history were events more deeply fraught with interest or more full of moral and political moment than in the era in which American independence was achieved.

It is said that the noblest work of the pen of history is to state facts, describe conditions and narrate events which illustrate the progress of the human mind; that in the coming age the history of wars, even when presented in the fascinating garb of brilliant achievements, will be read more with sorrow and regret than with satisfaction and delight. But who would obliterate from Roman history the record of the heroism of those who drove the Persian hordes into the sea at Marathon? No Englishman desires to take from the history of his country the deeds of her Wellington or her Nelson. The French point with pride to the man whose frown terrified the glance his magnificence attracted. What patriot would rob American history of the record of the victories of our army and navy in the several wars in which our nation has been engaged, and deprive the people of the benefits and results of those grand achievements.

Memorial Day is a tribute to patriotism, a tribute of utility to gratitude, a confession that war is at times necessary, that life has nobler things in it than mere business pursuits, and that men sometimes rise to those sublime heights when life is looked upon as of secondary consideration, and that honor and liberty and law are the only things for which the heart beats in pulsating flow. The people of to-day are far removed from the events of the war of the Revolution, but the principles for which the patriots fought underlie our political superstructure and permeate every department of the government, and the heroism of the Continental soldiers shines with effulgent glory through the mists of a century.

Thirteen soldiers of the war of 1812 died while doing their duty at the Beam block-house, and are buried on a bluff near to the left bank of the Rocky Fork, three miles below Mansfield. The writer recently visited the

place of their burial. The weather was fair for a December day; the sky was in misty blue, with the sun's rays shimmering through the hazy atmosphere askance upon the bluff. Then the mist cleared away and the full sunshine came in sheens of golden glory upon the unmarked graves of the heroes whose bodies have lain there for well-nigh a century, and where they will continue to repose, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," until the graves shall give up their dead, mortality put on immortality and death be swallowed up in the victory of the resurrection.

OF GREAT PROWESS.

"Oh, it is excellent
To have a gaint's strength; but it is tyranous
To use it like a giant."

Richland can compete favorably with other counties in Ohio in the records of her giants,—not those of world-fame, but of local renown. The man pre-eminently entitled to be called Richland's giant was Christopher Burns, although he stood only six feet, two inches in his stockings and weighed but two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His title as gaint was not so much on account of his height and weight as in his great strength. A better appellation, perhaps, would have been a "modern Sampson;" but "giant" was what the people called him then.

When the Wiler house was being built in 1828, Burns attended the brick-masons as a hod-carrier, and occasionally gave exhibitions of his strength and athletic capabilities. A man named Johns, a noted foot-racer, came to Mansfield and a match was gotten up between him and Burns. Johns appeared in running undress, while Burns wore his hod-carrier clothes and heavy boots. Burns ran part of the way backwards, and even then easily distanced his competitor. A pole was then placed on the heads of two tall men and Burns jumped over it with apparent ease.

Freight at that time was hauled from the east in heavy wagons, drawn by from four to six horses. A wagon of this kind, heavily laden, was once temporary standing in front of the Wiler, where Burns was working. To show their strength, several men had tried to lift a wheel of the wagon, but were unsuccessful in their attempts. Burns looked upon their failure with contempt. He went to the wagon and had three of the heaviest men in the crowd to add their weight to the wheel, by one standing upon the hub, the others on the spokes. Burns then lifted the wheel, men and all, with apparent

ease, after which he filled his hod and climbed up the ladder as though nothing unusual had taken place.

From the sheriff, who sought to arrest him for fighting, Burns once made his escape by jumping over a covered six-horse wagon. This acrobatic feat was witnessed by our late fellow townsman, Robert Cairns, et al. Numerous other stories are told of Burns' great strength and athletic attainment. It is also stated his strength and activity were occasionally used in pugilistic encounters.

Burns came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and married Miss Sallie Pearce, a daughter of the pioneer James Pearce. Burns' second wife was Rachel Magner, who lived near where Crestline now stands, and a few years after their marriage they removed to Indiana.

414972

As was the custom in those days, pioneers often settled upon government lands and were called "squatters." They would put up buildings and clear land, expecting to bid their tracts in when the land was surveyed and offered for sale. Burns located in a "squatter" settlement, and in time the lands were offered for sale at public auction. The "squatters" had built homes and had their land under cultivation. They had full larders and granaries, but as there was little, if any, cash market for their products, they had but little money. Land sharks came from the east to bid against the "squatters," and bidding against them was to rob them of their hard-earned homes and to take the roof from over the heads of their defenceless families.

It was in the autumn and upon the day of the sale, in the gray sky the December sun was shining coldly and icicles were pendent from the eaves of the cabins. A wintry haze hung inauspiciously over those "squatters'" homes. The settlers were discouraged and disheartened. Here was Chris Burns' opportunity to become a hero and a benefactor, and he proved equal to the emergency; as Artemus Ward would have put it, he "caved in the emergency's head." Whatever his foibles and faults in the past may have been, his desire to protect the settlers became an inspiration, and, mounting the auctioneer's improvised platform, he addressed the crowd, reviewing the situation and stating that the "squatters" had built homes and cleared fields, intending to buy their several tracts of land when it came into market; that land sharks were present from the east with money in their pockets to bid in the land for speculation, thus robbing the settlers and turning their families out of their homes at the beginning of winter. "My name," said he, "is Chris Burns; and this place will become immediately unhealthful to any non-resident who bids against a settler." Burns' pugilistic reputation emphasized a

significant meaning to his words, and his style and manner attested his earnestness and determination.

The sale was then held, but no land shark offered a bid, and at the conclusion of the sale none of them were present. They had disappeared, and

> "It seemed as if their mother earth,
> Had swallowed up her shark-like birth."

Thus the "squatters" were enabled to keep their homes at government rates; and to show their appreciation for the service Burns had rendered them they gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land and assisted him to build upon and improve it, and he became one of their most esteemed and respected citizens. Upon this farm he lived until his death, at an advanced age.

That land sale was the turning point in Burns' career. The tempestuous sea of life upon which he had been tossed during his younger years became as calm and placid as a summer lake, and his bark was finally peacefully moored in the haven of rest.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

On the Leesville road, nine miles west of Mansfield, in Springfield township, is situated the famous (Craig) barn whose roof forms the watershed divide between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The rainfall from one side of the roof finds its way into the Sandusky river, and thence to Lake Erie; from the other side, the water runs into the Black Fork of the Mohican, a tributary of the Ohio river.

The fountain-heads of the Sandusky and the Mohican rivers are less than a mile apart. The former has its source in the Palmer spring, and the latter from a pond, near the southeast corner of the Five Corners cross roads, a mile and a half north of Ontario. About midway between these river-sources is the Craig barn, the water-shed "divide. The pond is oblong and has an outlet from each end; from the east end starts the Black Fork, and from the west end flows the Clear Fork of the Mohican. The little stream flowing from the east runs in an easterly direction for about a half mile, then turns boldly to the north through a gap in the "divide," and parallels the Sandusky for several miles, but as they near the north part of the township the Sandusky veers to the northwest and passes through Tiffin and Fremont to the lakes. The Black Fork continues almost due north a distance of ten miles, through and north of Shelby, then turns abruptly to the east, laves the south side of Holtz's Grove, makes a graceful turn to the north, then again to the

east and after pursuing a tortuous course to the southeast turns to the south after leaving the old site of Greentown, then glides slowly through Perrysville and Loudonville, and five miles below the latter, after a crooked, tortuous course of fifty miles, it forms a junction with the Clear Fork.

The output from the west end of the Craig pond runs to the southwest for about a mile, then curves to the southeast, is called the Clear Fork, and, after a journey of thirty-five miles, passing through Bellville and Newville, and flowing through a valley noted for its beauty and fertility, it unites with the Black Fork and forms the Mohican, sometimes called the White-woman river.

The "Divide" passes through the center of Richland county, extending from northeast to southwest. This ridge is broken with gaps and spurs. One of the highest points in the state being at the Settlement church, five miles south of Mansfield, where the elevation is about one thousand feet above Lake Erie. The Settlement church has an elevation of 370 feet above the city of Mansfield. The elevation of Mansfield above Lake Erie is differently given by the several railroads passing through the city. The profile of the Baltimore & Ohio gives the eleation as 657 feet; the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 592 feet; the Erie, 581. The calculations were taken from different locations about the city. It is a safe estimate to give the elevation of Mansfield as 600 feet, and that of the Settlement church as 1,000 feet—in round numbers—above the Lake.

Pipe's Cliff is in Monroe township, nine miles southeast of Mansfield on the Pleasant Valley road, a short distance from the Douglass homestead, now known as "Green Gables." The Douglass farm has been in the possession of the family for three generations and is now owned by S. M. and A. A. Douglass, sons of the late John J. Douglass. The former is now the chief justice of the circuit court of Ohio, and is well qualified to fill the position. The latter served as prosecuting attorney for two terms and is a successful lawyer. The Douglass family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the lineage may come down from the Douglass whose Highland clansman crossed blades with Stirling's knight at Coilantagle's ford. Samuel Douglass, the father of the late John J. Douglass, bought the Pleasant Valley farm in 1829, and ever afterward made it his home, and there his son and grandsons were born.

Pipe's Cliff was named for Captain Pipe, an Indian chieftain of pioneer times, from the fact that his sister (Onalaska) was killed upon the summit of those rocks. As the story goes, Captain Pipe's sister was married to a young warrior named Round Head, and that, after the massacre of the Indians at Gnadenhutten (1781), Round Head, with his wife and child, in company

with several other Indians, left their Muskingum village home for the Sandusky country. The party encamped for rest from their journey in the ledge of rocks, now known as Pope's Cliff, and while there were fired upon by a squad of soldiers, killing Onalaska and her child and wounding two others of the party. It is stated that the squaw was standing upon a perpendicular rock at the south end of the ledge, with her child in her arms, and that when shot, she fell from the cliff and that her body was buried near its base. When viewed from the road, this rock presents a monumental appearance, but can best be seen when the leaves are off the trees. This rock is called Onalaska's Tower, in commenoration of the tragic death of the Indian woman.

The squad of troops who fired upon the party belonged to Colonel Broadhead's expedition against the village of the forks of the Muskingum, known in history as the Coshocton campaign, and the soldiers were scouts and could not see through the foilage that they fired upon a woman. But, as the warriors of the party were enemies, Onalaska had to share the consequences of war with her friends with whom she was encamped.

Among the names given to different parts of Pipe's Cliff are Dragon's Mouth, Hanging Rock, The Porch, Altar Rock, Frowning Cliff, etc. The cliff rises to a height of one hundred feet above the valley and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Around the base and sides of this ledge of rocks are caves and caverns, whose depths and lengths have never been explored. There is historical authority to confirm, in the main, the traditions of the valley concerning the death of Onalaska, as described above.

The Douglass farm contains about three hundred acres. Across the valley from the old homestead is Green Gables, the summer outing resort of the Douglass brothers. The Gables is a log cabin with modern improvements, and sits at the base of a forest-covered hill, and near by a spring sends forth cool, healthful water. Here the Judge can lay aside his ermine and the practitioner his cases and take their recreation upon their native heath. And it is a charming spot, where, even upon the hottest August days, cool breezes are wont to come down the valley and coy around in the sylvan shades.

The Douglass brothers keep the farm, largely, no doubt, for the associations that cluster around the old homestead. In appreciating old homes and log cabins one is wont to listen to stories of the old settlers. The actual pioneers are all gone. The oldest residents are merely links that connect the present with the past. People seldom tire of hearing stories of the pioneers, for over their manner of life hangs a veil of romance. Their conflicts with the red men of the forests and the savage wild beasts that roamed the woods;

the transforming of the wilderness under their sturdy strokes; the rude conditions under which they labored and the grand work they accomplished,—all form an interesting chapter in American history.

Mohawk Hill is two miles southeast of Lucas on the Perrysville road. It is quite an elevation, and the northwestern side is too steep and rocky to admit of cultivation and is still covered with its primeval forest. The road winds around to lessen the grade and at the top of the hill there is a table land of rolling surface, with a dip to the east, extending a mile southeast to Pinhook, from which point the country is more or less hilly until the Black Fork is reached at Perrysville. The hill takes its name from the fact that Mohawk Indians were buried there in the olden time. The road formerly went straight up the hill; and midway up its rugged side, upon the "bench" at the side of the rim of rocks, is the reputed burial place of a chief, while a few rods to the east are a number of graves, from one of which the skeleton of an Indian was taken about forty years ago. While the dates of the death of these Indians are not definitely known, there are reasons for supposing that they antedated the founding of Greentown, in 1782. There is a tradition that a party of Mohawks from Helltown annually made a summer outing on this hill for hunting purposes, and that they had a cave in the rocks, which finally became the sepulcher of their chief and a receptacle for their treasures. While the Delawares and Mingoes predominated in number in the order named, there were a few Mohawks and Shawnees at Helltown, also.

Helltown—town of the clear water—was situate a mile below Newville, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican, in what is known as the Darling settlement. Helltown was abandoned in 1782, after the massacre of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, and a new village (Greentown) was founded on the Black Fork, where a more favorable site for defence was obtained. Greentown was named for Thomas Green, a white man, who was a Tory, and who, after aiding the Mohawks in the Wyoming massacre of 1778, sought retreat and seclusion with the Indians in the west.

The Big Hill is situated in the southeastern part of Weller township, and has an altitude of about one hundred and fifty feet and a circumference of four miles at the base. The hill is abrupt on its several sides, and its top is a level table land, containing a number of valuable farms, the soil being arable and fertile. Geologically speaking, the hill is of sandstone formation and the stone is quarried from its sides in large quantities. The hill was originally covered with a dense forest, remants of which still fringe it like a border. Topographically speaking, the hill is a huge heap, thrown up or dumped down in a level country and stands solitary and alone, and, were it

not for its immense size and geological formation, one might be led to believe it to be a mound, built by the Moundbuilders,—a race of people who inhabited this country before the advent of the Anglo-Normans on the American continent and who built mounds in different parts of the country, especially in the southwest. But this is nature's own handiwork and far surpasses those made by man. As we stood at its base and gazed at its contour, we thought it would have answered the triple purpose for that bygone race of a fortress, an altar and a sepulcher.

From the sides of the hill about one hundred and fifty springs send forth clear, soft water. A large spring upon the west side furnishes an abundant supply for the water-works of the county infirmary, and there is sufficient fall to throw the water over the top of the main building. This water has been tested and is found to be pure and healthful.

Southwest of the hill there is low, bottom land, which was formerly a marsh, in which was a deer-lick, making it a favorite hunting ground for the early settlers, as it had been for the Indians before them.

THE ROBINSON CASTLE.

Castles are wont to figure in legendary tales, and love in cottages is set forth in sentimental contrast to intrigue, unhappiness and crime in castles. These are often boldly stated, while at other times they are clothed in such ambiguity as to be apparent only in insinuations and inuendoes. But in some phase a hard-hearted, if not villainous, husband and an unloved, neglected, if not abused, wife are the principal characters in these castle dramas and tragedies, and among the *dramatis personae* figure servants, one of whom is a big varlet, ever willing to aid his master in any nefarious scheme he might wish to carry out. And the lady's maid takes her place at intervals on the stage to try to thwart the plans of those who scheme against her mistress. The plots of these stories vary but little, differing only in names and in by-play.

Castles, to come up to the novelists' standard, must have a turreted tower, wide halls, winding stairways, secret passages, underground dungeons, etc., but the castle of which I write had none of these, and thus falls short of those of which dime novels speak and which exist only in the minds of the writers of fiction.

The Robinson castle, on the Big Hill, was a real structure and it actually stood within eight miles of the city of Mansfield, in Weller township, and was seen and visited by dozens of people who are living to-day. This castle not

only attracted attention and elicited comments at the time of its construction, which were augmented by its subsequent disaster and final fate, but is now looked back to with mingled interest and awe, for as time advances the tales that are told of the castle and its ruins become more numerous and seem to have been multiplied with the years that have intervened until it is rather difficult to discern where the truth ends and fiction begins.

Thomas Robinson, the builder of that castle, came from England and settled on the Big Hill about the year 1820, when he entered a quarter section of land and later bought sixty acres adjoining it. He was a man of wealth, and his views and ideas differed widely from those held by the average pioneer. He was imperious in his style and lordly in his manner, with no confidant and with but few associates. He adhered to the old style of dress, wearing knee breeches, and was called King Tom. Although peculiar, he was a benefactor in his way, for he gave employment to many people and always paid them cash for their work, which was a great consideration in those days when money was so scarce that the settlers often did not know how else to get means to pay their taxes than to go and "dig out stumps for Robinson," for his notoriety had spread far and wide and men went to him for work from different parts of the county, and employment was given to all who applied, and the number of men in his employ would average, it is said, a dozen the year through. Robinson had not the patience, like the other settlers, to wait for stumps to rot out, but he hired men to dig them out, entailing great expense in clearing his land, causing fabulous stories to be told of his immense wealth.

Robinson was a widower when he came to America, but, after getting his farm cleared, he returned to England, as he stated, for a wife. He was absent seven years, returning here just after his marriage, bringing his wife with him. He never gave any explanation about the delay and no one dared to question him. His wife, it is said, was a good-looking woman of domestic tastes, who stayed at home to serve her "lord and master," as was the custom with English women in those days. She lived about eight years after she came to America, and her remains were interred in Milton cemetery. In 1843 Robinson returned to England, where he died within a year.

In 1836 Robinson built a large brick building for a residence. The bricks were of large size, and, on account of the size and style of the building and the aristocratic habits of the owner, it was called The Castle. It stood upon the most commanding site of the summit of the hill. Beneath it were cellars, arched with stonework, intended for wine cellars, and not as sepulchers for his dead, as was alleged. Within a few years after it was built a

wing of the castle was blown down by a storm, and Samuel Robinson, then a lad of seven years, who was in the wreck, was taken out of the debris. He now lives on the Olivesburg road, where he has recently built—not a castle—but one of the finest country residences in the county.

Within a few years after the wing of the castle was wrecked the arched foundations began to give way, and the building in time fell in a mass of ruins, remnants of which can be seen to-day. Parties frequently visit the ruins of the old castle, and sometimes tourists stop over trains to see with their own eyes the locality of which they have read and heard so much. Boy guides are usually employed at the station (Pavonia, on the Erie Railroad) to conduct the party to the hill. As one of these parties stood gazing at the ruins a man remarked, "Down in that vaulted cellar is where old "Bluebeard" buried his four hundred wives."

"No," said the guide, who had an eye to business; "no one is buried there; 'King Tom' cremated his wives, and if you give me twenty-five cents extra I'll show you the exact spot where their bodies were burned into ashes." They paid the extra quarter and the boy took them to a ravine on the east side of the hill, and, finding a place where some stone quarrymen had had a fire a year or two before, pointed to it as the place where the bodies had been cremated and exclaimed, "There are some of the ashes of their remains!"

After they had returned to the station, boarded the cars and the train had sped onward to the coast, the boy told how he had "worked" the men for an extra quarter, and ever since that occurrence other guides have "worked" other parties in a like manner, each telling such tales as his imagination could invent. And thus many of the "Bluebeard" and other stories about "King Tom" originated.

Mr. Robinson had a younger brother, Francis Robinson, and when Francis was making arrangements (in England) to join his brother in America, "King Tom" wrote to him to stop in Philadelphia and hunt up "Aunt Jane" Dixon and bring her back to keep house for them. Frank did as requested, but while *en route* they got married at Pittsburg, and when they arrived at Big Hill "Aunt Jane" was installed as the mistress of the Robinson home. "Aunt Jane" was the sister of Mrs. Ward, and came to America with that family in 1819, but, becoming tired of life in the New World, had started to return to England and was visiting for a short time in Philadelphia when Mr. Robinson called upon and persuaded her to return with him to Ohio. To this couple two sons were born: William Robinson, recently deceased, and the late General James S. Robinson, who helped to organize the Eighty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry, became its colonel

and afterward changed the eagle of a colonel for the star of a brigadier on his epaulettes. And his regiment—what of it? Of the two thousand eight hundred men enlisted during its term of service, there were but sixty-five left to answer roll-call the morning after the battle of Gettysburg—maimed in the service, discharged for disability, died in hospitals, killed in battle—what a record! Volumes might be written, but the result, which can be told in one sentence, expresses it all, and let us stand uncovered when the names of such heroes are mentioned, to attest our appreciation of their services for our common country and flag.

General Robinson was himself wounded, but lived until a few years ago and made his home in Kenton. He served several times as a member of congress and also as secretary of state, and was held in the highest esteem, not only by his own party but by his political opponents as well.

CAVES AND CAVERNS.

The caves and caverns that abound around the rocky defile through which the Clear Fork of the Mohican passes between Butler and Newville have never been thoroughly explored.

Below the old site of Winchester, at the Whilom Herring-Calhoon grist-mill, later changed to a woolen factory and now in disuse, the Clear Fork, after making a graceful bend, is flanked on either side by high rugged bluffs extending a mile or more down the stream to Greer's bridge, where Noah Watt's carding-machine and fulling-mill stood in the years agone.

The bluff upon the right or south bank is called Prospect Hill, and is the highest point of land in Worthington township, and a good view of the surrounding country can be obtained from its summit.

On the opposite side of the stream is Watt's Hill, the ascent of which also is abrupt, the south side being at that place almost perpendicular. Curious-shaped rocks adorn the side and top of this hill. A huge bowlder called Dropping Rock, one hundred feet in circumference and fifteen feet high, stands alone, and from its sides water continuously drops as though its interior were a troubled fountain, causing its sides to weep copious tears.

In these bluffs are said to be numerous caves, the best known of which is Fountain Cave in Prospect Hill. Tourists can locate this cave, its mouth being about midway up the bluff from the water-trough at the side of the road. The entrance is what miners call a drift, and the passage at first is only about four feet in height, compelling the explorer to enter upon "all fours;" but in a short distance the ceiling is higher, enabling a man to walk

erect. But, even when guided by a light, the explorer must be careful of his footsteps, for there is a man hole in the passage to a still deeper cavern, thirty feet beneath. In this lower apartment are larger rooms,—rough, dark, damp and forbidding,—and water can be heard rippling in an unseen subterranean stream. The upper passage has been explored to a distance of three hundred feet, part of the way being in the form of a shelf or gallery surrounding a chasm of unknown depths,—depths that have never, and can never be explored, for lights in lanterns are extinguished at a depth of from fifty to sixty feet. At the summit of the bluff there is a bowl-shaped depression in the earth nearly one hundred feet in circumference, evidently formed by the sinking of the ground among the rocks of the cavern beneath. This depression is supposed to be the head of a subterranean passage five hundred feet in length, passing through the caverns and ending at the outlet at the spring at the base of the bluff.

Other caves and chasms and fissures have been explored to some extent, but are of smaller size and dimension.

Caves and caverns are not, strictly speaking, synonymous terms, the latter being more chasm-like and of greater depth. Natural caves and caverns were produced by the fracture and dislocation consequent on the upheaval of strata by water or other causes. The denuding or eroding power of water, which has produced the materials of stratified rocks, has formed caverns in the course of streams as well as on the coast-line of the sea. In limestone regions caverns frequently have a calcareous incrustation lining their interior, giving them a light gorgeous appearance; but these Newville rocks, being sandstone, have no stalactites pendent from their ceiling, and no stalagmites rising like pillars from the floor as if to support the roof.

Some of the smaller Clear Fork caves are said to be ossiferous; but the fossils found are chiefly those of reptiles, some of which were, perhaps, of the pleistocene period.

The general aspect of the locality about Fountain Cavern is mountainous and wild and the native forest still covers the hills, from whose sides fountains of pure water gush forth in almost Arctic coldness, while between the bluffs the river flows onward in its course to the sea.

Strange tales have been told of these caverns having been hiding-places for counterfeiters and thieves, all of which may be termed romances founded upon fiction, for no man could live within the damp walls of these cavities, where venomous snakes, poisonous lizards and loathsome toads only can exist. But stories are told of men who have disappeared and of whom no tidings ever came to sorrowing friends. What crimes the unfathomable

depths of Fountain Cavern may hold secret and conceal will never be revealed until the day dawns when all things shall be made known.

MOODY'S HILL.

Moody's Hill, north of Bellville, was named after John Moody, whose memory is dear to the people of the southern part of Richland county—and to the poor everywhere.

John Moody was a preacher of the faith of the Christian denomination. He owned a gristmill at Bellville, with a large farm adjoining. He took no pay for his preaching, and when the country was threatened with a famine in the '30s, Moody's garners were well filled with grain. When crops failed and people went to Moody's mill to buy breadstuff, the question was asked each, "Have you money to pay for it?" If the answer was in the affirmative they were told to go elsewhere and buy. Those who had no funds went away with well filled sacks, and were told to return again when they needed more. The product of thousands of bushels of grain was thus given away, but giving to the poor and hungry did not impoverish Moody, for the blight of drought did not touch his fields, but each succeeding harvest the crops yielded grain more abundantly, and Moody was blessed in the giving, as the people were in receiving his assistance. John Moody needs no monument in marble, for the memory of his good deeds lives in the hearts of the people of Bellville, from generation to generation.

Captain Miller Moody was a son of John Moody. Miller Moody received a college education. He inherited wealth but never engaged much in business. He represented Richland county in the legislature and served his country as a soldier in war. Moody was one of the best dressed men in the county, and his cuffs and Byronic collar were always faultless in their whiteness. Captain Moody died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, after suffering five amputations, and his remains repose in the cemetery of his native village, and his memory is held in affectionate regard by his old-time friends and neighbors. Each recurring Memorial day, the Moody monument is garlanded with evergreen and the grave decorated with flowers, fitting tribute to a warrior for whom

> "The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
> The soldier's last tattoo."

ANCIENT EARTH-WORKS.

There is an ancient earthwork two miles east of Mansfield that is but

little known by our people of to-day, although it was surveyed and mapped by the county surveyor in October, 1878. It is situate on the Balliett farm, and is approached by the road leading east from the top of the Sherman hill. This earthwork was surveyed in 1878 by the county surveyor, John Newman, who made a report of the same to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and also made his report a matter of county record. This work is upon an elevation at the east side of the head of Spook Hollow, and consists of an oval-shaped embankment or fort, five hundred and ninety-four feet long, by two hundred and thirty-eight feet wide in the center, and contains two and two-thirds acres.

Southwest of the fort seven hundred and ten feet there is a spring at the side of the ravine from which a copious flow of water issues at all seasons of the year. Directly south of the fort, upon the side of the hill leading to the old stage road, is the furnace, which is an excavation walled with stone like a well and is called a "furnace," as charcoal, charred bones and evidences that fire had been used there were found at the bottom of the drift with which the place was filled. This furnace is about five feet across, is circular in form and its uses and purposes must be conjectured. At the east side of the fort there were a number of depressions, varying from four to twenty feet, but they have been so filled up in the tilling of the land as to be nearly obliterated. In excavating one of these depressions at the time of the survey, at a depth of eight feet a drift was struck leading toward the fort. Geographically the fort was platted upon longitudinal lines and upon geometrical measurements, and the depressions were variously located with relative mathematical distances, all giving evidences that the people who planned and made and occupied these works were well advanced in the higher branches of mathematics.

Since their day and occupancy large forest trees have grown upon these earthworks—trees of at least six centuries growth. These works are relics of that pre-historic age of which much has been written and but little is known. The perspective view of the fort in the outline is discernible from the road and the location was well chosen, as it commands a fine view of the valley opening to the south. Looking over and beyond Spook Hollow, which with its wierd traditions lies at the base of the hill, a valley of garden-like loveliness is presented and the landscape picture extends for miles, embracing the hills in the far distance, amid which the spire upon the church steeple at Cesarea can be seen.

The Lafferty Knoll, four miles below Bellville, in the Clear Fork valley, has received considerable attention, but the consensus of opinion is that it is a natural mound.

In the Darling settlement, in the Clear Fork Valley below Newville, near St. John's church, is a circular "fort" containing an area of nearly three acres with embankments leading down to the steram. When discovered by Judge Peter Kinney, the embankments of this fort were over three feet high and were covered by large timber,—evidence of its antiquity. It was doubtless intended as a garrison of defence. It commands a fine view of the valley and is worthy of note.

There are a number of mounds in Ashland county, the majority of which are no doubt of pre-historic origin and were raised by the Mound Builders. It is claimed by some who have made archaeology a study that these Ashland mounds are of a more recent period,—that they were built in the seventeenth century by the Eries to protect their people from the invasion of the Iroquois tribe.

When the mound on the Parr farm was opened in 1828, according to a statement made by the late Dr. J. P. Henderson, of Newville, it was found to contain bones, charcoal, stone implements, a copper wedge, a stone pipe, the stem of which was wrapped with copper wire, and other relics.

It is claimed by many that the Mound Builders were of Asiatic origin and were as a people immense in numbers and well advanced in many of the arts. Similarity in certain things indicate that they were descendants of the ancient Phœnicians. Of the Mound Builders we have speculated much and know but little. But the mounds at Greentown are so small and so unlike the others that they evidently do not belong to that class.

In this asynartete sketch only brief mention can be made of several places of geographical and historical interest in the valley of the Black Fork. The Petersburg lakes are well known. There are three and are fed by springs. They form a chain of lakes, the largest of which covers an area of about fifty acres; the middle, about thirty; and the smallest, ten acres. These lakes were favorite fishing resorts in Indian times, as they are to-day. The Copus spring flows from the base of a hill on the east side of the valley, near where the Copus cabin stood. And when

"Mother earth is full of beauty,
In her summer glories dressed,
Here, upon her lap reclining
Like an infant, will I rest
And enjoy the healthful current
That is flowing from her breast."

HEMLOCK FALLS.

Hemlock Falls, a mile and a half south of Newville, is situate amid picturesque and rugged surroundings, and takes its name from a hemlock tree which formerly overhung the falls.

The stories that are told of that locality as traditions and legendary tales are largely of the imaginary and visionary kind, mostly of recent manufacture, and are not even founded on facts. The falls region was never the home of old Captain Pipe, for he never lived in Richland county. In fact, the place was never an Indian habitation at any time. There are no conveniences there to make it a desirable place of abode. There is no spring of cool, sparkling water, no green swards, no sheltering caves, no shady grottoes, no environment to entice a prosaic Indian to make the place his home.

The Falls, however, is interesting in the geological formation of the ledge of rocks over which the water is precipitated; interesting in its topographical appearance, in the picturesqueness of the scenery and in the grandeur of the waterfall itself, where the waters pour over slanting rocks for a distance of fifty feet, then make a leap of twenty feet to the fragmentary rocks below; and when the stream is swollen the altisonant roar of the falls can be heard afar.

The falls also have historical associations from the fact that the first pioneer meeting in Richland county was held upon the plateau at its summit. The meeting was held the first Saturday in September, 1856. William B. Carpenter, now a resident of Mansfield, was president of the meeting, and the late Dr. J. P. Henderson was the marshal of the day. General R. Binkerhoff and the late Rev. J. F. McGaw were the principal speakers. A great many people were in attendance and a bountiful picnic dinner was served to all.

Fleming's Falls is situate in Mifflin township, seven miles northeast of Mansfield. This fall has picturesque surroundings and is a favorite resort for picnic parties.

"UNCLE JONAS' LAKE."

"Uncle Jonas' Lake" is in Mifflin township, seven miles east of Mansfield. It covers an area of eight acres and its depth is about seventy feet. This little body of water has been called by different names, such as Sites', Sweringen's and others, but in the past was simply "Uncle Jonas' Lake," after Jonas Ballyet, the first owner. It is now more generally known as the lake where the wagon-load of hay sunk, meadow and all, according to tradition.

In 1821 Jonas Ballyet entered the northwest quarter of section 15 (Mif-

flin township), and near its center he found a lake covering about an acre. Its immediate surroundings was level land to the extent of eight acres, all enclosed with a rim of hills of gentle slope, except a place at the east side where the ground was lower as though inviting an outlet. Through this depression "Uncle Jonas" cut a ditch with the view of making the low land about the lake tillable. The lake lies a mile west of the Black Fork of the Mohican, and between them is a tract of marshy land called the Black Swamp, and into this a ditch was cut from the lake.

"Uncle Jonas'" theory seemed quite plausible, but he was later confronted with a condition he had not anticipated. The ditch was opened on the 25th day of July, 1846, and was of sufficient depth to lower the surface of the lake eight feet. On the day following, the greater part of the level land surrounding the lake, comprising about six acres, was engulfed,—sank out out of sight, leaving only the tops of the high trees, with which the land had been covered, visible; and in time the treetops also disappeared. The opinion was that the lake was of greater size beneath than was apparent upon its surface, and that lowering the water caused the ground to break off from the rim of hills and being thus loosened sank to the bottom.

The sinking caused the earth to quake and tremble for miles around, and alarmed the people of that vicinity; and some, thinking the "end of the world" had come, began to pray as they had never prayed before. As this incident occurred during the Millerism period, people were more prone to attribute the trembling and jar to heavenly than to earthly causes; for, although there may not have been a Millerite in that neighborhood, yet the doctrine and teachings of the Rev. William Miller had been so universally disseminated and propogated that they influenced many unconsciously.

The time set by Miller for the "second coming of Christ" was the year 1843, as he interpreted the prophecies; but, as the expected event did not occur, other dates were given later, and people were admonished to say not in their hearts, "My Lord delayeth His coming."

Digging this ditch outlet was a losing enterprise to "Uncle Jonas," for instead of reclaiming land he lost six acres thereof, timber and all!

A few years later there was another sinking of ground into the water, increasing the lake to its present size of between eight and nine acres; but as the low land has all been engulfed, no apprehension is felt that any similar occurrence will take place in the future, as it is not believed that the lake extends beneath the hills.

Prior to this land-sinking episode, catfish, sunfish and some other varie-

ties abounded in the lake in great quantities, but are not so abundant there now.

The water of the lake when viewed as a body is an ocean-green in tint of coloring, yet when dipped up seems pure and clear. The lake is circular in form and in its hill-frame setting is one of the most beautiful of the many attractive places in old Richland. The slope at the southeast is covered by a shady grove, from whose retreat one might imagine some highland maid might appear and

"—with hasty oar
Push her light shallop from the shore,"

to meet her Malcolm at the other side. But, alas! no Ellen comes in answer to the hunter's call. The lake is not only beautiful in sunshine but is interesting in storms, when the thunder's deep reverberations roll like billows over its waters. And when the gleaming rainbow sheds its luster upon the placid surface, no artist can sketch its beauty, while in the background of the picture may be read by faith the eternal promise that the earth shall not again be destroyed by water. Pleasure parties find "Uncle Jonas'" lake interesting by day and still more attractive under the pale light of the stars.

SPOOKS' HOLLOW.

"An ancient minstrel sagely said,
Where is the life which late we led?"

After the war some of the Indians returned to Richland county; but, Greentown having been destroyed, they had no fixed habitation here. Two young "braves" by the names of Seneca John and Quilipetoxe came to Mansfield and got on a spree, and at the Williams' tavern, at the site of the present Park Hotel, got into trouble with some of the settlers. The Indians left late in the afternoon, intoxicated and swearing vengeance against the whites. They were followed by five settlers, who overtook the redskins about a mile east of town and in the battle that ensued both Indians were killed and their bodies buried in the ravine east of the Sherman hill; and the place has since been called "Spooks' Hollow."

It is not my purpose to say that the killing of these Indians was justifiable; but the settlers would have had to have been more than human not to retaliate at times for many wanton murders committed by the Indians. To err is

human. To be influenced with the desire for revenge is natural. That the passions of the pioneers, stimulated by the cruelty and outrages the savages committed did not degenerate into a thirst for revenge, was a credit to their manhood. Many narratives of Indian treachery and cruelty could be given. The family of the settler, as they gathered around the evening fireside, could not feel that their house was their castle, for a murderous foe might then be in ambush to wreak wrath upon them in the still watches of the night. I have no desire to exaggerate: the truth is stranger than any coloring of fancy.

Spook Hollow! What of it? Of that locality strange tales have been told of apparitions seen by belated travelers, sometimes as though two Indians were lurking in the weird shadows; at other times a number of forms would appear as warriors plumed for battle, and

"All silent there they stood, and still,
Watching their chieftain's beck and will;"

and then they would disappear as mysteriously as they came and

"It seemed as if the mother earth
Had swallowed up her warlike birth."

While no one may believe these spook stories now, it is generally known that they were freely circulated in the past and may have been believed to some extent. It has even been stated that the road was changed and located farther south to avoid the hollow where apparitions were said to be seen.

In speaking of the Indians I want to say *en passant,* that in the ante-war times we heard and read a great deal of the "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and freedom; but anterior to that there was another conflict, also irrepressible in its nature, between the white man and the Indian; and in that conflict there could be no compromise: the races were too unlike. An edict was issued from the court of progress that the Indian should disappear, should be removed to the west and then remanded to the past. And destiny is blind; it neither smiles at human happiness or weeps at human woe. Destiny, whether of nations, of races or of individuals, strides onward like a ferocious Titan, regardless as to who is trampled under its feet. It has been said that there is a science of historical physics—that the fundamental maxim in the dynomics of progress is that the greater force oversomes the less. The student of history has read how the Hellenes exterminated or absorbed the Pelasgians, that the Oenotrians were overwhelmed by the aggressive

colonists of Magna Graecia, and that the Gaulish and British Celts sank, as it were, into the earth under the pressure of the Roman and the Saxon. And in our own land the Indian was forced almost across the continent and the remnant of the race stands like a specter on the western horizon of civilization to-day.

FACTS VERSUS FICTION.

What of Lily Pipe! History mentions her not, and the name is not connected even with the traditions of that period. The first known of Lily Pipe was when the romance of "Philip Seymour" appeared in print in 1857. It is a romantic story, depicting pioneer life, and was entertainingly written by the gifted author, the Rev. James F. McGaw. A number of the pioneers then living did not take kindly to the interpolation of fictitious characters, as future generations might be unable to eliminate the fiction from the facts. But the work claims only to be "founded on facts," and was written as a historical novel. It is complimentary to the author's ability that he made the characters so real that people believe in the verity of their existence.

Philip Zimmer (or Seymour) married a Miss Elizabeth Ballantine, of Pickaway county, at the close of the war, and she was never in this part of the state, and she was the only wife Philip ever had. Muniments on file attest this statement. McGaw needed a character with which to embellish his story, and that of Lily Pipe was his creation and served well its purpose. But Lily Pipe was a myth—a myth of composite parts created to represent certain characteristics and conditions. Braving the dread of being called an iconoclast, I make the further statement that Martin Ruffner's "bound boy" was not "Billy Bunting," but Levi Bargaheizer, and that McGaw changed not only the name but also gave the character "a lisping, stammering tongue," which the boy did not possess.

Kate Zimmer was not engaged to be married, and "Henry Martin," like "Lily Pipe," was a myth. Old Captain Pipe never lived in Richland county, and was not a cave-dweller. His home was at Jeromeville from 1795 to 1812—the period between the signing of the treaty of Greenville and the war of 1812.

There was a young Captain Pipe, said to have been a son of the old captain. The younger Pipe lived at Greentown a year or two, then went to Pipestown, Wyandot county, then later to Kansas, where he died.

Old Captain Pipe was last seen in these parts at the great feast of Greentown, in 1811, the meaning of which was never explained to the white settlers,

but which is now understood to have portended the war of 1812, which soon followed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The driveway from Mansfield to Shelby passes through a country of pastoral loveliness and of well-cultivated farms. The land is sufficiently level to give an extended rim to the horizon, and at the summer season of the year, when the morning rays of the sun kiss the dewdrops and make the broad acres glad, when the birds carol their praise and the leafy branches of the trees wave their welcome, the scene is one of enchantment, of beauty to the eye and pleasure to the heart.

Along this route historic places can be pointed out to those who take an interest in the events of former years. At Spring Mills, Colonel Crawford and his army encamped for the night on June 4, 1782, when *en route* to the Wyandot country, to defeat and to death, for a few days later the troops were defeated in a battle by their savage foe, and the gallant Crawford suffered death at the stake near Tymochtee creek, a few miles from Upper Sandusky.

Jackson township, through which the Mansfield-Shelby road passes in an oblique course after leaving Spring Mills, was not organized until after Richland county had been despoiled of part of her territory to help make new counties, and our original townships in the northern part of the county were re-mapped to suit new conditions. But some of the land which now forms a part of Jackson township was entered and settled as early as 1816. The first house in the township was built by Matthew and Joseph Curran in the southwest quarter of section 36, a short distance east of the Baltimore & Ohio crossing. At the same place occurred the first death and the first birth in the township. Matthew Curran entered the southwest and Joseph the southeast quarter of section 36. It is related that settlers from the vicinity of Mansfield assisted the Currans in building the cabin. The family had encamped in the woods near where they intended to build, and upon the day of the raising, while the women were cooking the dinner for the workmen, Curran's little boy, in attempting to walk the log against which the fire was built, fell into a large kettle of boiling coffee, scalding him to such an extent that he died the following day. This was in the spring of 1816. Hunters and trappers may have previously sojourned in that locality, but the Currans were the first permanent settlers.

The first permanent settlers in the southern portion of the township came via Mansfield and the state road, while those who settled the northern sections came along Beall's trail, a number of whom were from Connecticut, bringing

New England thrift and enterprise with them. Uriah Matson, the father of J. S. B. Matson, assisted Joseph Curran and others in cutting the Mansfield-Shelby road through the forest.

In 1858 Uriah Matson was awarded an ax for having been the champion wood-chopper of the county, at which time he made the following statements: "I came to Richland county the 4th day of August, 1815, and from that time to October, 1822, I followed chopping exclusively, during which time I chopped the timber off about one hundred and ninety acres of land and did a large amount of other chopping, such as making rails, sawing timber for frames, getting bark for tanners, etc. Since 1822 I have chopped and cleared upward of eighty acres on the farm I now occupy. I think I have done more chopping, assisted in raising more cabins and rolling more logs than any other man in the county. When I came here there were but four families living in Springfield township."

Mr. Matson was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in 1793 and died in 1873. He resided in Jackson township many years. J. S. B. Matson is now living in Shelby and has a large collection of curios and relics.

The Sheriff church north of the road brings to the mind one who worshiped there for many years,—the late hero veteran,—John F. Rice, who was the last survivor of Perry's victory—a victory that keeps heralding down from generation to generation in the triumphant words of that immortal dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." John F. Rice had served in the army before he entered the navy, and later was transferred back to the land force. He participated in that great battle on Lake Erie when "many a Britain took his last sleep." He saw Commodore Perry take off his coat and stuff it into the hole made by a British ball in his vessel, and looked on with tearful admiration as he rowed in an open boat, under the fire of the enemy, to the Niagara, where, taking personal command, he turned the tide of battle and won a victory that has immortalized the name of Perry.

After the victory, Rice was transferred back to the land force under General William Henry Harrison, and assigned to Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment, fought in the battle of the Thames and saw Tecumseh fall. Twenty years ago the veteran Rice, at a ripe old age, was transferred to the "army triumphant." His funeral was attended by all the clergy of Shelby, the Light Guards, a band of music, a squad of artillery, ex-soldiers, the children of the public schools and a large concourse of citizens. Colonel Dempsey was in charge of the procession.

A sermon was preached from Leviticus xix, 32: "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head and honor the face of the old man." "My Country,

'Tis of Thee" was sung by a hundred school children. Interment in Oakland cemetery. During the day flags, not only at Shelby but also at Sandusky, Cleveland and other places, were at half mast.

Let the living honor their soldier dead.

"Let the flags float out above them;
Let the music fill the air;
In the hearts of those who love them
It shall echo like a prayer."

"O, birds! to other climes that wing,
Repeat the story as ye sing
That ye have found no brighter green,
No softer shade, no rarer sheen,
Than that which fair Columbia spread
Above her honored patriot dead."

"UNDERGROUND RAILROADS."

One of the most noted stations of the "Underground Railroad" was at "Uncle" John Finney's, in Springfield township, four miles west of Mansfield, on the Walker's lake road, where the Mansfield and Cookton road crosses the road leading from Spring Mills to Lexington. The farm is now owned by George F. Carpenter, the well-known lawyer and capitalist.

It was during the administration of Martin Van Buren that the doctrine of the abolition of slavery began to be propagated. At first there was a distinction drawn between those who were opposed to the extension of slavery and those who were in favor of its abolition; but as revolutions seldom go backward the latter in time absorbed the former. "Uncle" John Finney was a man of strong convictions and as bitter as Cato was in ancient Utica, when he denounced the fugitive slave law under the operation of which runaway slaves were returned to bondage. Finney did not want to simply drift with the tide,—he was too assertive and strong willed for that,—he wanted to take an active part in forming public opinion and shaping public events.

The fugitive slave law not only required people to assist in returning slaves to their masters, but made it a penal offense to refuse to do so, which rendered it so repugnant to the people of the north that they prided themselves more upon its breach than upon its observance.

Politics in those days was largely a matter of sentiment, and that sentiment was an anti-slavery one,—the liberty of the slaves. Politics to-day are

a matter of commodity, a question of finance or of the tariff, with a picturesque tinge of "imperialism" at the present.

During the many years that "Uncle" John Finney assisted fugitive slaves on their way to Canada and to freedom, several thousands were entertained at his home over night or for several days and were then taken by him to Savannah or Oberlin, from which points they were assisted on to freedom. At one time the late Benjamin Gass brought five colored men with five or six women and children to Mr. Finney's. The latter he secreted in the loft and the men he put in a granary at the barn. Their pursuers arrived the next morning and demanded a search of the premises, which was denied without warrant. A detachment was sent to Mansfield for the necessary papers of search and seizure, and the remainder of the party were invited into Finney's home, where "Uncle" John exerted his great fascinating manners to entertain them. Breakfast was announced and "Uncle" John, being a Presbyterian, and a U. P. at that, proceeded to have family worship. As a matter of courtesy his guests kneeled with him. The back of the chair at which Mr. Finney knelt was to the window looking toward the barn. A member of the family had given the negroes the tip to leave. "Uncle" John literally obeyed the command to "watch and pray." He prayed long and earnestly and watched anxiously and did not say "amen" until he saw the last fugitive leave the barn. He then requested his guests to join him in singing the 119th psalm, which was sung to slow music. Breakfast was then served and as much time as possible consumed in the different homely courses. After the close of the meal the party returned from Mansfield with the warrants, but it was discovered the fugitives had fled. As the house was not suspected, it was not searched, and the women and children in the garret were not molested.

Numerous incidents might be given of attempts to retake fugitives, but in the majority of cases the pursuers were outwitted by "Uncle" John, and the slaves escaped. The condition of affairs which then existed creating this "underground" mode of traffic is known to the younger generation of to-day only as a matter of history. John Underwood remembers it was no uncommon sight to see darkies around Finney's house or at work in his fields. Jacob Laird, the surveyor, saw Mr. Finney coming to town one winter morning with a "load of wheat" in the sled, but a sudden lurch at a gutter on West Fourth street revealed the true nature of the load,—a number of negroes covered in the sled, instead of bags of wheat. There were readjusted and taken on to Savannah, the next station on the "Underground" road. Vic Dickson, the merchant, remembers of having seen, when he was a boy, fugi-

JOHN SHERMAN.

tives passing from Joseph Roe's to John Finney's. John Finney's first wife was a Marshall, an aunt of John Marshall, of Bowman street, this city. James Finney owned the farm south of his brother John's and facing on the Leesville road, where his daughters, Miss Jennie and Miss Lizzie, yet reside. Among Mr. Finney's old-time neighbors were John Neal, James Marshall, John Ferguson, Mr. Maybee and John Bishop, some of whom preceded and others have followed Mr. Finney where under-ground railroads are unnecessary and unknown.

RICHLAND COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The story of the Civil war, when read a hundred years hence, may not be credited in its awful magnitude. That sectional strife had become so bitter that certain states attempted to disrupt the American Union, will scarcely be believed by future generations. In 1860 we heard the mutterings of the tempest of political hate, but did not then realize that the storm of its fury would so soon burst upon us with such terrible destruction. When South Carolina demurred against the general government occupying Fort Sumter, we stood dazed at such state-rights presumption; but when she protested against supplies being delivered to the beleaguered garrison and fired upon the Star of the West when on its mission of mercy, we then realized that we were at the beginning of a rebellion that would be bloody and terrible. When the rebels fired on Fort Sumter the north became fully aroused and patriotically determined to fight for the old flag and for the preservation of the Union of the states.

President Lincoln issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand troops, of which Ohio's quota was ten thousand, one hundred and fifty-three, and within a few days more than thirty regiments were offered and twelve thousand, three hundred and fifty-seven men were accepted. Richland county responded promptly to this call, and within *five* days six companies tendered their services to the governor! General McLaughlin, a veteran of the Mexican war, manly and erect in his bearing, although then nearly seventy years of age, raised the first Richland county company. He was the personification of a soldier and died in the service. Judge M. R. Dickey, then a comparatively young lawyer, now one of the leading members of the Cleveland bar, raised a company for the Fifteenth Ohio. John W. Beekman was the captain of a Plymouth company. He also was a lawyer, a large man of fine physique and appearance. Colonel George Weaver, of Lucas, who was a captain in the

Mexican war and had served a term as sheriff of our county, raised a company at Ganges and Lucas.

Captain A. C. Cummins, then a young lawyer associated wtih Judge T. W. Bartley, raised a company at Shelby for the Fifteenth Regiment, and his company was one of the first at Camp Jackson. Captain Moody, a college graduate, a man of scholarly attainments, of polished manners and of faultless dress, raised a company at Bellville. He died of wounds received at Antietam, after suffering five amputations. The G. A. R. post at Bellville is named in his honor.

Limit will not permit details, or even naming other companies organized later and for longer terms of service, except to state that Richland county through the whole conflict did her duty nobly, furnishing two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine men for the war. Many Richland county boys who then went forth to war never returned. Some were killed on southern battlefields, and were buried where they fell; some died in hospitals, others in rebel prisons. The bodies of a few were brought home and interred in our local cemeteries, and their graves are annually decorated in the May time.

It would be an honor to write the name of each private soldier in the Union army in the great war of the Rebellion, but they need no encomium, for their patriotic deeds speak more forcibly than words—than any words this poor hand could trace. When we read of their services we recall the battles of Antietam, of Gettysburg, of the Wilderness, of Shiloh, of Stone river, of Vicksburg, of Hooker's fight above the clouds and of Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea,—history written in blood and emblazoned in glory. If roses are the tear-drops of Angels, as the Arab belief so beautifully sets forth, then a soldier's grave needs not the sculptured stone, the fretted column, the ivy, the obelisk; for the fragrance of the rose is perennial and its beauty is everlasting—fit emblems to commemorate deeds of valor.

What a sublime spectacle was presented at the close of the Civil war when that grand army of citizen-soldiery laid down their arms and left the avocation of war to return to their homes and to the vocations of peace! But even the youngest soldiers of that army are now crossing the "divide" and will soon begin the descent where the shadows lengthen. They are on their last march.

"They are marching down the valley,
At the great Commander's call,
Though the way is rough and weary
And the mystic shadows fall;

But the hearts that beat so bravely
In the battle's fierce affray,
Do not falter at the summons
Nor the dangers of the way.

"They are marching down the valley;
Hark! the sound of tramping feet!
They go on through summer's sunshine,
They go on thro' winter's sleet;
Banners wave and arms a-glitter,
And the music's throbbing breath
Echoes in the solemn valley
That we name the vale of death.

"They are marching down the valley,
And we follow gladly on,
For the music, sweet and eiry,
Tells the way that they have gone;
And we'll find them camped in meadows
Where the waters stilly flow,
Where the sward of soft and verdant
And the flowers of heaven grow."

MURDER MYSTERIES.

Among the unsolved criminal mysteries of Richland county, that of the murder of Mrs. Mary Lunsford was the most appalling; for the victim was a woman and mutilation was added to murder. On the fateful night of March 12, 1870, Olive street, Mansfield, Ohio, was the scene of one of those horribly bloody deeds that stain pages in the criminal calendar of the county. The city was startled by the report that a murder had been committed, and when people beheld the scene and saw the evidences of the struggle that had ensued in the poor woman's tragic efforts to save her life, many turned away sickened by the awful, bloody spectacle.

Mrs. Lunsford, the murdered woman, was a seamstress, was young and good-looking, and while upon her life there rested the blot of the social sin she was popular among her few acquaintances, and it was not known that she had an enemy—surely not one of sufficient deadly hate to take her life; and as it was apparent that robbery had not even been attempted, the authorities were at a loss for a theory to account for and ascertain the actuating motive that led to the commission of the murder.

Ms. Lunsford had been a resident of Mansfield less than a year, having come from Cincinnati at the instance of Ansel L. Robinson, then superintend-

ent of Blymyer, Day & Company's works. About a month before the murder, Mrs. Lunsford became engaged to a Mr. Ebersole, and the wedding was to take place the next week. Robinson, it was said, was opposed to her marriage. At the time of the murder, Ebersole was taking care of a sick man at Shelby. Upon searching the murdered woman's trunk, letters were found from Robinson which betrayed the relations that had existed between them and led to his arrest. A long imprisonment followed, but at the final trial—one of the most memorable in the criminal history of the county—he was acquitted. Soon after his acquittal Robinson removed to the northwest, accompanied by his wife and children, who had faithfully stood by him through all his troubles.

Early Sunday morning, September 18, 1881, the community was thrown into a high state of excitement by a report that a dead body had been found in Sherman's woods—now a part of Sherman-Heineman park—a few rods south of Park avenue west. The marshal, coroner and a large number of citizens were soon on the ground and the body was recognized as that of Charles Leonard, a brother of W. L. Leonard. Charles had been employed as a clerk in Finfrock's drug store and had mysteriously disappeared on the evening of the 9th. He had left the store between 8 and 9 o'clock and had been seen a little later on Third street going west. When found the body was lying in the edge of the woods with the head against a tree. In his pockets were found the store key and some change. Upon examination of the body it was found that he had been stabbed in the back, and it was evident that the deed had not occurred where the body was found.

Charley was a young man of the most exemplary character and was universally popular, and the motive for his death and by whom the deed was committed remain in the list of the unsolved criminal mysteries of the county, although the offer of one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of his murderer is still open and held good by W. L. Leonard.

The cowardly and premeditated assassination of John Fox occurred Thursday evening, March 8, 1883, about two miles south of Bellville, on the road leading east from Honey Creek schoolhouse. John Fox was about forty years old, was a prosperous farmer and lived within a half mile of the place where he was killed.

John and Daniel Fox were brothers. On the morning of the day of the fatal tragedy they had come to Mansfield together in a two-horse wagon, and at the City Mills exchanged wheat for flour and bran. They left Mansfield about 5 o'clock for their home, fourteen miles distant, and at about 8:30

o'clock, when in a slight hollow a half mile east of the Honey Creek schoolhouse, an assassin fired two shots, killing John instantly. Dan claimed that he jumped from the wagon when John was attacked and that as he essayed to run he was shot in the leg. The post-mortem examination of John's body showed, from the course the bullet had taken, that it was evident the assassin either stood on the back end of the wagon or in it, the shots having been fired from the rear, and, as the hair on the back of John's head was singed, the latter seemed the more plausible theory. John was sitting in front driving the team when attacked.

Dan reached the house of a neighbor by going across fields, where he gave the alarm and was given attention, as he was suffering from loss of blood. A searching party found the wagon standing at the cross-roads, distant about midway between the scene of the tragedy and the Fox residence. The horses, having become frightened at the shooting, ran that distance, when the pin of the doubletree jumped out and the team became detached from the wagon and ran to the barn. John was found lying where he had fallen, with his face upward and his head in a pool of blood.

The people for miles around were aroused over this cowardly murder but no evidence was ever obtained sufficient to justify an arrest. Dan Fox is now dead.

On Sunday, September 20, 1885, Clara Hough was murdered at the western outskirts of the city in a ravine a short distance south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Her body was not discovered for several days. She had been a domestic in the family of J. W. Dougal, of West Fourth street. The theory that she was murdered by a tramp was generally accepted. Recent developments, however, may throw some light upon the mystery of this in the near future.

Samuel Chew was assaulted and robbed on the night of August 25, 1887, and died without regaining consciousness. He and his wife were alone at the time, and she claimed the deed was committed by masked men; but there was not sufficient evidence to fasten the guilt upon any one. Mrs. Chew died within the past year. She was Mr. Chew's second wife.

Samuel Chew lived at the top of Mohawk Hill, on the road leading from Lucas to Perryville, on the farm now owned by the Rev. Mr. Grau. Samuel Chew was well advanced in years, was an exemplary man, and his tragic death cast a gloom over the whole community. It is now generally conceded that this mystery will never be revealed upon earth.

Frederick Boebel was killed and robbed while coming on a freight train from Crestline to Mansfield on the night of April 28, 1895, and his murder-

ers, supposed to have been tramps, were never apprehended. Boebel was a contractor and lived in Mansfield.

William Kern left Mansfield July 30, 1895, on a 11:15 a. m. train for Perrysville to buy stock. He walked from Perrysville back to Lucas, arriving at the latter place between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon learning that he would have to wait about three hours for a train to Mansfield, he concluded to walk home, and was last seen alive at Chew's Crossing at about 5:30 o'clock. His dead body was found the next morning by a freight crew going east. It was evident there had been foul play, as his pockets had been rifled of over one hundred dollars which he was known to have had with him at the time. Mr. Kern was a highly respected citizen of Mansfield and one of our most prosperous business men.

J. Albert Hine was assaulted and shot the evening of November 22, 1897, while going from his grocery on Sturges avenue to his home on Ritter street, and he died from the effect of the wounds then inflicted September 11, 1898. Although Mr. Hine saw his assailant, he did not recognize him, and the assassin and the motive for the assassination remain among the unsolved criminal mysteries of the county.

Other crimes might be mentioned, the perpetrators of which have also gone unpunished by the law. But the murderers cannot escape punishment for their crimes, for if it is not meted out to them here it will be in the life to come, for "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord." The evening gloaming may come softly, ladened with the perfume of the flowers; but the murderer imagines something unnatural in the calmness and something uncanny in the scent of the perfumed air, for he thinks an avenging Nemesis is ever following him, and he sees wierd figures in the shadows as the twilight creeps under the blue arch that was so beautiful at the sunset. And if the stars, which at first shone with their usual brilliancy, become obscured in vaporing mists, making moving shapes of inanimate objects, causing flitting shadows to fade away as swiftly as they took form, they all combine to carry terror to the souls of murderers—to those who violate the commandment written upon tablets of stone at Mount Sinai, "Thou shalt do no murder," for "although joined hand in hand" the wicked cannot escape the vengeance of the Almighty.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Shelby is the second town in size in Richland county, and has nearly six thousand inhabitants. The place was first settled in 1818, and was called Gamble's Mills. Henry Whitney, Stephen Marvin and Eli Wilson were among

the first settlers, coming to Ohio from Norwalk, Connecticut. John Gamble came from New York state, and erected the first mill in Sharon township. The mill was situate on what is now the southeast corner of Main and Gamble streets. It was a log building and the mill was run by horse power. Those who brought grists would hitch their horses or oxen to the sweep, grind their grist, and then bolt it by hand.

Sharon was organized in 1819, at which time there were but fourteen voters in the township. A postoffice was established in 1828, called Gamble's Mills, with John Gamble as postmaster. The town was platted in June, 1834, and the name changed to Shelby, in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. Shelby grew and prospered in its way, and in time manufacturing plants were established there whose pay-rolls equal those of any other town of its size in Ohio. The town has miles of asphalted streets and the township has well piked roads.

Butler is a thriving village in Worthington township, nineteen miles south of Mansfield, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The town was originlaly called Independence, but was changed to Butler some years ago, to agree with the name of the postoffice, named after General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, who was a hero of the Mexican war and the candidate for vice-president on the ticket with General Lewis Cass, in 1848. The postoffice was established before the town was laid out, and was kept at the residence of 'Squire T. B. Andrews, the first postmaster. The extension of the Mansfield & Sandusky City Railroad to Newark caused Independence to be laid out, January 12, 1848, on its line, and, as the business men of Bellville were jealous of having a rival town spring up within the limits of their trade, T. B. Andrews suggested that the new town be called Independence, in defiance of the attitude of Bellville. The town was, therefore, christened according to Squire Andrews' suggestion, and was called Independence over forty years ere it was changed to Butler. Worthington township was named for Thomas Worthington, who was the governor of Ohio in 1814-16. The surface is broken and hilly, especially along the Clear Fork, where in many places the scenery is picturesque and beautiful. Two tributaries enter the Clear Fork near Butler, Andrews Run from the southwest and Gold Run from the southeast. Butler is situate at the great bend of the Baltimore & Ohio road, where a number of railroad accidents have occurred, the most notable of which was the terrible collision in September, 1872, during the first state fair at Mansfield.

Olivesburg sits in the beauty of quiet surroundings on the left bank of the Whetstone, in Weller township. From the west a good view of the village

and its environs is obtained from the Shenandoah road,—a view that is varied in its loveliness,—a landscape picture of an expanse of fields, with fringe of woodland, which, in the glory of a cloudless summer sunset, would give inspiration to artist and poet. And, at eventide, after the sun has set and the moon, cold and calm, rises, throwing pale light and dark shadows here and there, and the Whetstone shining like molten silver between its dark banks, the scene is still more enchanting.

Olivesburg was laid out in 1816 by Benjamin Montgomery and was named in honor of his daughter Olive. The first schoolhouse in Olivesburg was built in 1824. It was a hewed-log building, twenty feet square, and had glass windows, glass panes having superseded the greased paper of an earlier period. Joseph Ward taught the first school in this building and took his pay one-third in corn, one-third in maple sugar and the remainder in money.

Olivesburg is on the celebrated Beall trail, and after Beall's troops returned east and were discharged many of them returned to Richland county and made it their home, having been attracted here by the beauty of the country and the richness of the soil, and the pure, cool water that flows so copiously from Richland's numerous springs.

Winchester was once a promising little village in Worthington township, this county, but its site is now cultivated fields. The county records show that it was platted March 31, 1845, but otherwise it exists only in memory. Winchester was situate on the left bank of the Clear Fork of the Mohican, half way between Butler and Newville. There were several reasons why Winchester was founded, the principal one, perhaps, being on account of the large gristmill at that point. Another reason was that Newville was the only town in Worthington township then, being near to the north line, making it inconvenient as a township seat, as some men had to go nearly six miles to vote at elections. The town of Winchester was only a half mile from the township center. The mills, then known as Calhoon's, consisted of a gristmill, sawmill and a carding-mill, around which several dwellings clustered, but the land in that immediate vicinity was too rough and uneven for a town site; therefore the plat was made upon a more eligible location on the opposite side of the river, where a half dozen or more houses were subsequently built, and the business of the place, in addition to the mills, was soon increased to include a store of general merchandise, a smith shop, cooper shop, shoe shop and a weaver's shop, and the village bid fair for the future.

But soon that great revolutionizer of affairs and annihilator of time and distance, the railroad, came hard by and upset the old-time calculations of the founders of the town. The Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad

went within two miles of Winchester and that sealed the fate of the village and caused a new town to be laid out January 12, 1848, and called Independence.

Lexington has always been noted for the culture and social standing of its people. The village is beautifully situated upon an elevation of gentle slope and the Clear Fork of the Mohican laves its eastern boundary. The town was named for historic Lexington, where the first battle for political freedom on the American continent was fought April 19, 1775—a battle that put an end to the long dispute between the colonies and Great Britain and inaugurated the war of the Revolution. Lexington was laid out in 1812, on land owned by Amariah Watson, who built the first house—a log cabin—in the place in the spring of 1812, soon after the town was platted. The second house was built by Jacob Cook. The first cabins had port-holes for purposes of defense against the Indians. Grist and sawmills were erected on the Clear Fork at Lexington within the year and contributed to the development of the prosperity of the new town. A tannery was built and stores of general merchandise opened, and Lexington soon had several hundred inhabitants.

Tempus fugit, and years went by, and in 1850 the "iron horse" came puffing along the valley. A railroad may make or unmake a town, but it did neither in this case: it simply let the village remain as it found it, which status it still maintains. It is difficult to write of Lexington,—a town with such a conservative history; of a well-balanced people, free from eccentricities and vagaries, such as make a town notorious. No people ever treaded the paths of peace with more willing feet, and the law of love has been the rule of their action and the light by which they have interpreted events. Envy knocks in vain at the door of their hearts. The people are not jealous of their neighboring towns, but peace and good will have a perfect habitation in the village's unruffled breast.

When Lexington was founded this was the western border. Since then civilization has marched westward with rapid strides, across the Mississippi, over the Rocky mountains and out to the isles of the Pacific, and will soon meet a similar column advancing from the west and ere long will engirdle the earth. Then the "border" will be obliterated and previous conditions changed. Civilization is peregrinatic and capricious, and coming centuries may verify the prediction of Macaulay that New Zealanders shall sit upon the ruins of Westminster Abbey and gaze upon the crumbling ashes of forgotten London. It is claimed that there was an advanced civilization in China before Babylon was founded, and before Jerusalem existed even in prophecy. Yet we now speak of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire as

"heathen Chinese" and call them "barbarians." What the future of American civilization may be time alone can disclose.

HELLTOWN AND GREENTOWN.

"All along the winding river
And adown the shady glen,
On the hill and in the valley,
Are the graves of dusky men."

To understand the founding of Greentown we must look at its predecessor, Helltown. Helltown was an Indian village and was located on the right bank of the Clear Fork, one mile and a half below Newville. Mounds are still discernible upon a knoll where it is said Indians are buried. Below where the little village stood was a native plum orchard.

The name, "Helltown," means the village of the clear stream. How long the town existed is not known, but in its day it was the home of Thomas Lyon, Thomas Armstrong and other leading Indians of the Delaware tribe. The site of Helltown was well chosen; the ground sloped to the east, and the river laved the base of the plat upon which the town was built. From the bank a spring bubbled forth a stream of cool water which rippled down to the creek below.

"Here the laughing Indian maiden,
Has her glowing lips immersed,
And the haughty forest hunter
Often here has quenched his thirst."

More than a century has passed since the Indians, to whom the hunt and the chase were so alluring, roamed among the hills and over the valley of of the Clear Fork and still

"The cool spring is ever flowing,
Through the change of every year,
Just as when the Indian maiden
Quaffed its waters pure and clear."

In 1782 Helltown was abandoned, the inhabitants fleeing in alarm when they heard of the massacre of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, some going to the Upper Sandusky country; and others, joining a party of whites renegades, of whom a Thomas Green was the leader, founded the village of Greentown on the Black Fork. The Indians killed at Gnadenhutten were of

the Delaware tribe and kinsmen of the Helltown squad. The former had been converted to Christianity, the work of the Moravian missionaries, and as such were opposed to war and were, therefore, looked upon with suspicion by both parties to the conflict.

Heckwelder's Moravian missionaries made a number of converts at Greentown, whom they baptized into the Christian faith and church, but the little leaven was not sufficient to leaven the whole lot, and the greater part of the Indians there remained savages. The Rev. Heckwelder had himself preached to the Indians both at Greentown and Mohican Johnstown; and when James Copus, who had settled further up the valley, held religious services there, he found the Indians not unaccustomed to Christian forms of worship.

At the time of the advent of the white settlers here, the village of Greentown contained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Indian families, who lived in pole cabins, and in the center of the town was a council house built of logs. There were Mingoes there as well as Delawares, and some writers have confounded Greentown with the "Mingo Cabbins" spoken of by Major Rogers. Dr. Hill thought the cabins referred to were on the Jerome Fork, near to the place where the Mingo village of Mohican "Johnstown" was afterward located.

Two branches of the Delaware tribe—the Wolf and the Turtle—were represented at Greentown.

By the year 1810 a number of families had been added to the Black Fork settlement, among whom were Andrew Craig, James Cunningham, Henry McCart, Samuel Lewis, Frederick Zimmer and others.

A remnant of the Mohican tribe of Indians from Connecticut settled at an early day on the western branch of the Muskingum river; and, as nearly all our streams have Indian names, Mohican was derived from Mohegan and of that river we have the various "Forks."

POTATO REGION.

Knox's schoolhouse, midway between Lexington and Bellville, is in the center of a valley of the north branch of the Clear Fork of the Mohican. This valley is noted not only for its great fertility, but also for the characteristics of its soil, which is peculiarly and desirably adapted to the cultivation of the Irish potato.

The composition of soil affects all vegetable products. There is a tract of country around Berea where the onion is grown with productiveness and

characteristics that no other part of the country can give or impart. The muck land east of Orrville produces celery of a tenderness and flavor that excels the product of the noted Kalamazoo district; and this Lexington-Bellville valley grows potatoes so mealy and fine-flavored that they sell at the highest price in the market. It is not the purpose of this sketch to give an analytical or analogical disquisition or attempt to explain the whys and wherefores of this relative relation between the soil and its products, but to simply state the facts.

This potato tract is situate in the southwest part of Washington township, and the dip of the surface of the country along the eastern border of the valley is to the southwest, forming a pleasing background to the beautiful pastoral picture presented to the eye from the south bank of the Clear Fork. It is five miles in length and averages nearly a mile in width, and lies principally on the north side of the stream, beginning at Kyner's and ending at Fry's. About two hundred acres in this strip are annually planted in potatoes, and the yield is from one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per acre. The average output during the past ten years has been about five thousand bushels annually of the best potatoes in the world.

The Touby Run valley, to the northeast, cuts through a range of hills and is attractive in its modest beauty.

What a grand thing it is to be a farmer! The farmer was the first producer and he is likely to be the last. Before there were towns and cities, before there were factories and work-shops, before there were doctors and and lawyers, the farmer was a producer—was earning his own living—and was enjoying the products of the land. If all the cities of the world, all the ships of the sea, all the arteries of commerce, all the channels of trade, and all the manufactories and industries of the country were to perish from the earth, the farmer would be able to maintain himself by means of the products of his toil, the cities and towns would be rebuilt, the channels of trade would be restored and in time the former industries would be revived and recreated.

The government complimentarily recognizes the tiller of the soil, for it educates for their calling but two classes—farmers, to feed and clothe the people and enrich the nation, and soldiers and sailors to defend its honor.

RICHLAND COUNTY'S PLACE IN GALAXY OF OHIO POETS.

Richland county can point with pride to her quota in the galaxy of Ohio poets. "The poet is born, not made," and "the poet alone sees nature" were favorite sayings among the ancients. From his very infancy the beauties

and melodies of the earth impress themselves divinely on the soul of the true poet. To him the heavens and the earth seem full of spirituality and beauty and melody, and his instinct indulges in musings, reveries and day-dreams, and afterward, when his thoughts are put into verse, they come forth with poetic aroma or crystallize in imperishable luster. It is the province of poetry to present higher and more divine and spiritual ideals of life, and in this aim we claim for our local poets the highest meed of praise and honor.

It has been said that our state is not rich in poetry. No new country is; and Ohio is new, compared with old New England. The early settlers here had a forest country to clear and wars to fight—events which furnish materials for romance and poetry only after the mellowing influences of time have long hung over their history. The pioneers may have had songs, descriptive of incidents and adventures of backwoods life, but they were not preserved even in traditions.

The first poem printed in Ohio, so far as is known, was an historical sketch written by Return Jonathan Meigs and read at a Fourth of July celebration at Marietta in 1787.

In 1860 there were about forty recognized poets in Ohio, the majority of whom were to the "manor born." They might be divided into two classes —those who followed literature or newspaper work as a profession and those who, although engaged in other vocations, in their leisure hours occasionally wooed the muse. Although some of the productions of the latter class may exhibit in a greater degree the feeling than the art of poetry, yet this class has written many poems that are likely to preserve the names of the authors for generations to come.

The poems of the poets of Ohio may not equal in pretending styles the poetry of the east, but in noble aspirations, in expressive appreciation of natural beauty, in revealing and cultivating domestic affections and in breathing a spirit of morality and religion, the writings of our Ohio authors compare favorably with those of any other country in the world.

Poetry, in its highest perfection, is thought, feeling, imagery and music expressed in the most appropriate language. Poetry is the greatest of the fine arts and is closely allied to the rest of them. The prominent elements of poetry are love, beauty and religion. In some poems thought predominates, as in Pope's "Essay on Man;" in some, feeling, as in Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore;" in some, imagery, as in Moore's "Lalla Rookh;" in some, music, as in songs, and in some poetry are happily combined all of these elements.

It would be a pleasure to write of dozens of Ohio poets did the limit

admit of such mention. To come to our own county, the first to receive attention chronologically is Andrew Coffinberry, commonly called "Count." Coffinberry was a lawyer, but sometimes courted the muse. Among his poetical productions was an epic poem called "Forest Rangers," that struck the popular current at that time.

Salathial Coffinberry was also a Mansfield poet and tale writer. He was afterward governor of Michigan.

The Rev. James B. Walker, for many years pastor of the Congregational church, of this city, was a poet and writer of wide reputation. His "Angel Whispers" and other poems give him a high place among the poets of America.

John Quincy Goss was a Bellville lawyer in the '50s, and his poems were published in the local papers and in eastern periodicals.

The writer was acquainted with the late Rosella Rice from his early boyhood until her death. Her father and his father were friends and neighbors in the pioneer times. Rosella was born in Green township, then a part of Richland county, and passed her life at the old homestead of the family, near Perrysville. Miss Rice's writings, both in prose and poetry, first appeared in the Mansfield papers in the '40s. They attracted so much attention and were so well received by the public that she soon received remunerative offers from eastern publishers. She was for many years a regular contributor to Arthur's Home Magazine and other publications. Rosella Rice was a born poet, a child of nature, and loved to roam over the hills and among the forest trees of her native heath and listen to the revels of the winds and commune with the spirits of the wildwood. In her later years she wrote more prose than poetry, and in either line her writings were marked with her own charming and peculiar individual characteristics.

Mrs. Nancy Coulter Eddy, of Perrysville, formerly lived in Washington township, this county. Her contributions to the county papers were quite popular, especially her political songs in the campaign of 1856.

And last, but not least, is Mrs. Ida Eckert Lawrence, of Toledo, a Richland county girl, called the Ohio poet, who is winning laurels in the literary world by her poems as well as her prose productions. Mrs. Lawrence writes: "I love old Richland. It always seemed the grass was greener, the skies bluer and the birds sang sweeter about the old home than anywhere I have been."

Verily, Richland county is blessed in her sons and daughters who have won distinction in literary as well as in other pursuits.

IDA ECKERT-LAWRENCE.

THE MANSFIELD LYCEUM.

This institution was organized September 6, 1871, and the officers elected for the first year were as follows: President, Colonel B. Burns; vice-presidents, Hon. Henry C. Hedges, Hon. M. D. Harter and Professor H. M. Parker; recording secretary, Charles Elliott; corresponding secretary, J. M. Hillyar; treasurer, E. W. Smith, and librarian, W. S. Bradford.

At this first meeting the directors were instructed to incorporate the Lyceum under the laws of Ohio, which was duly accomplished, and the proceedings were filed with the recorder of the county, December 29, 1871, and recorded in vol. 1, p. 136, of record for the incorporation of societies of this kind.

General Brinkerhoff was one of the promoters of the Mansfield Lyceum, and in this work he was ably seconded by the late Colonel James E. Wharton, a retired editor, who had the leisure and inclination to foster an enterprise of this kind. In his prime, Colonel Wharton had been the editor and proprietor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, and as the personal friend and champion of Henry Clay he had been a man of prominence in the old Whig party. He was, in fact, a man of more than ordinary ability, and giving, as he did, almost his entire time for several years to the interests of the Lyceum, he is entitled to grateful remembrance by all its members.

The Lyceum met for some time in the Philharmonic Hall, but was later given the free use of a room in the basement of the court-house, and on the completion of the Memorial Library building, the Lyceum transferred its library of 2,106 volumes to the Memorial Library Association, and in consideration of this transfer the association contracted to give the Lyceum the free use of a suitable room in said Memorial Library in perpetuity.

The present officers of the Lyceum are: President, Hon. C. N. Gaumer; and secretary, A. J. Baughman.

The membership of the Lyceum is limited to forty and the society does not seek to popularize its exercises with a view to attract the presence or patronage of the general public, but devotes itself to the educational improvement of its members, and by the publication of its proceedings to educate the the public sentiment upon all questions pertaining to the general welfare.

The Richland County Historical Society was organized November 23, 1898. Its officers are: President, General R. Brinkerhoff; vice-president, George F. Carpenter; secretary, A. J. Baughman; and treasurer, M. B. Bushnell. The society is auxiliary to the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

In 1908 Mansfield will celebrate her centennial, and a retrospect of the years that are gone is almost beyond the grasp of the human mind in the marvelous achievements accomplished within that period of time. Since Mansfield was platted, almost each year has seemed to give denial to the wisdom of Solomon expressed by his words that "there is nothing new under the sun," unless it be that inventive genius has but discovered and restored the arts that were lost. During these hundred years man has harnessed the winds and made of the unseen forces of steam and electricity the creatures of his will to lighten the burdens of his toil. Even Niagara no longer pours its mighty flood in sullen roar of idleness. Its mighty force has been conquered by the genius of invention and made to obey the mandates of man in turning the wheels of industry and sending forth along the lightning laden wires the subtle force that moves the wheels of commerce, and, bursting forth into light, turns night into day. The stage-coach that made the journey to be taken a thing to be feared because of the discomforts and dangers and the delay in time, has given way to the iron horse hauling its train of palace cars, giving to the passengers every comfort and convenience, and rushing across the country with time-annihilating speed. The slow-going sailing vessel, which was so often made the victim of the caprice of the wind and wave, has given way to the ocean "greyhound," the leviathan that plows the deep in scorn of all of Neptune's terrors.

Invention within the hundred years has revolutionized the world. Within these years, Fulton invented the steamboat, Stephenson the steam engine, Whitney the cotton-gin, Morse the telegraph, Bell the telephone, and Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park, has caused inanimate things to talk; pain has been banished by anæsthetics, and all of the sciences have been made to give of their secrets by man's investigation and intelligence.

But what of the century to come? There is no telling to what limit the the genius of invention may reach. The world's progress in the next hundred years can only be conjectured. It is not in the ken of man to peer beyond the veil that hides the future. Invention is yet in swaddling clothes, and greater, stranger things are yet to come than were ever dreamed of in our philosophy.

What of Mansfield! A clearing in the wilderness in 1808, with one or two log cabins, is now (1900) a city of eighteen thousand people. The ring of the woodman's ax has given way to the hum of machinery. The log cabin of our forefathers has vanished into the storied years, and stately mansions have risen in their places. The log school-house only remains as a

memory and has been replaced by such temples of learning as are the city's pride. Where once the ox team labored through the village street, affording transportation facilities for the business of the country, now the agencies of steam and electricity, rushing headlong with their burdens, supply the vast industries, the immense business marts and the people's wants, and the peace of the village has given way to the turmoil and bustle of a city.

At the recent centenary celebration of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, one of the orators of that occasion said with great truth that the people of the United States found themselves at the closing of the nineteenth century better clothed, better fed, better educated, better housed, with more comforts, conveniences and with greater wealth to command than any people of the years that go to make the history of the world. Narrowing his remarks to our own locality, Mansfield and Richland county exemplify their truth.

In nothing else have the people of the nineteenth century grown so *fin-de-siecle* as in the character of the amusements and entertainments which they crave, approve and enjoy. One hundred years ago, when hardy and brave pioneers were clearing the way for civilization toward the land of the setting sun, the chief pleasures of the people centered in the log-rollings, the barn-raisings, the husking-bees, the spelling and the singing school, and they were contented and happy, never dreaming of the mimicry, the tinsel and the make-believe of the present-day theater. Life was all real to the people of the backwoods of one hundred years ago and they had no time for the frivolities. In the then larger centers of population, such as Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the play-houses were beginning to attract their patronage; but to the average citizen of that time, the play-house was the habitation of all that was evil and the actor folks were to be shunned by all who were not willing to be in league with evil. There was no place in society for the people of the play-house such as they now enjoy, and of which they are now an ornament, and to which they have become a welcome guest. Those were the days of old Bohemia and the profession had not the social privileges they have now.

The world moved slowly in those days and the people were not made world-weary by the rush of affairs and the killing pace for supremacy in the race for wealth. They were simple folks who lived a life of simplicity and never complained of ennui, nor sorrowed for things which they did not have. Care did not hang heavily on them, and they found no time for idleness or the pleasures of the passing show. In those days the morale of pleasures sought counted for more than now,—not because the people were more strict

in their morals then than now, but they held to their strict ideas of morality, while the progress of the world has given a more liberal construction of what constitutes morality. But the theater has kept step with the march of years, and is to-day far removed from what it was in the years agone.

OUR ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Richland county is proud of her illustrious children, living and dead. In the Mansfield cemetery are buried warriors, journalists, statesmen and jurists. Among the warriors are General James Hedges, General Robert Bentley, General Robert H. Bentley, General William McLaughlin, Colonel Alex. McIlvaine, Colonel Barnabas Burns, Colonel Thomas H. Ford, Colonel Isaac Gass, Major A. M. Buns, Captain Michael Keiser, Captain Milton W. Worden, Captain J. L. Skeggs, Captain Jacob Christofel, Adjutant A. G. Phillips and hundreds of others equally deserving of honorable mention,. although they served in the "rank and file."

Dr. John G. Bowesmith, one of the "Six Hundred" who made the memorable charge at Balaklava October 25, 1853, is buried on lot 1287 of our Mansfield cemetery. The Doctor was a sergeant in Lord Cardigan's light brigade, and at Balaklava received two sabre wounds—one in his left arm and one in his left side. The latter never healed, and finally caused his death on February 23, 1878. He had lived in Mansfield about eight years. A man may represent a doctrine, a principle or an event, and the world looks more to that embodiment than to the man himself. So with Dr. Bowesmith, whose body rests in an unmarked grave, and who in his life took part in one of the most famous events in the world's history—a charge that has never been excelled in dash and daring even in the wildest story of historic romance.

Of the prominent civilians buried in the Mansfield cemetery one was governor of Ohio, one was lieutenant-governor, one was a United States senator and six were members of Congress.

Mordecai Bartley was governor of Ohio in 1845-6. He succeeded his son, Thomas W. Bartley, who served the remainder of Governor Wilson Shannon's term, who resigned April 13, 1844, to accept an appointment as minister to Mexico. A father succeeding his son as governor of a state was a novel occurrence, there being no similar case in American history. Mordecai Bartley represented this district in congress four terms, serving through the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first congresses,—eight years,—from 1823 to 1831 inclusive. He entered congress during President Monroe's last term and ended his service there under that of John Quincy Adams.

A fine marble monument stands on the lot in the Mansfield cemetery where this distinguished governor and member of congress is buried, and upon it is inscribed: "Mordecai Bartley, one of the Pioneers of Northern Ohio. Representative in Congress from 1823 to 1831. Governor of Ohio from 1845 to 1846. A Christian and a Patriot." Governor Bartley was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Thomas W. Bartley was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio from 1852 to 1859, died in 1885 and is buried in Glenwood cemetery, Washington, D. C. He was the father of Mrs. S. Eberle Jenner, of this city.

Thomas H. Ford was on the ticket with Salmon P. Chase, and was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio in 1855. He served as a captain in the Mexican war and as a colonel in the war of the Rebellion. He was the printer of the national house of representatives at one time—now called "public printer." As a campaign speaker he had a national reputation. He was the father of our P. P. Ford. Governor Ford is buried in our cemetery, and a marble monument shows where the soldier-statesman rests.

William Patterson represented the Richland district two terms, serving in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth congresses—from 1833 to 1837. He had previously served as agent for the Virginia military school land, and had been associate judge of the court of common pleas. He lived in the country three miles west of Mansfield, on the Ontario road, on what was later known as the Crouch farm, and the old brick house on the north side of the road was his residence. While a member of congress Judge Patterson tendered a West Point cadetship to Hiram R. Smith, but as Mr. Smith had just entered partnership with Hugh McFall in the mercantile business the appointment was not accepted. When Patterson was in congress, Andrew Jackson was president, Benton, Webster and Calhoun were in the senate and Clay and Houston and Crockett were in the house. Judge Patterson was an active politician, and the opposition paper often used the term, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" The later years of Judge Patterson's life were passed in Van Wert county with his children, where he died August 17, 1868. His remains were brought to Mansfield and were interred on lot No. 209, beside those of his wife. There is a slab headstone to his wife's grave but none to his own. Judge Patterson was a soldier of 1812.

Jacob Brinkerhoff was a member of congress from this district from 1843 to 1847, and was the author of the celebrated Wilmot proviso. There were giants in congress in those days, and Judge Brinkerhoff was the peer of the best of them. On the gray granite monument that marks Judge Brinkerhoff's grave is inscribed the text of the Wilmot proviso. The inscription on

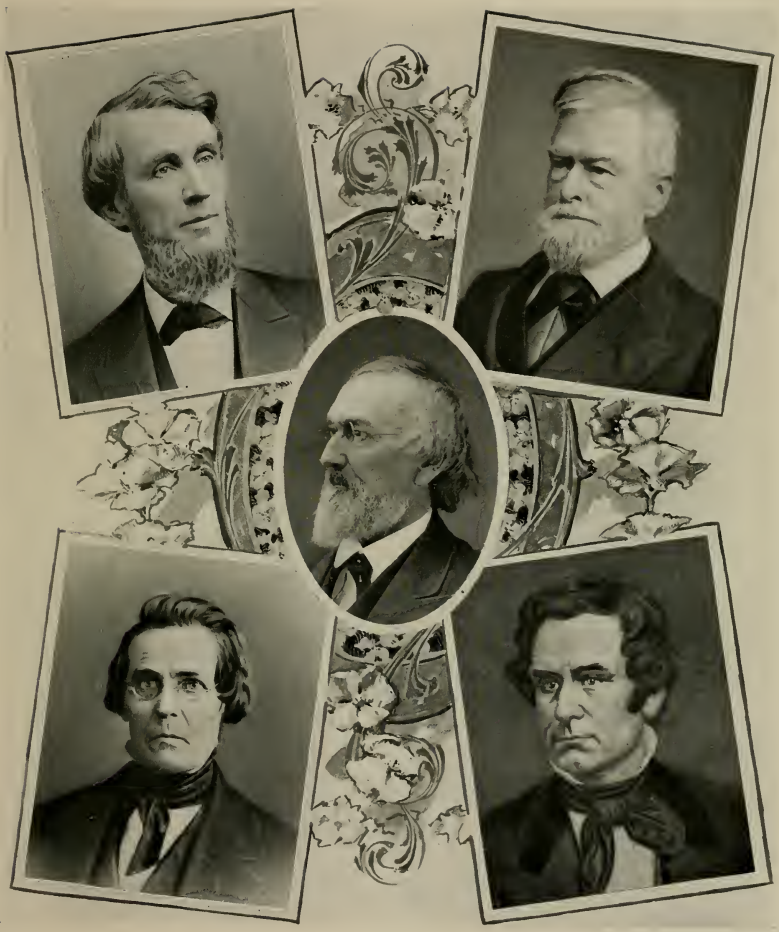
the side notes that Jacob Brinkerhoff was born August 10, 1810, and died July 18, 1880, and that he was prosecuting attorney of Richland county in 1839, a member of congress from 1843 to 1847, author of the Wilmot proviso, and supreme judge of Ohio from 1856 to 1871. Judge Brinkerhoff was the father of George Brinkerhoff and the cousin of General R. Brinkerhoff.

William Johnston represented the Richland district in the thirty-eighth congress—1863-1865. He was scholarly, brilliant and gifted; was a ready speaker, an eloquent orator. In 1844 Johnston published the Richland Bugle—a campaign paper—and was afterward often called "Bugle Bill," to distinguish him from other Bill Johnstons. Johnston lived on South Main street, at the first house south of the "Hilltop" grocery. He died May 1, 1866, aged forty-eight years, and is buried in the Mansfield cemetery, but there is not even a headstone to mark his grave. The lot is a short distance north of General Brinkerhoff's lot. A shrub bush in the center gives out its perfume as summer incense, and an evergreen tree guards the grave, typifying immortality.

George W. Geddes served eight years in congress—from 1879 to 1887. Before going to congress Geddes was for several terms a judge of the court of common pleas. Judge Geddes died in 1892, and a large, gray granite monument stands upon his burial lot. At the bar, upon the hustings and in the halls of congress Geddes was in the front rank as a public speaker, and his ability was equaled only by his eloquence.

M. D. Harter was a member of congress from the Richland district two terms—from 1891 to 1895,—and is buried in the Mansfield cemetery. A fine gray monument has been erected, "In loving remembrance of Michael Daniel Harter." Harter was born April 6, 1846, and died February 22, 1896. An inscription on the monument reads, "Patriotism knows no politics, no religion, no color, no birthplace."

In the journalistic field the late John Y. Glessner was prominent for many years, not only in Richland county but also throughout the state. For over forty years he was the editor and proprietor of the Richland Shield and Banner newspaper, the Democratic organ of Richland county. As a friend, Mr. Glessner was always constant, as a citizen he was enterprising, and as a partisan he was ever vigilant. To his party he was ever loyal and as an editor he was courteous and generous, even to his opponents. Mr. Glessner had lived such a life that at his death an opposition paper said of him: "John Y. Glessner was one of the noblest of men. His whole life was a constant devotion to everything that was good and true, and but few men enjoyed to a higher degree the respect and esteem of his political adversaries."



JUDGE GEORGE W. GEDDES.

Judge of Common Pleas Court, 1856-66, and from 1868-73.
Member of Congress, 1879-87.

JUDGE THOMAS W. BARTLEY.

State Senator, 1841-44.
Governor of Ohio, 1844.
Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio, 1851-59.

JUDGE JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Member of Congress, 1843-47.
Author of "Wilmot Proviso."
Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio, 1856-71.

GOV. MORDECAI BARTLEY.

State Senator, 1816-18.
Member of Congress, 1823-31.
Governor of Ohio, 1845-46.

COL. THOMAS H. FORD.

Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, 1856-57.
Served his country as Captain in War with Mexico, and as Colonel of the 32d Ohio Infantry in the War of the Rebellion.
Public Printer to Congress, 1859-60.

Of the lawyers who in the early days were prominent in their profession, the most complimentary mention could be made of the Hon. John M. May, Judge Jacob Parker and Judge James Stewart. Mr. May was the first resident lawyer in Mansfield, and Parker and Stewart attained distinction upon the bench as well as at the bar.

The Hon. John Sherman, whose body was interred in the Mansfield cemetery October 25, 1900, had been congressman, senator and cabinet minister. His public life, extending over a period of nearly fifty years, is so well known and so closely identified with American history that an extended notice of his career is here unnecessary.

What a galaxy of distinguished names are among those of our dead! Governors, jurists, warriors and journalists are gone and statesmen have been transferred from the American congress to the "parliament of the skies."

ASHLAND COUNTY.

The law to erect the county of Ashland passed the Ohio legislature February 24, 1846. Of its townships, some were taken from Richland county, others from Lorain, Huron and Wayne. For many years after its organization Richland county contained a larger area than any other county in Ohio. Historian Knapp states that this fact gave rise to a number of new county schemes, and the legislature was annually beleaguered with applications for the creation of new counties. Prominent among these was one for a new county of Ellsworth, with the seat of justice at Sullivan; the county of Mohigan, with the seat of justice at Loudonville; another for the county of Vermillion, with the seat of justice at Hayesville. There were also similar applications—Jerome, Orange and Savannah. At a later date application was made for the county of Ashland, with Ashland village for the county seat. The erection of this new county robbed old Richland not only of much of her most valuable land but also of a part of her historic territory, for some of the most stirring scenes and tragic events of our early history transpired and were enacted within that part of Richland which now forms a part of Ashland county. One of the most notable places which Ashland county gained was the old Indian village of Greentown, situate on the Black Fork, three miles above Perrysville.

GREENTOWN.

"Were there no works of glory
Done in the olden time?
And has the west no story
Of deathless deeds sublime?

"Go, ask yon shining river
And it will tell a tale
Of deeds of noble daring,
Will make your cheek grow pale.

"Go, ask yon smiling valley,
Whose forests bloom so fair;
'Twill tell thee a sad story
Of the brave who slumber there."

For a number of years there was an Indian village on the west bank of the Clear Fork of the Mohican, a mile below Newville, called Helltown,—signifying "town on the clear water." This village was on the path of travel between Gnadenhutten and the Sandusky country. After the massacre of the Moravian Indians—ninety-six in number—at Gnadenhutten, March 8, 1782, the Indians evacuated Helltown and the Clear Fork valley, and founded Greentown, on the Black Fork, for greater safety. Greentown was situate on the east bank of the Black Fork, about three miles above Perrysville, and the buildings were log cabins and pole huts.

Greentown was burned in August, 1812, by a party of soldiers who were absent from their commands. To understand the burning of the village it is necessary, at least briefly, to review the situation of the country at that time,—the summer and early autumn of 1812, especially that summer in the Black Fork valley, a summer in which the earth was bringing forth a bountiful harvest; a summer luxuriant with flowers and musical with the carol of birds by day, while at night the moon was wont to peer atwixt the leafy branches of the forest, casting its pale glimmers of light through the languorous atmosphere ere it sailed forth into the open space of the sky to keep watch and ward over those who slept, as if to say, "Peace! be still." But those peaceful days and restful nights of nature seemed but a mockery, for there were days of toil and nights of watching for the white settlers who worked hard and dwelt in insecurity, for the Indians were liable to come upon them, like the proverbial "thief in the night," unawares.

As the times became more threatening, with indications of an Indian out-

break probable at any moment, the several families kept sentinels on guard to warn them of the approach of stealthy foes. It is easy to conceive how, from long apprehension of danger, the minds of the whites could be wrought up until they imagined they could see ominous signs in the rays of the sun as they glinted over the hills and flecked the tree-tops here and there with touches of red, and tinted the fleecy clouds with gorgeous hues and colored the western sky with crimson dye, all of which seemed to foretell that the red blood of human life would be shed in the conflict that all realized was then impending.

To understand this state of apprehension and the results which followed, let us briefly consider the condition of the country and the menacing attitude of Great Britain, which culminated in the war of 1812. For years previous to this period Great Britain had been impressing our seamen and trying to deprive American vessels of the rights of commerce upon the high seas, and British ships of war had even been stationed before the principal harbors of the American coast to board and search our merchantmen departing from or returning to the United States, and a number of vessels had been captured and sent as prizes to British ports. From 1805 to 1811 over nine hundred American vessels laden with valuable cargoes had been captured by British cruisers, and hundreds of American citizens had been impressed into British service. The contempt in which the British officers held the American navy led to an action prior to the war. The frigate President, commanded by Commodore Rogers, met a vessel one evening off the Virginia coast, which he hailed, but for an answer a shot was fired which struck the mainmast of the President. The fire was instantly returned and was continued until Commodore Rogers ascertained his antagonist was disabled, when he desisted. The vessel proved to be the British sloop-of-war Little Belt, carrying eighteen guns. There was no loss on the American side, but thirty-two were killed and wounded on the British sloop. This was the first lesson.

Early in November, 1811, President Madison convened congress and his message to that body indicated apprehensions of hostilities with Great Britain, and congress passed acts increasing the efficiency of both the army and navy. Although continuing to prepare for war, the administration still cherished the hope that a change of policy on the part of Great Britain would make an appeal to arms unnecessary. But in May, 1812, the Hornet brought still more unfavorable news from across the waters, and on the 1st of June the president sent a message to congress, recounting the wrongs received from Great Britain and submitting the question whether the United States should continue to endure them or resort to war. The message was considered

with closed doors and on the 18th an act was passed declaring war against Great Britain, and the next day a proclamation was issued by the president to that effect.

For a while the American army met with reverses, defeat being added to defeat and surrender following surrender. General Hull, who was the governor of the territory of Michigan, commanded our troops at Detroit, then considered the most important on the lakes. With a flourish of trumpets, he crossed the river on the 12th of July, to attack Malden, with Montreal as an ulterior point. But, receiving information that Fort Mackinaw had surrendered to the British, and that a large force of red-coats and red-skins were coming down to overwhelm the American troops, General Hull hastened to leave the Canadian shore, recrossed the river and returned to Detriot. General Brock, the commandant at Malden, pursued General Hull and placed batteries opposite Detroit. The next day, meeting with no opposition, General Brock marched directly forward as if to assault the fort. The American troops, being confident of victory, looked with complacency upon the approach of the enemy and calmly waited the order to fire; but, to their dismay and consternation, Hull ran up the white flag and surrendered. An event so disgraceful has no parallel in history.

Later General Van Rensselaer, with headquarters at Lewistown, led his troops across the Niagara river to attack a fort at Queenstown, but after a long and hard-fought engagement was forced to surrender. In that action General Brock was killed.

While these reverses prolonged the war and emboldened the Indians to commit greater atrocities, the Americans never lost confidence in the final result. While the army suffered defeat, the navy gained victory after victory, which was particularly gratifying to American pride, for they were won by that class whose rights had been violated; and these victories were gained over a nation whose navy was the "mistress of the seas." These naval victories were extended from the ocean to the lakes, where Perry, on the 10th of September, (1813), "as we all well remember," won imperishable fame. The army finally achieved successes, as had the navy, and these led up to the final defeat of the British by General Jackson, at New Orleans, in January, and to the victorious peace proclaimed February 18, 1815, just two years and eight months from the day war had been declared.

In this war the Indians acted as the allies of the British. History states that Lord Dorchester, then governor general of Canada, industriously instigated the Indians to hostilities on our northern frontier, and that he had agents throughout Ohio and elsewhere distributing blankets, food, ammuni-

tion and arms among the Indians, and at Malden a reward was paid for every white man's scalp brought in by the Indians.

The Indians at Greentown and Jeromeville had received supplies from the British. This fact, coupled with their suspicious action and warlike demonstrations, gave the white settlers reasonable cause for believing that their savage neighbors contemplated a murderous assault upon them.

At the time of which I write Colonel Kratzer, who was in command of the troops at Mansfield, received orders to remove the Indians from both Greentown and Jeromeville, as a precautionary measure against an outbreak, and for that purpose sent Captain Douglas to enforce the order. There were about eighty Indian "braves" at Greentown, and it has been doubted whether Captain Douglas could have successfully coped with them. But such questions are only discussed in "piping times of peace," for in times of war American soldiers whip the enemy first and discuss the matter afterward!

Armstrong was the Greentown chief, and at first refused to consent to be removed. Captain Douglas then sought James Copus, who lived a few miles further up the valley, and requested him to persuade the Indians to comply peacefully with the order. Copus was a local preacher in whom the Indians had confidence. He refused to interfere against them. After entreaty had failed Captain Douglas is reported to have said, "Mr. Copus, my business is to carry out the instructions of my superior officers, and if I can't persuade you to comply with my request, I shall arrest you as a traitor to the government of the United States." Mr. Copus then consented to go, the officer assuring him that the Indians should be protected in both person and property.

When the officers returned to the Indian village, accompanied by Mr. Copus, another conference was held with the chief, at which Mr. Copus repeated the assurances that had been given him.

Captain Douglas again explained that his order was mandatory and that the Indians had to comply with its mandate or take the alternative. After conferring with his counselors, the old chief reluctantly announced that they would go, and Judge Peter Kinney and Captain James Cunningham took an inventory of their effects, and the Indians were formed into line and marched away under guard from the place that had for thirty years been the home of that part of their tribe. They had not proceeded far when, looking back, they saw a cloud of smoke ascending from their burning village!

The burning of Greentown has been criticised and censured by sentimentalists, who regarded it as a breach of faith with the "noble red man," who

was cruelly driven from his "happy hunting grounds" into a forced exile. But the burning of that village was not a breach of faith, for the officers did not sanction the act. It was done without warrant by five or six stragglers who had dropped out of the ranks for that purpose. They were militiamen who had suffered wrongs too grievous to be borne from the bloody hands of the Indians, and it was but human nature for them to retaliate. It seems like maudlin sentimentalism to dilate upon the wrongs which the white settlers committed against the Indians, for the few misdeeds that may have been done by the pioneers were too insignificant to be given prominence in history. In the early history of France we read of the dark and bloody acts of the Druids and how they immolated human life in their forest temples, but it was as a religious rite, as an atoning or propitiating sacrifice, and while we stand appalled at the bloody spectacle, our condemnation is somewhat mollified when we consider the motive that prompted the act. But with the Indians it was cruelty for cruelty's sake. They were savages, and through all the civilizing influences of a century they are savages still. Even those who have been educated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at the expense of the general government, drift back into barbarism, as a rule, after they return to the west. Let those who have tears to shed over the burning of Greentown read the accounts of the Wyoming massacre and its aftermath of butcheries, and then consider the Indians' bloody deeds in our own state and county—of cruelty, torture, death,—these three, and then tell us where is their claim for charity! Settlers have returned from the hunt and chase and found their cabins burnt and their families murdered. The bloody tomahawk and gory scalping knife had done their work, and mutilation had been added to murder. Notwithstanding the beautifully drawn and charmingly colored word-pictures given us by novelists, history teaches us that the Indian is cruel, deceitful and bloodthirsty by nature and devoid of the redeeming traits of humanity.

Greentown was founded in 1782, and was destroyed by fire in 1812, after an existence of thirty years. The number of cabins it contained has been variously stated at from sixty to one hundred. The number of the dead buried there is not known, but as about three hundred Indians, on an average, lived there for three decades, the number is no doubt quite large.

The writer recently visited the site of old Greentown in mid-winter,—an appropriate season to view in its dearth and desolation the former location of a town that is now no more. The Black Fork had overflowed its banks in a recent freshet, and, ere the waters could recede from the lowlands, had frozen into sheets of ice that reflected sparkling gems of crystal purity in the

gladsome sunshine, and the hills glistened with a white covering of snow, forming a scene of beauty to be remembered in many a future dream.

To appreciate a place of historic note, one must enter into the feelings created by reading its history and learning its traditions. Standing upon that village site, we realized that the valley whose broad and fertile acres spread out before us was the place where the civilization of this part of the west was first planted and from which it extended even to the golden shores of the Pacific. The events which stirred the souls and tried the courage of the pioneers seemed to come out of the dim past and glide as panoramic views before us. A number of the actors in those thrilling scenes were of our "kith and kin," who have long since "crossed over the river." But little change has taken place at the old site of Greentown in the past fifty years, except that the old-time Indian burial ground, that has withstood the innovations of a century, is being despoiled of its timber, and one feels like exclaiming,

"Woodman, spare those trees;
Touch not a single bough."

But sentiment, it seems, must give way to utility. The burial ground is at the west end of the knoll upon which Greentown was situated and is somewhat triangular in shape. Heretofore, the ground has been held in superstitious, if not sacred, veneration. But it will soon be turned over to the plowshare and the agriculturist.

Greentown was built upon an oblong knoll, of about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, running nearly east and west, with an elevation of fifty feet, and of irregular topography. The Black Fork, after straightening from its tortuous course and running south for a short distance, makes a graceful curve to the east at the southwest limits of the grounds, courses along the base of the south side of the ridge, then turns again to the south and resumes its zigzag wanderings until its waters unite with those of other "forks" and form the Mohican. The cabins comprising the village stood principally upon the rolling plateau-like summit of the hill, each Indian selecting a site to suit himself, with but little regard for streets or regularity. A sycamore tree, which in the olden times cast its shade over the council-house of the tribe, still stands like a monument from the past, grim and white, stretching its branches like skeleton arms in the attitude of benediction. A wild cherry-tree stands several rods northeast, around which there was formerely a circular mound, evidently made by the Indians, and still discernible; but whether it was used as a circus ring for athletic sports, or as a receptacle,

is a matter of conjecture. Many think it was for the latter, as trinkets, if not valuables, have been taken from it; but no general exhumation was ever made.

THE ZIMMER MASSACRE.

The Zimmer family, consisting of father, mother, daughter Kate and son Philip, lived about two miles south of the present site of Mifflin and five miles north of Greentown. About September 10, a short time after the removal of the Indians, a party of five redskins were seen one afternoon going toward the Zimmer cabin. Martin Ruffner, a stalwart German who lived near Mifflin, heard of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood and that the direction they were going indicated that the Zimmer home was their objective point. Ruffner hastened to Zimmer's and as the Indians had made a halt he reached the cabin first and apprised them of the lurking foe.

Philip Zimmer, leaving Ruffner to protect his family, went to inform James Copus, John Lambright and other settlers of the approach of the Indians and to secure their assistance. As the settlers lived some miles apart it took Philip several hours to make the trip.

Soon after Philip left the house the Indians came and seemed surprised upon finding Ruffner there. The friendly Kate, thinking to appease them, got them supper, but they still seemed sullen, showing that they meant harm to the family. For some time a desultory conversation was held at intervals, but finally the actors to the impending tragedy sat and eyed each other in silence, conflicting emotions, no doubt, passing through the mind of each. Ruffner, the valiant German, sat like a Trojan soldier between the helpless family and their savage foes. Finally, when suspense could be borne no longer, the Indians sprang to their feet with a yell of demoniacal fury and made a rush at the brave Ruffner, who shot his foremost assailant dead, and, clubbing his rifle, felled another prostrate to the floor. As he struck at the third, he accidentally hit the stock of his rifle against a joist, and the Indians, taking advantage of the mishap, fired upon him, two shots taking effect, either of which would of itself been fatal. They dragged the body of the dying man into the yard, and inhumanly removed his scalp ere he expired!

At the beginning of the assault Kate fainted. When she regained consciousness she realized that Ruffner had been killed, and, seeing them assault her aged parents, she again fell in a swoon, unconsciousness kindly veiling from her sight the horrible spectacle. (I, too, would fain turn a page rather than prolong this story of blood, but history is remorseless and must be written whether its narration brings smiles or tears.) When Kate recovered

and realized the awful butchery that had been committed, her grief gave vent in heart-piercing shrieks and lamentations whose intensity should have reached the calloused hearts of even those inhuman savages. But instead she was ordered by her relentless foes to give them her father's money and the valuables of the family, and as she complied with their demand, her ring was rudely taken from her finger. But they did not then spare her life, for Kanotche, raising his tomahawk, buried it in her brains and she fell upon the hearth, mingling her life's blood with that of her parents!

The account of this tragedy was given some time later by Kanotche himself, while he was confined as a prisoner in the jail at New Philadelphia.

The principal motive which led to the murder of the Zimmers was that of robbery, as they were regarded as quite wealthy and were known to possess considerable money.

When Philip returned with his party, nature had already thrown her sable mantle of night over the valley. Except for the occasional hooting of an owl there was almost deathlike stillness. No breath of wind stirred the leaves of the forest, and the stars shone with a pale, flickering light. As the party neared the cabin, no light was seen and all was quiet and still within. After a consultation, Mr. Copus advanced alone to the rear of the house and tried to peer through its window, but nothing could be seen in the darkness within. He then cautiously crept upon his hands and knees around to the front of the building, and, finding the door ajar, endeavored to push it further open, but found something against it like a body, on the inside. He then placed his hand through the opening of the door and found that the floor was covered with blood. Returning to the party, he though it best not to tell Philip what he had discovered, fearing that the Indians might still be in the house awaiting the son's return. Enjoining silence, he led them quietly away, and when at a safe distance told them that he feared the family had been taken prisoners, and that they had better go to the block-house for assistance.

Philip's anxiety for the safety of the family made him want to rush recklessly inside the house to learn their fate; but his friends restrained him, and the weary, groping walk through the darkness to the block-house was commenced. A halt was made at a Mr. Hill's, where the town of Lucas now stands, and upon the break of day they proceeded to the Beam block-house on the Rocky Run, where the first settlement in the county was made, and there got a detachment of troops and some settlers, who accompanied them back to the Zimmer cabin, where they found the dead and mutilated body of the brave Ruffner in the yard, and those of the family inside the house.

The grief of Philip was so great that many of the strong men present were moved to tears by witnessing his sorrow. Father, mother and sister all gone, and he left alone! Would that he had shared their fate with them, was his wish. Kind friends tried to console him, while others digged graves and performed the last office the living can do for the dead. Then they returned to the block-house.

Philip gave his service to his country during the remainder of the war. Several years later he sold the farm to a Mr. Culler, whose descendants own it to-day, and upon the site of the ill-fated cabin a monument now stands, erected to the memory of the Zimmer family and Martin Ruffner who fell in their defence.

The Indians who committed these crimes were stragglers from the Greentown tribe, who returned for rapine and murder. Of the five who constituted the party, Ruffner killed two, whose bodies were carried away, as was the custom among the Indians, and the three survivors were afterward captured about five miles below New Philadelphia, on what is now called Fern Island, a picnic resort on the C. L. & W. Railway, near the Royal Clay works.

The massacre at the Zimmer cabin aroused the feelings of the people not only in Richland but also in other counties almost to frenzy, and companies were organized at Wooster, New Philadelphia and other places to protect the settlers. Captain Mullen commanded the Wooster company and Alex McConnel the one at New Philadelphia.

Fern island is an isle in the Tuscarawas river, one of the most poetry-inspiring streams in the state. It courses through one of Ohio's most fertile valleys with an ease and grandeur that is both restful and inspiring. As rays of light shine upon its dark waters they reflect emerald tints as though the bottom was paved with precious stones. But the Indians had not sought that locality because of its romantic beauty, nor because the waters of the Tuscarawas were wont to dazzle one with their diamond-like gleams, but for the protection the dense forest of that secluded isle would give them. The mark of Cain was upon them and the avenging Nemesis was following their trail. In that forest-embowered isle stood armies of ferns with nodding plumes and crimson falchions, and among these the tired savages lay down to sleep.

Captain McConnel, hearing that Indians were upon the island, marched his company over the "Plains," and when the destination was reached he left his men on the bank and swam his horse across the eastern branch of the river, and, surprising the redskins, took them prisoners. On reaching the company with his prisoners some of the men suggested that the Indians should be put to death. "Not until they have a trial according to law," said the

captain. The prisoners were then marched up past the old site of Shoenbrun to New Philadelphia, and there incarcerated in jail. When the news of this capture reached Wooster the excitement there became intense and Captain Mullen marched his company to New Philadelphia to take summary vengeance upon the captives. Henry Laffer, then sheriff of Tuscarawas county, called upon the citizens to turn out and protect the prisoners, which they refused to do. John C. Wright, an attorney from Steubenville, was in town, and volunteered his services to the sheriff. Mr. Wright was afterward judge of the court of that circuit. Captain McConnel, Sheriff Laffer and Mr. Wright pleaded with the attacking party for the lives of the Indians and declared if the prisoners were molested it would be after they had walked over their dead bodies. The attack was finally abandoned and the company returned to Wooster.

While in jail there, Kanotche made a confession to the sheriff, detailing the Zimmer-Ruffner murder and the part he took in the same, admitting that he had killed Kate, and that the principal motive for the crime was robbery. The other prisoners did not confess and Kanotche refused either to implicate or exonerate them.

The Indians were kept in jail until Governor Meigs arrived in New Philadelphia, when they were turned over to the military authorities and were conducted by Lieutenant Shane of the regular army to the western part of the state, where, under the terms of a cartel, they, as prisoners of war, were released, the charge of murder not being placed against them.

While *en route* Lieutenant Shane, with his troops and prisoners, stopped over night at Newark, where an attempt was made by two recruits to buy drugs to poison the Indians, which shows the deep-seated feeling then existing against them on account of the atrocities and murders they had committed.

Kate Zimmer was described by the writer's father, who lived a few miles further down the valley and often saw her, as being a beautiful girl, a brunette, rather stout in build, and of a cheerful disposition. Tradition says she was engaged to be married to a man who lived near her former home in the east; but this is not verified by history. Her reputed lover, Henry Martin, like Lilly Pipe, was a myth. Both were the creations of that gifted novelist, the Rev. James F. McGaw.

While June is the month of roses, September is regarded by many as being the most charming of the year. The hazy halo of the atmosphere with its languorous warmth are conductive to day dreaming. And, to follow the romance of the novelist, there were days of dreaming for the beautiful Kate, whose betrothed lover was soon to come to claim her for his bride. Days

of roaming in the leafy forest or rowing upon the crystal lake; days of watching the crimson sunset shining redly through the darkness of the branches and glittering away as golden threads to a paradise too sweet to name; days when love seemed to fill the air and make music sweet in the rustle of the leaves; days when Kate wondered vaguely whether she was not dreaming happy dreams,—dreams too enhancing to last; and they were, for instead of the bridal robe the winding sheet was soon to be her habiliment.

The news of the murder of the Zimmer family caused the settlers to go to the block-house for safety, and nearly every cabin was left tenantless, and the country was filled with alarm, and not without cause, for other deeds of blood were soon to follow.

The name Zimmer was pronounced by the Pennsylvania German settlers something like Zemer, and McGaw, in his romance, changed it to Seymour.

The government deed was to Philip Zimmer, and when the land was transferred to Mr. Culler the deed was signed by Philip Zimmer and Elizabeth Zimmer, his wife. Philip Zimmer married a Pickaway county woman soon after the close of the war, and the deed for the land in Richland county (now Ashland) was executed May 1, 1815, before Thomas Mace, a justice of the peace in Pickaway county.

Captain James Cunningham dispatched couriers in all directions to inform the settlers of the Zimmer massacre, and advised them to go to the block-houses for protection. All the settlers of the Black Fork, Mr. Copus and family included, took refuge in the block-houses, but Mr. Copus soon became restless of confinement in the Beam block-house and wanted to return home. He believed the Indians were all gone, but if any were lurking around he felt confident they would do him no harm, as he was their friend. When he stated that he intended to return to his cabin Captain Martin, the commandant at the block-house, protested against his taking such a step and told him he would endanger the lives of himself and family by doing so.

Mr. Copus was a man of decided opinions, and on the morning of the fourth day after the Zimmer murder started with his wife and seven children to their forest home, a detail of nine soldiers going with them. Captain Martin, who was going out with a scouting party, promised to call and spend the night there. Finding no trace of the Indians, and reconnoitering farther than they had intended to go, they did not get to the Copus home until noon the next day, too late to avert the fate that had fallen upon that household.

THE FATAL RETURN.

When the Copus party arrived at the cabin they found things undisturbed,

with the stock grazing in the fields. The soldiers indulged in athletic sports during the day, and, seeing no signs of Indians, felt no uneasiness for the safety of the family. However, Sarah, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Copus, going into the field for potatoes for dinner, saw some Indians lurking there. This she did not tell, knowing her father did not believe they were near, and, being a very strict man, would punish her for trying to raise an alarm. As evening drew near the sun gave a strange, weird aspect to the sky that seemed ominous of ill. Its rays melted into a transparent sheen that stretched over hill and valley, casting a forboding aspect upon the earth, which was remembered and commented upon in after years by those who witnessed the phenomenon. Mr. Copus became apprehensive of danger and insisted upon the soldiers sleeping within the cabin; but, the night being warm, they preferred the barn, a few rods distant, but promised to come to the cabin at the morning's dawn. As the night advanced Mr. Copus' fears increased and the intervening hours were weary, sleepless, restless ones, and he told his family of his forebodings of dangers. Except the barking of the dogs, silence reigned without, but the death angel hovered over the valley.

THE COPUS MASSACRE.

"The Indians shook the morning air
With their wild and doleful yells."

As the dawn of Tuesday morning, September 15, 1812, approached, the nine soldiers, true to their promise, left their couches of hay at the barn and went to the cabin. As they grouped around the door amber streaks darted into golden rays in the eastern sky, heralds of the coming day. The troops, no doubt, recalled the red-flamed sky of the preceding sunset and were thankful that the night was being succeeded by the glorious light of another day, so beautiful in its aerial aspect that one might have imagined it presaged the resurrection and looked for angels to appear and proclaim that "Time was, time is, but time shall be no more;" but it was the angel of death that was soon to claim four of that little band.

Mr. Copus, still apprehensive of danger, cautioned the soldiers to be on their guard, but they laughed at his fears, and, leaning their muskets against the cabin, went to the spring, a few rods away; but ere they had finished their lavations the Indians came upon them with demoniacal yells, and—

"On the right, on the left, above, below,
Sprung up at once the lurking foe;"

THE ATTACK.

And forty-five painted savages, armed with muskets, tomahawks and scalping knives, rushed upon the unarmed soldiers and a scene of carnage, of butchery and death ensued! When the attack was made Mr. Copus hastily seized his rifle and went to the door and as he opened it a ball fired by an advancing savage passed through the leather strap that supported his powder horn and entered his breast, inflicting a wound from which he expired within an hour.

When fired upon, being unarmed, the soldiers fled in different directions. Two attempted to reach the forest upon the hillside for protection, but were overtaken by the Indians, murdered and scalped. Their names were John Tedrick and George Shipley. A third, named Warnock, was shot through the bowels, but went some distance, and, becoming weak from loss of blood, sat down by a tree and died. He had stuffed his handkerchief into the wound to stop the flow of blood. His body was found several weeks afterward, in a sitting posture. Five of the soldiers who were nearer the cabin got inside safely, but the sixth, named George Dye, was not so fortunate and was shot through the thigh as he entered the door, and George Launtz was shot in the arm, a short time later, while removing a chink to make a port hole in the wall.

Mr. Copus, who realized that he was mortally wounded, entreated the soldiers to defend, as best they could, his wife and children.

WITHIN THE CABIN.

The scene within the cabin was pathetically dramatic. He who an hour before stood as the protector of his family now lay in the throes of death, his grief-stricken wife and seven children grouped about his bedside, and as the spirit of this just man took its flight the mother, as the center of that little band of mourners, was seen to gaze upward—heavenward—as if in prayer, commending her fatherless children to Him who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb and who alone can bind up the broken heart.

But they had soon to turn from the dead and assist the soldiers in their defence of the cabin. Early in the contest, Nancy Copus, aged fifteen, was shot above the knee, inflicting a painful wound. The children were then placed up-stairs for greater safety, and that was but poor, for a number of the Indians were upon the hillside in front of the house and kept up an incessant firing upon the roof of the house, until the clapboards, it is said, afterward presented almost a sieve-like appearance. And nearly all that forenoon the

battle raged and the deadly lead was fired not only upon the roof but also upon the walls, windows and doors of that home, and the yells of the murderous savages were enough to daunt the bravest heart.

THE HEROIC DEFENCE.

The few soldiers within made a heroic defence. They fired through port-holes and their aim was often unerring, as a number of the redskins were seen to fall to rise no more. After five long hours of murderous assault from outside and of valiant defence from within, the awful contest ended by the Indians retreating, taking their dead with them and firing a parting volley into a flock of sheep which had huddled together in terror near the barn.

After the Indians had disappeared, one of the soldiers got out upon the roof of the cabin, and, cautiously glancing around and seeing no foe, climbed down and went to the Beam block-house for assistance. About 1 o'clock Captain Martin and his squad of soldiers who had been expected to arrive the night before, came upon the scene two hours after the battle had ended, but before assistance had time to come from the block-house. Captain Martin, not seeing any Indians in his reconnoitre the day previous, and not expecting any trouble at the Copus home, had bivouacked for the night at the Ruffner cabin, near where Mifflin now stands, three and a half miles north of the Copus settlement.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

During the forenoon Captain Martin thought he heard firing, but supposed the troops below were at target practice. When Martin and his troops arrived at the scene of the tragedy they were appalled at the horrible spectacle that met their view. Attention was given to the wounded and the dead were buried. An attempt was made to track the Indians and it was thought they went east; but as they had three hours start they were not pursued. The bodies of Copus, Tedrick and Shipley were buried in one grave a few rods from the cabin and a monument now marks their grave. Stretchers were made upon which to carry the wounded, and the march of the whole party to Beam's block-house was commenced. As it was late in the day when the start was made, they went only a short distance until they stopped for the night. By that time the number of the party had increased to about one hundred, and pickets were thrown out to guard against surprise. The march was resumed the next morning, the route being up the valley to Mifflin, thence west along a trail now known as the Mansfield-Wooster road, and then down

to the Beam block-house, the distance being about thirteen miles, where they arrived safely in the evening.

THE MISSING SOLDIER FOUND.

Several weeks afterward a squad of soldiers accompanied Henry Copus, a son of James Copus, to the cabin, and on the way, some distance from the Copus cabin, they discovered the missing soldier (Warnock) sitting against a tree, dead. They buried him near where he was found. They also found the bodies of two Indians, which were left to their fate.

Mrs. Copus and children remained in the block-house about two months and were then taken to Guernsey county, where they lived until the close of the war, when they returned to their home on the Black Fork, and where Mrs. Copus reared the family and lived to a good old age, beloved and respected by her neighbors and friends. Sarah Copus, the daughter, became Mrs. Vail, and lived to be present at the unveiling of the monument, September 15, 1882, erected to the memory of her father and the soldiers who were killed in that awful tragedy at that humble cabin in the wilderness, September 15, 1812.

Among the incidents of the fight it is stated that Copus and an Indian fired at each other simultaneously, the former receiving a mortal wound and the latter being killed instantly. Copus did not fall when he was shot, but staggered back across the room to a table, from which he was assisted to the bed. He told his wife that he could not live and that she would have to rear the children as best she could.

A number of times while the battle lasted the savages tried to take the cabin by storm, but the soldiers had taken the precaution to barricade the door and windows with puncheons removed from the floor.

A GOOD SHOT.

George Launtz, the soldier who had an arm broken by a bullet, caught sight of an Indian peeping around a tree, and, taking deliberate aim, fired, and had the satisfaction of seeing the savage bound into the air and then roll down the hill, dead. Another redskin, who had been shot, fell in the yard. His groans were heard as he attempted to crawl away, but a well-directed bullet from the cabin put an end to his suffering. Forty-five scoop-outs where fires had been, were afterward found in the cornfield, where the Indians had roasted corn, and from that it was taken that there had been forty-five savages

in the assault. Of that number, nine were carried away by the Indians when they retreated, which, with the two bodies found later, made their loss eleven, killed and wounded. During the greater part of the battle the Indians fought from ambush, taking refuge behind the trees on the hillside in front of the house. On the same day that the Copus battle took place the cabins of Newell, Cuppy and Fry, farther east, were burned, and the Indians who attacked the Copus family were supposed to have been the incendiaries, as they went in that direction. Those families were at the Jerometown block-house.

After the close of the war a number of the Indians returned to this county. Sarah Copus, the girl who had seen the redskins lurking around the day before the attack was made on their home, did not seem to be in favor with the savages. Going on the hill beyond the spring one day, after the family had returned from Guernsey county, she saw one hiding behind a tree. She ran toward the house, the Indian pursuing her almost to the door. They said the girl "knew too much"—was too observant of them and their actions.

KNEW ABOUT IT.

Tom Lyons, an ugly old redskin of the Delaware tribe, in a conversation with Mrs. Copus in 1816, admitted he knew all about the attack on their cabin, but denied that he took part in it.

After the times became more secure the settlers returned to their homes, but affairs were more or less troubled until the close of the war.

MONUMENTS REARED.

"Ah, alas! imagination,
Ever weaving dream on dream,
Soon forgets the buried red men
For some more congenial theme."

At a meeting of the Ashland County Pioneer Society, held August 18, 1881, the matter of erecting monuments to those who fell in the Zimmer-Ruffner and Copus massacres was considered, but no definite action was taken until at a special meeting held September 10 of the same year, when Dr. S. Riddle introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we erect suitable monuments to the memory of those pioneers and soldiers who were killed by the Indians in the fall of 1812 and buried in Mifflin township."

A committee was appointed to conduct the canvass for funds, and two

hundred and fifty dollars were contributed. Dr. Riddle was the secretary of the Ashland Pioneer Society, and to him credit is due for the conception of the thought, the formulation of the plans and the raising of a large share of the funds that finally placed monuments to mark the graves of those pioneers and soldiers who fell victims to Indian rapacity, hate and vengeance.

THE FUND RAISED.

The fund having been raised, the committee met at Ashland June 10, 1882, and ordered two monuments, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, of Dorland & Kerr. The monuments were put up, one at the Copus place, and the other on the site of the Zimmer cabin, and were unveiled with great ceremony Friday, September 15, 1882, in the presence of a multitude of ten thousand people. The day of the unveiling ceremony was warm and perfect in the blending of the elements, in the beauty of its light and color, and in the mellowness of its atmosphere. An early frost had touched the tops of the trees with its icy fingers and colored the leaves here and there with shades of red and gold, while in the soft shelter of the hills some yet waved their green boughs in the mild September air; still others, standing in some open space, spread out their tremulous panoplies of unbroken amber. And while the whole landscape was suffused with the loveliness of early autumn, yet nowhere was nature more replete in its beauty than on the hill where the exercises were held and at whose base the Copus monument was unveiled.

The exercises were opened with music by a brass band, followed by prayer by the Rev. J. A. Hall. Short speeches were made by Dr. William Bushnell and others.

GUESTS OF HONOR.

Mrs. Sarah Vail, aged eighty-four, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman, seventy-nine, were given seats of honor on the platform and were introduced to the audience. Mrs. Vail was the daughter of James Copus and was the girl who saw the Indians lurking near the corn-field the day before the attack on the cabin and was in the house when her father was shot at the door. Mrs. Baughman was the daughter of Captain Cunningham, who was a prominent actor in the events of the pioneer days.

THE ADDRESSES.

At the noon hour a recess was taken and a picnic dinner partaken of,

and, upon re-assembling, the principal addresses of the day were delivered by Hon. R. M. Campbell, of Ashland, Hon. Henry C. Hedges, of Mansfield, and Dr. P. H. Clark, the president of the day. Mr. Hedges' remarks referred particularly to Martin Ruffner, paying a beautiful tribute to his memory and character, saying that he possessed the strength and courage of a man and the gentleness and heart of a woman.

MONUMENTS UNVEILED.

At the close of the services the assemblage repaired to the foot of the hill, where the Copus monument was unveiled, and then proceeded to the Zimmer place, a mile and a half distant, and there unveiled the Zimmer-Ruffner monument. The ceremonies took place just seventy years from the date of the Copus battle. The names of James Copus, George Shipley, John Tedrick and Warnock are on the monument at the Copus place, and a cenotaph to Johnny Appleseed was added at the suggestion of the late Rosella Rice. On the other monument are engraved the names of Frederick Zimmer and wife and daughter Kate, and Martin Ruffner.

COUNTY LOCALITIES.

The localities where the soldiers and pioneers were killed by the Indians were then within the lines of Richland, but in the formation of new counties in 1846 the boundaries of old Richland were reduced to their present limits and the fertile valley of the Black Fork was given to Ashland, including the historic grounds where the Copus and Zimmer-Ruffner monuments stand.

Among the first settlers in that neighborhood were James Copus, Frederick Zimmer, John Lambright, Martin Ruffner, Richard Hughes, Henry Smith, Michael Ruffner, David Braden, Leonard Croninger, Michael Culler, Daniel Harlan, Peter Thomas, George Thomas and Jacob Keever, all of whom settled there prior to 1816.

James Copus' powder-horn is still in the possession of the descendants of the Copus family as an heirloom. The ball that killed Copus passed through the strap that was attached to this horn ere it entered his breast. Another bullet entered the horn, but was too far spent to pass through and remains enclosed in it still.

THE BLACK FORK SETTLEMENT.

The location where James Copus lived is on the east side of the Black Fork, about midway between Mifflin and the old Indian village of Greentown. As we look about the place, the various scenes of that bloody battle come up from the history of the past like panoramic views before us. But few can walk indifferent and unmoved over fields of bloodshed and strife, and the lapse of time only serves to enhance the memories of other years. And these are heightened by the thought that our ancestors shared in the early struggles and conflicts of the Mohican valley.

LOCALITIES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

In this asynartete sketch only a brief mention can be made of several places of geographical and historical interest in the valley of the Black Fork. The Petersburg Lakes are well known. There are three and are fed by springs. They form a chain of lakes, the largest covering an area of about fifty acres, the middle about thirty and the smallest ten acres. These lakes were a favorite fishing resort in the Indian times, as they are to-day. The Copus spring flows from the base of a hill on the east side of the valley, near where the Copus cabin stood.

Early in the summer of 1782 Colonel William Crawford's ill-fated expedition crossed the valley of the Black Fork on its way to the Sandusky country and to the defeat and the horrible atrocities that followed. Caldwell's Atlas says: "Colonel Crawford's army passed up the old trail which crossed the Killbuck some twelve miles south of Wooster; thence to the north side of Odell's lake; thence across the southern part of Ashland county to the vicinity of Greentown, passing from George Guthrie's to the old Baughman farm, and from there to the point where the Rocky Fork empties into the Black Fork, where the army crossed the stream and proceeded up the former *via* the present sites of Lucas and Mansfield to Spring Mills, and thence west to the Wyandot country."

General Robert Crooks, with an army of over two thousand men and a large number of heavy wagons loaded with army supplies, stopped a few days at Greentown shortly after the Indians had left, and confiscated their green corn; and four weeks later Colonel Anderson, with about one hundred and fifty men, with a train of twenty-five cannon and fifty covered wagons, each drawn by six horses, hauling munitions of war, made a halt at Greentown, then followed Crooks' trail to Fort Meigs. All three of these expeditions

passed over part of the ground where the city of Mansfield now stands, and camped over night in the vicinity of the big springs on East Fourth street. One of these springs is at Lampert's and one on the lot on the northwest corner of Fourth and Adams streets, known for years as the Clapp Spring.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Abraham Baughman, the first settler on the Black Fork, bought a calf from an Indian, paying him the price asked. A year later an additional sum of money was demanded, as the calf had grown larger, and the amount was paid to avoid trouble; but still a year afterward another supplemental price was demanded and paid under protest. To prevent the heifer from growing bigger still, it was slaughtered for beef, as the owner did not want to pay for its growth every year.

Abraham Baughman was the first white man to make his home on the Black Fork; but ere long came the Coulters, the Crawfords and others, and soon quite a settlement sprang up around him. As the population increased a distillery was put in operation, as was then the custom in the west.

One evening, when Baughman and wife were at a neighbor's, two Indians called at the Baughman cabin, and, finding the boys in bed, ordered them to get up and give them something to eat. After they had partaken of the luncheon they ordered Jacob, the older son, to go to the "still house"—as distilleries were then called—and get them whisky, and held George as hostage, threatening to scalp him if Jacob delayed or gave the alarm. For the want of a more suitable vessel, Jacob took his mother's tea canister and made the trip as expeditiously as possible. Upon his return the Indians cautiously smelled the whisky, and, detecting a peculiar odor, suspected it was poisoned, becoming enraged and flourishing their tomahawks about the boys' heads in a lively manner. Then they made the boys drink of it and waited to see the "poison" take effect on them; but, as no bad symptoms were noticed, the redskins finally accepted the tea explanation and proceeded to drink the contents of the canister and were howling drunk when the parents returned.

TWO BATTLES OF COWPENS.

There are two battles of Cowpens recorded in history,—one fought in South Carolina during the war of the Revolution, and the other in Ashland county—in our own Buckeye state—in the war of 1812. The former was a terrible reality; the latter a bloodless incident.

At Cowpens, a village in Spartanburg county, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781, the American army under General Morgan defeated the British under General Tarleton. The American loss in this battle was but seventy-two, while that of the British was over eight hundred—making the result a signal victory for the patriots. The Ashland county incident occurred in what is now Vermillion township, then a part of Richland county, ere the legislature cut up its original boundaries to create new counties.

When General Beall made his memorable march in the fall of 1812 to protect the settlements in this part of the state from attacks of the savages and incursions of the British, he cut a road, called Beall's Trail, through the wilderness from Wooster to the state road at Planktown, this county. While *en route* the army camped for two weeks in the vicinity of Hayes' Cross Roads, now called Hayesville. The camp was called Camp Musser, after Major Musser, an officer in General Beall's army.

While the army was at Camp Musser an incident occurred known in our local history as the battle of the Cowpens. It was on a dark, rainy night that the soldiers were awakened from their slumbers by the firing of pickets at one of the outposts and the command to "fall in" soon formed the men into line to meet the foe, as it was supposed the Indians were coming to attack the camp in

"The stilly hours of the night."

The pickets reported that the enemy was advancing upon the camp in solid phalanx and the ground trembled with the tread of forming battalions and of approaching "foes!"

It was the army's first experience in war's alarms and the soldiers acted as calmly as veterans of old, and with steady hands opened fire upon the advancing foe (?), lighting up with lurid glare and quickening flash the inky blackness of the night. The cracking of musketry, the charging of cavalry over logs and stumps, combined to make night grand and awful with the pomp and reality of war. Soon, however, the tramp and bellowing of stamping cattle explained the "attack"—that the stock had broken out of the corral, and, advancing toward the picket post, had been mistaken by the guards for hostile Indians. The incident, however, showed the vigilance of the troops, as well as their coolness and bravery in the face of danger. A sagacious general is equal to and ready to meet surprises, midnight attacks and other emergencies. Napoleon won at least three of his most striking victories—Marenga, Austerlitz and Dresden—by passing at the right moment suddenly

from an apparent passive attitude of defence to a vigorous offensive. Wellington, after the world had come to regard him as great only on the defensive, used strictly the opposite tactics, with victorious results, at Victoria, Orthez and Toulouse, the last of these three actions being one of such apparent temerity as can hardly be paralleled in modern history. General Beall had many of the essential characteristics of a commander, and led his troops successfully through the wilderness in his campaign against both a savage and an invading foe, and defended himself against the jealous machinations of West Pointers. General Beall had previously served in the army, having been an officer in General Harmar's campaign against the Indians in 1790. He was a congressman from Ohio in 1813-15 and died at Wooster February 20, 1843. His campaign was made when Return Jonathan Meigs was governor of Ohio, and the story of Governor Meigs' life reads like a romance. In 1789 he was an attorney at law at Marietta and delivered a Fourth-of-July address, concluding with a poem, the first ever printed in Ohio:

"See the spires of Marietta rise,
And domes and temples swell into the skies."

In 1802 Meigs was the chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio; in 1804 he was the commander of the United States troops in the upper district of Louisiana; in 1805, one of the judges of the territory of Louisiana; in 1807, one of the judges of the territory of Michigan; in 1808, elected a supreme judge for Ohio; in 1809, chosen United States senator from Ohio; in 1810, elected governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1812; and in 1814, appointed postmaster-general of the United States. He died at Marietta March 29, 1825, aged sixty years.

Beall's Battle of the Cowpens has been likened, in its humorous aspect, to the Battle of the Kegs in the war of the Revolution. In January, 1778, the American army floated kegs filled with combustibles down the river to destroy the British shipping at Philadelphia. This was a Yankee trick the British did not understand and supposed that each keg contained a "rebel," and when the kegs were discovered the British opened fire upon them and "fought with valor and pride." Francis Hopkinson wrote a mock heroic poem of this episode, from which the following lines are taken:

"Twas early day, as poets say,
Just when the sun was rising,
A soldier stood on a log of wood,
And saw a thing surprising.

As in amaze he stood to gaze,
The truth can't be denied, sir;
He spied a score of kegs or more,
Come floating down the tide, sir."

"The soldier flew, the sailor, too," and spread the news that mischief was brewing, that the "rebels," packed up like pickled herring, were coming down to attack the town, and the most frantic scenes were enacted.

"The cannon's roar from shore to shore,
The small arms made a rattle;
Since wars began, I'm sure no man
E'er saw so strange a battle."

LYONS' FALLS.

There are traditions that are not historically correct. For years past it has been generally believed in these parts that Lyon's Falls were named for the old Indian chieftian, Tom Lyons. It may seem like uncalled-for iconoclasm to dispel belief in such a mythical personage as Lily Pipe, or to rob Lyons' Falls of Indian traditions. But history should be accurately given; and its correct narration is more instructive than the erroneous one, and can be as entertainingly told as though its warp were woven with the woof of fiction.

Lyons' Falls are situated in Ashland county, about fifteen miles southeast of Mansfield. There are two falls, and the place, which has been a noted picnic resort for many years, is wild in its primitive forest and grand in its rugged picturesqueness. During the past summer a party of ladies and gentlemen, whose names are conspicuous on the list of Mansfield's "400," took a day's outing at these falls, and a grave was pointed out to them as that of "the noted Lyons;" and like many others they inferred that the Lyons buried there was the notorious Indian chieftain of that name. Upon their return to Mansfield they told entertainingly of the wooded hills and sylvan dells, of the overhanging rocks and of the eighty-foot leap of the waters from the edge of the precipice to the basin at the bottom of the chasm, casting its sprays into the cool grottos which the hand of nature chiseled out of the everlasting rocks. And the further fact that the party had seen the grave of a great warrior lent additional interest to the story and to the locality.

With such allurements it was not long until another detachment of the "400" also visited these noted falls, and the gentlemen of the party fired

volleys over the grave, danced a war dance and gave Indian funeral whoops and came home satisfied that they had held suitable commemorative ceremony over the earthly resting place of the body of an Indian chieftain!

Tom Lyons, the Indian, who took a prominent part in the Wyoming massacre (1778), and was afterward a notorious character in the early history of Richland county, was killed by a young man named Joe Haynes, to avenge the murder of a kinsman, and he buried the old chief in Leedy's swamp in Jefferson township, Richland county. The Lyons buried at the falls was Paul Lyons, a white man. He was not a hermit, as one tradition states, for he took to himself a wife, who bore him a son, and he did not particularly shun his neighbors, although he did not admit them into his confidence. What Paul Lyons' object and motives were for leaving the civilization of the east and seeking a home amid the rocks and hills of that wild and uninhabited part of the country are matters only of conjecture, for he never gave his antecedents, and refused to explain or to give reasons for hiding himself away in the forest and leading such a retired life. He had "squatted" on land too rough to till, and he never attempted to clear off the timber nor to cultivate the rocky soil. He simply built a cabin amid the trees and passed his time principally in hunting and fishing; but, as the country became settled around him and farmers needed help to harvest their crops, he often assisted them in such work. He never made any exhibition of money, yet always paid cash for what he bought. He has been described as a large man, and that he had ability and education is shown by the statement of a lady now living, who says that he was an intelligent and entertaining conversationalist and that at the funeral of a neighbor he read a chapter and sang a hymn, and that it was the best reading and singing she ever heard.

About 1856 Lyons, while assisting in hauling logs, met with an accident which resulted in his death, and he was buried upon the hill, between the two waterfalls. The late Rosella Rice had a headboard, painted and lettered, put up at the grave, but visitors shot at the board for a target until it was riddled into slivers by bullets, and later the body was exhumed and the skeleton mounted by a physician. A slight depression in the ground is now the only sign showing where the body had been interred.

Lyons' wife was not an intellectual woman, and it is said that she was sent away and died in an asylum. It is also reported that the boy was taken to an eleemosynary institution after his father's death, and that when he grew to manhood he went west and prospered.

The most noted personage for many years in the region of the falls was Lewis M. Lusk, who in his time played the fiddle for hundreds of dances.

In past seasons there were dancing floors at the falls, and Lusk furnished the music with his "fiddle and his bow," while the dancers kept step to its enlivening strains. He is now deceased, but tourists will long remember seeing him sitting in the door or in the yard of his cabin playing his fiddle, while the ripples of the waters of the Mohican seemed to echo the refrain of the music as the current of the stream swept around its graceful bends in front of the humble dwelling, the rugged rocks forming a rustic background to the picture framed by the encircling hills, all combing to impress the passers by with the thoughts how sweet is music, how dear is home and how inspiring is all the handiwork of the Creator.

ANCIENT MOUNDS.

There are a number of ancient mounds in Ashland county, the majority of which are no doubt of prehistoric origin and were built by the "Mound-builders." It is claimed by some who have made archaeology a study that a number of these mounds are of a more recent period,—that they were built in the seventeenth century by the Eries to protect their people from the invasions of the Iroquois tribe.

It is claimed by many that the "Mound-builders" were of Asiatic origin, and were as a people immense in numbers and well advanced in many of the arts. Similarity in certain things indicate that they were descendants of the ancient Phœnicians. Of the "Mound-builders" we have speculated much and know but little. But the mounds at Greentown are so small and so unlike the others that they evidently do not belong to that class.

CONCLUSION.

We should not ignore our obligations to the pioneers, but rather congratulate ourselves that we live in an age of improved utilities. They were the manufacturers of almost everything they used, not only their farming implements, but also the fabrics with which they were clothed. How different now!

All earthly things are given to change, and the firesides of the pioneer period have given place to the furnaces and registers of to-day. Still the remembrance of the associations of the past has an attractive charm and a strong hold on our sentiments and affections. Though the scenes of our memory may be darkened with shadows, yet still it is a sweet indulgence to recall them. The rose and the thorn grow on the same bush; so the remem-

brance of our friends who have "crossed over" is mingled with both pleasure and sorrow.

The "fireside" is typical of a home and is endeared by many affectionate recollections. At the fireside our parents recounted the history of their earlier years, the difficulties they had encountered and the objects they had sought to attain; and of all the members of the family circle who gathered around that fireside the mother is the most lovingly recalled. "My mother!" is an expression of music, of melody and of love. It takes us back to the days of our childhood and places us again kneeling by her side to receive her caresses and loving benediction.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GENERAL R. BRINKERHOFF.

O compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch,—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life has not one esoteric phase, being as an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. True his are "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There is in General Brinkerhoff a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he carves his name deeply on the records of Ohio.

General Brinkerhoff was born in Owasco, Cayuga county, New York, June 28, 1828. The Brinkerhoffs of America are all descended from Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff, who came from Drentland, Holland, in 1638, with his wife, Susannah, and settled in Brooklyn, New York, then New Netherlands. The members of the family are now numerous, for the most part residing on Long Island and in the valley of the Hudson, but a few of the representatives of the name can be found in almost every western state. Most of these are descended from Hendrick, son of Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff, who settled in New Jersey in 1685. General Brinkerhoff, of this review, is of the seventh generation in America. His father, George R. Brinkerhoff, was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but his grandfather, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, came from Hackensack, New Jersey. His ancestors on his mother's side—the

Bouviers—and on his grandmother's—the Demarests—were French Huguenots, who, fleeing from religious persecution, found safety and a home among the tolerant Dutchmen of New Netherlands.

Roeliff Brinkerhoff, the subject of this sketch, was employed as a school teacher in his native town when but sixteen years of age, and at the age of eighteen he was in charge of a school near Hendersonville, Tennessee. At nineteen he was the tutor in the family of Andrew Jackson, Jr., at the Hermitage, and there remained until 1850, when he returned to the north and became a law student in the office of his kinsman, the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar and entered the practice, remaining in active connection with the profession until the war of the Rebellion. During that time, from June, 1855, until 1859, he was also one of the editors and proprietors of the Mansfield Herald. In September, 1861, he entered the military service as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in November of the same year he was promoted to the position of captain and assistant quartermaster. In the succeeding winter he was on duty at Bardstown, Kentucky, and after the capture of Nashville he was placed in charge of the land and river transportation in that city. Subsequently to the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was ordered to the front and placed in charge of the field transportation of the Army of the Ohio, and after the capture of Corinth he returned home on a sick furlough. He was then ordered to Maine as chief quartermaster of that state. Later he was transferred to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in charge of transportation and army stores and thence to Washington city as post quartermaster, remaining on that duty until June, 1865, when he was made a colonel and inspector of the quartermaster's department. He was then retained on duty at the war office with Secretary Stanton until November, when he was ordered to Cincinnati as chief quartermaster of the department. In September, 1866, he was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers and was also tendered a commission in the regular army, but declined the honor. On the 1st of October, at his own request, he was mustered out of service, having completed five years of continuous service in the army. General Brinkerhoff is the author of a book entitled The Volunteer Quartermaster, which is still the standard guide for the officers and employees of the quartermaster's department.

On the 3d of February, 1862, General Brinkerhoff married Mary Lake Bently, of Mansfield, a daughter of Baldwin Bently and a granddaughter of General Robert Bently, by whom he had four children,—two sons and two daughters: Robert Bently, Addie Horton, Mary and Roeliff. Robert is a

lawyer in New York city; Addie is at home; Mary is deceased; and Roeliff is judge of the probate court of Richland county.

It so happened that the most active years of General Brinkerhoff's life covered the most important events of the anti-slavery period, commencing with the repeal of the Missouri compromise and closing with the war of the Rebellion and the reconstruction and reconstructive incidents growing out of it. During that period it was his fortune to know intimately many of its leading men, and again and again he has been at the turning points of history and has taken a part in shaping events. During all these years, in many ways, as educator, lawyer, editor, soldier, statesman and philanthropist, he has been active and prominent. Among the close friends of General Brinkerhoff at that time, and for years afterward, were Salmon P. Chase, James G. Blaine, General Garfield and General R. B. Hayes.

For several years after the war General Brinkerhoff was an active factor in politics, and was prominent in conventions and upon the platform, in many directions and in many states. In 1873 he retired from active politics and accepted the position of cashier of the Mansfield Savings Bank, with which he has been associated ever since, and for years past has been its president. In 1878 General Brinkerhoff was appointed a member of the board of state charities and has continued in that position under all administrations and is now serving his eighth term.

As a philanthropist there are but few men, if any, more widely known. He has visited and inspected, probably, more benevolent and correctional institutions than any other man in the world, for he has traveled for that purpose in every state in the Union except one, South Dakota; also in the Dominion of Canada, the republic of Mexico, and all the countries of western Europe; and the record of his observations in these directions is a history of all modern progress in dealing with the dependent, defective and criminal classes. The great advance made in the last two decades in the care of the insane by the abolition of mechanical restraints, and other improvements, was inaugurated in Ohio, and no one, perhaps, has done more to educate public opinion upon these subjects than General Brinkerhoff. The establishment of the Toledo Hospital upon the cottage system, which really marked a new era in the treatment of the insane, was largely due to General Brinkerhoff, who was a member of the commission to locate the asylum and select plans for its construction, and his earnest advocacy for the segregate or cottage system secured its adoption. For a time it was known as "Brinkerhoff's Folly," but it is now recognized as the model asylum of the nation.

The Ohio Archeological and Historical Society was organized in October, 1875, at General Brinkerhoff's home in Mansfield, and he was its first president. After serving for several terms he declined a re-election, and was succeeded by General R. B. Hayes, and upon the death of ex-President Hayes General Brinkerhoff again became the president of the society, which position he continues to hold.

General Brinkerhoff early took an interest in historical matters. He came to Richland county to make it his home in 1850, and conceived the idea of preserving the annals of its early history. He married the daughter of one of its best known pioneers, and his associations brought him in contact with the men and women of those days, and he felt that a record of their lives should be preserved for the instruction of the generations that would follow them. With this object in view he began to gather information in regard to pioneer times. The results of his labors have been given to the public, not only in newspaper articles but also in book form. Pioneer meetings were held at irregular intervals and in November, 1898, the Richland County Historical Society was organized, with General Brinkerhoff as the president and A. J. Baughman, secretary.

General Brinkerhoff is a charter member of the Mansfield Lyceum, and for the past thirty years has been one of its principal supporters. He was also active in the establishment of the Mansfield Library and the Museum. The Sherman-Heineman park is one of General Brinkerhoff's creations. He conceived the idea of the park and worked indefatigably until the same became a beautiful reality, extending for a mile and a half along the western border of the city. He is one of the park commissioners and is the president of the board. Future historians will proclaim the fact that General Brinkerhoff was a benefactor of his day and generation.

Professor A. H. Currier, of Oberlin College, in the April number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, 1901, reviews General Brinkerhoff's book, Recollections of a Lifetime, from which the following extracts are taken: "The 'Lifetime,' whose 'Recollections' are here garnered and dwelt upon, has certainly been filled with memorable, and marked by an extraordinary, public service. On this account the writing of the book and all that is implied of personal satisfaction in the record are justified. He would be a captious critic who would accuse the author of unbecoming egotism. There is no more egotism here than is needful to give an autobiographical sketch of this kind an interesting personal flavor, like that given to conversation by a person of wide experience, who takes us into his confidence and talks with

us freely of the notable people he has met, the important events he has witnessed, the impressive scenes and places he has visited, and the enterprises of public concern he has had a hand in promoting. This is in substance what General Brinkerhoff does in his book. Among the prominent events he witnessed and describes were the Pittsburg Convention of February 22, 1856, at which the Republican party, previously existing only in a few states, became national in extent. He was present likewise at the national Republican convention in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, where Fremont was nominated for the presidency. He was present in Washington at the inauguration of Lincoln in 1860. He was present four years later at Ford's theater when Lincoln was assassinated,—heard Booth's pistol shot, saw the assassin scramble over the front rail of the president's box and to the stage, run across it and disappear, and felt the horror and dread that thrilled the audience as the truth gradually dawned upon them of what had occurred."

"Few men have traveled so much with such open-eyed intelligence as he. We have interesting accounts of cities and states, east and west, north and south, and over the sea. He confesses that he has been a man of 'hobbies,' —using the word 'hobby' as signifying 'a favorite theme of thought and study outside of regular business pursuits.' Into these avocations his mental power and public spirit have overflowed or found congenial employment. In them, moreover, he has manifested not simply a brief superficial interest, like that of most men in such things, who take them up to gratify a transient curiosity or passing whim, but an interest so deep and thoroughgoing that he has achieved in each a notable success, which has made him through them a great public benefactor."

"General Brinkerhoff has come to be widely known as one of the foremost authorities of our country and times upon the subject of charity organization, penology and prison reform. The fact that he was selected to write the article on Prison Discipline, in the American Supplement to the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, is proof of this."

While undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His is a noble character—one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. His is a conspicuously successful career. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which are added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality.

HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE REFORMATORY.

The Ohio State Reformatory had its origin in the teachings and continuous recommendations of the Board of State Charities, commencing with its first report in 1867. After fully considering the conditions then existing in the Ohio state penitentiary the board declared that "it has become apparent that the capacity of the penitentiary is insufficient and that the state must either enlarge it or build a new prison. There are several very strong reasons why we should establish a new prison instead of enlarging the old one." The board then gave, very fully, its reasons for such conclusions, from which the following are brief extracts:

"In reaching the best method of treating criminals for reform, the first step in advance of our present system must be *classification,* made indispensably necessary from this fact,—that among all criminals the inevitable tendency is for the worse man to drag the better down to his level instead of the worse rising to the plane of the better. Taking the men now in our penitentiary, we could safely range them under one or the other of these two classes, namely: Those who desire to be better men, and who would be such under favorable circumstances; and men who have no such desire, but are incorrigibly, willfully bad. But as it is not for man to look into the heart of man, probably the best basis of classification as a beginning would be age, antecedents, kind of crime and number of convictions,—scrupulously keeping young men, and those susceptible of good influence, from those more hardened in crime."

"Such a system would require the establishment of one new prison exclusively for young men. This would give us the foundation of a grand system of model prisons, with the reform farm on one side of the new prison for juvenile offenders, and the penitentiary on the other for all the more hardened and incorrigible class."

This recommendation of the new prison "intermediate" between the penitentiary and the reform farm was not acted upon by the general assembly.

The next year (1868) the board said "another year's experience of very close relation with our convicts has only strengthened the conviction that the plan proposed embodied the foundation of a most successful prison system," and additional reasons therefor were given. In 1869 the board again renewed its recommendations for an intermediate prison and gave the results of such systems in other countries, and especially of the Crofton system in Ireland. In response to their repeated recommendations a bill was introduced by Representative Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler county, to carry them into effect, but no action was taken upon it. This bill met the hearty approval

of the board, and in its report for 1870 it urged its passage. Nothing came of it, however, and in 1871 the board was abolished. In 1876, however, through the recommendation and influence of Governor Hayes, the board was reorganized, with the governor as ex-officio president, and in its first report at again pressed the subject upon the attention of the general assembly; but no action was taken. Again, in 1877, the reason for such an intermediate prison or reformatory was fully presented. In 1878 Governor Bishop, in his first annual message, called the attention of the legislature to the importance of providing a reformatory, and the board in its annual report gave his recommendations hearty endorsement.

On the 21st of January, 1879, General R. Brinkerhoff, representing the board, delivered an address before the general assembly in which, after referring to the recommendations of the governor, he said: "We take it for granted that early action will be taken, and that the present session will not be adjourned without providing for at least one additional prison. I say one, for the time is not far distant when two additional prisons will be needed, and this fact should be borne in mind, in view of the proper location of the one first built. The best experience of the world condemns our present system of aggregating all our convicts in one place. It prevents proper classification and thereby inflicts great harm upon the work of reformation which, after all, should be the great aim of all proper prison discipline. Two moderately-sized prisons would cost but little more to build and manage than one large one like that at Columbus, and the beneficial results would be more than double. One such prison, accommodating five or six hundred, would answer for a number of years to come, and should be located near the center of the north or south half of the state, leaving the other location for occupancy when another prison is required. Both of these prisons should be reformatory, leaving that at Columbus for the more hardened criminals. The punishment of criminals and the prevention of crime present more difficult problems for solution than almost any other department for legislation, and they are now occupying much of the very best thought of the world. The recent International Prison Reform Congress at Stockholm is an indication of the interest taken, and it is very evident that we are approaching very revolutionary changes in our existing systems; but in the line of prison management the changes will be in the direction of reformatory classification and a more intelligent supervision. In fact in all our public institutions, if we keep pace with the times, we must have a more cultured management. We cannot extemporize men for that position any more than we can extemporize navigators for our navy or generals for the army. They should be trained

for their work. Prove their growth upward. To direct efficiently such an institution as our Ohio penitentiary requires as much capacity and trained experience as it does to command a ship of war; and, until we recognize this fact to its fullest extent our public institutions will never be what they ought to be and are capable of being."

Among the recommendations adopted by the late international congress, and about which there was no difference of opinion, was this: "Resolved, That we favor the professional education, in some form, of prison officers and employes, and the payment of such salaries as will attract and retain competent persons in prison service. Such education, we think, should be in the prison itself, in the prison service. Those entering it should do so at merely nominal wages, and their promotion to higher positions and better pay should be in accordance with their capacity and fidelity."

No action was taken upon these recommendations, and the board in its next annual report again pressed the subject upon the attention of the legislature and presented very fully the methods in operation at the State Reformatory at Elmira, New York. Nothing, however, was done, and the board in various ways renewed its recommendations, year by year, until at last its perseverance was rewarded by the enactment of a law entitled "An act to establish an intermediate penitentiary and to provide for the appointment of a board of managers to locate, construct and manage the same." This act was introduced into the senate by Hon. Elmer White, of Defiance, and was passed April 14, 1884. (O. S., vol. 81, page 206.)

Section 1 of this act provided "that there be established an intermediate penitentiary for the incarceration of such persons convicted and sentenced under the law of Ohio as have not previously been sentenced to a state penitentiary in this or any other country."

Section 2 provided "that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, there shall be and hereby is appropriated for the years 1884 and 1885 ten per centum of all the moneys received under an act passed April 17, 1885, entitled 'An act further providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors.'"

Section 3 authorized the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, three persons to act as a board of managers, not more than two of whom were to belong to the same political party.

Section 4 authorized the board of managers to locate and construct said intermediate penitentiary, and fixed their salaries at one thousand dollars a year.

The other five sections provided for the government and discipline of the reformatory.

In compliance with the provisions of this act the governor appointed, as a board of managers, John M. Pugh, of Columbus; John Quincy Smith, of Clinton; and Frank M. Marriot, of Delaware. Various sites in different portions of the state were proposed for the new institution, and the board after spending several months in their visitation and consideration finally selected that now occupied by the reformatory at Mansfield and comprising one hundred and eighty-two acres of ground. The board then selected as the architect Captain Levi T. Scofield, of Cleveland, Ohio, and proceeded to the consideration of plans, and finally selected those which are now (1900) approaching completion. The estimated cost of the entire structure, including all of the different trades, was one million, three hundred and twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents; and thus far all contracts have been let inside these estimates.

The corner-stone of the intermediate penitentiary was laid with fitting ceremonies on the 4th day of November, 1886. The newspaper reports of this event are as follows: "Fully fifteen thousand strangers were in the city that day, and over ten thousand were present at the ceremonies. After prayer by Dr. Bronson, General Brinkerhoff in a short address introduced Mayor Clugston, who delivered an address, after which Senator Sherman, the president of the day, was presented and spoke briefly concerning prisons, and then introduced John Q. Smith, the president of the board of managers, who gave a history of the work done. Governor Foraker and S. Sacker Williams performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, according to the ritual of Masonry. Governor Foraker then gave a brief address, in which he said that Ohio had been slow in prison reforms, but that this would be a new era and the 'intermediate' would be a credit not only to the state but also to the United States and the civilized world. Ex-President Hayes followed with a few remarks, in which he asked all who were in favor of keeping politics out of the penitentiary to lift up their hands, and twenty thousand hands were lifted up." Ex-Governor Hoadley was on the program for an address, but was unavoidably absent; but ten years later, in a long letter published in the Columbus Dispatch of December 16, 1896, he gives the genesis and purposes of the reformatory as follows:

"The Ohio Reformatory at Mansfield has been built since I left the office of governor. It was started while I was governor. The principal gentleman engaged in the enterprise was General Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield. He is not responsible, more than many others, for its location, but he is responsible that the state of Ohio started to build this institution. That its completion still lingers a dozen years after the laying of the corner-stone is

due, primarily, to the fact that the law (known as the Scott law) upon which its appropriations were based was declared unconstitutional, and thereby the revenues of the state were so badly crippled that only small appropriations could be secured from year to year, and therefore the completion lingered and its very existence was often jeopardized. However, patience and perseverance again triumphed and at last, in 1896, the institution was ready to accommodate a limited number of prisoners, and on the 15th of September of that year it received from the Ohio Penitentiary one hundred and fifty supposed first offenders, and the new era was inaugurated.

"In the meantime the name of the institution was changed to that of the State Reformatory, and the laws governing it were made to conform to those governing the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and a board of managers was created comprising six members, not more than three of whom should belong to the same political party. (Vol. 88, page 382.) On August 29, 1896, the prison proper was occupied, but everything was in a crude and unfinished condition both inside and outside; but, as stated by the board of managers, with hard labor we managed to bring forth partial order out of the confusion, so that on September 15, 1896, we received one hundred and fifty prisoners from the Ohio penitentiary. Our first experience was with a very tough, incorrigible and vicious element, the influence of which we found to be very undesirable and hard to get rid of.

"On September 30th following we received the first prisoners sentenced direct from the court to the reformatory. Up to the present time we have received nine hundred and thirteen, of which number five hundred and ninety-eight have been discharged by parole and otherwise. So far as we have been able to learn, over eighty-five per cent. of those boys have become honest, upright, law-abiding citizens. These young men have been employed principally grading and farming. The grounds when we came were in a deplorable condition. We have up to this writing a number of industries, such as carpentering, stone-masonry, tailoring and the manufacturing of gloves. The occupation is of course varied. We are looking forward now to the completion of the east cell wing and the construction of new shops, at which time we hope to be able to adopt a much more thorough system of reformatory work."

Mrs. SARAH A. SUTTER.

Mrs. Sarah A. Sutter, who resides on section 2, Sharon township, Richland county, and whose postoffice is Shelby, is the widow of John Sutter, who was born in Canton Basle, Switzerland, in 1818, and came to the United

States in 1840, landing in New York, after a voyage of six weeks on the Atlantic ocean. Coming to this country with small means, he first began working on a farm, which he continued for some time. Then taking up the business of peddling clocks, he worked his way west to Ohio about 1843, and was one of the first to volunteer in the Mexican war. After serving in the ranks fifteen months he returned to this portion of the state of Ohio, where he had known the family of Adam Hockingsmith, whose daughter, Sarah, he married. Adam Hockingsmith married Sarah Myers, she being of Pennsylvania and he of Maryland. They settled in Ohio in 1830, when Mrs. Sutter was one year old, and when this entire section was one wild, wooded wilderness, filled with deer, wild turkey and many other kinds of game. Mr. Hockingsmith took up forty acres of land, which he cleared of its timber and made for himself and family a good home. After getting his farm well under way in the matter of improvements, he began working at his trade, that of weaver, weaving linen and woolen cloths and renting his fields. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Sarah, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, who died at the age of two years; Henry Peter, who died at the age of three years, and Ervilla, the wife of William Smith, who lives in the same township with Mrs. Sutter. The father of these four children died at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother about three years later, at the age of seventy-seven. They both quietly repose in the Myers churchyard, which was given for a burial place by Mrs. Sutter's maternal grandfather, Myers.

Mrs. Sutter was married in 1847, on November 9, and settled with her husband on his forty-acre farm, mentioned above, which he purchased with such improvements as had been made upon it, which were but few and crude. Two years later Mr. Sutter rented a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm, which he purchased in 1876; but he died on his old farm in Plymouth township. Mr. and Mrs. Sutter were the parents of seven children—four sons and three daughters,—as follows: John A., who died at the age of two years; Sarah Ann Amanda, the wife of Butler Albertson, who is living on the old homestead farm; George F., who is living in West Unity, Williams county, Ohio, and has one daughter living; Alice, who died at the age of four years; Leona E., who died at the age of three years; Henry F., a farmer, living some distance south of the old home farm; and William J., living on his sixty-acre farm.

Butler Albertson was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and is a son of William K. Albertson, whose biographical sketch appears following

this. He married Sarah Valk, and they came to Ohio in 1856, locating in Richland county. As stated in the brief sketch of William K. Albertson, he and his wife reared four daughters and one son: Lewis Butler Albertson, who married Sarah Sutter, January 4, 1872. After living on a rented farm some time they removed, in 1876, to their present farm, containing sixty acres, of which Mrs. Albertson inherited forty acres, to which Mr. Albertson added twenty more acres. To the marriage of Lewis Butler Albertson and his wife has been born one son,—John William Albertson,—a musician and salesman of musical instruments, who received his education first at the home district school and later at a business college in Toledo. He is an accomplished business man in his line, which he has followed for the past six years, and intends soon to locate in Shelby, where he will establish himself in business on his own account. Mrs. Sutter is a woman of many fine qualities and is highly esteemed by all.

WILLIAM K. ALBERTSON.

William K. Albertson, deceased, formerly of Shelby, Ohio, was born in New York, a son of Cornelius and Margaret (Shiltz) Albertson, who removed to Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The date of his birth was March 13, 1823, and on October 12, 1844, the autumn of the election of James K. Polk to the presidency, he was married to Sarah Valk, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Parkes) Valk, the former of whom was a native of Holland and the latter of New Jersey. She was a member of a family consisting of seven daughters and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Albertson were the parents of one son and four daughters, as follows: Manervia Ann, the wife of Amos P. McBride, and who died in 1884, at the age of thirty-two years; Mary Matilda, who died in 1882, aged twenty-four years; two daughters that died in infancy; and Lewis Butler, who was born in 1848, and has always followed farming for a living. He married Miss Sarah Sutter, a daughter of John Sutter, of Shelby, and to this marriage there has been one son, William, in 1871.

William K. Albertson, the subject of this sketch, four years after his marriage removed to Richland county, Ohio, driving through from his former home in Pennsylvania with a team of his own. For several years after reaching this county he followed farming, then buying a home in Shelby, where he lived the remainder of his years, making his livelihood as a millwright and carpenter. He was a most excellent citizen, was a stanch Demo-

crat in politics, and attended the United Brethren church. His death occurred on August 25, 1889, when he was sixty-six years of age, and was keenly felt by all his friends as well as by his family and other relatives. He is well remembered for his many fine qualities, being an upright, honorable and highly esteemed member of the community in which he lived.

GEORGE W. CHARLES.

This honored and highly respected citizen of Mansfield has devoted much of his life to public service, and is now a member of the board of county commissioners of Richland county. A native of Ohio, he was born in Lake county, December 17, 1826, and on the paternal side is of Irish descent, his grandfather, John Charles, having emigrated to this country from Ireland when about forty years of age. He first located in New York state, on Lake Cayuga, where he married, and about 1836 moved from that place to Richland county, Ohio, settling in Washington township, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at about the age of one hundred years.

John Charles, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in New York, in 1799, and was married near Bedford, Ohio, to Harriet Comstock, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of George Comstock, who brought his family to this state when Mrs. Charles was only four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Charles lived in Lake county, Ohio, until our subject was three years of age and then moved to Cuyahoga county. On the 28th of March, 1841, they came to Richland county, and the father secured eighty acres of land in Washington township, upon which he made his home until called to his final rest at the age of eighty-one years. He taught school near Bedford, Ohio, in his younger days, and served as township trustee one term.

George W. Charles attended the common schools near his boyhood home and at the age of eighteen started out in life for himself as a farm hand. In the winter of 1840-41 he came to Richland county, and after working for others for some time was finally able to purchase a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Washington township, where he employed himself for many years, but since 1896 has made his home in Mansfield.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Charles married Miss Hester Young, a daughter of George Young, of Madison township, this county. Both her parents died before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles were born four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: John Warner, a farmer of

Washington township, who married Lavina Robinson, a daughter of Thomas Robinson, of Jefferson township, this county; William Sweeney, a farmer of Washington township, who married May Frederick, a daughter of Christopher Frederick, of Jefferson township; Harriet Elizabeth, the wife of H. C. Collins, of Mansfield; and Samantha L., the wife of George Snavely, of Washington township. The wife and mother, who was a consistent and faithful member of the Christian church from the age of fourteen, died at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr. Charles also is an active member of the Christian church, to which his parents belonged. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Collins, in Mansfield, and devotes all of his time to public affairs. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and since attaining his majority has held some office continuously. He was a member of the school board in Washington township for sixteen years and the president of the same most of the time; for four years he was the treasurer of the township; was a trustee of the township from 1888 to 1896; was the supervisor a great many terms; in 1896 was elected a county commissioner, and was re-elected to the same office in 1899 for another three-years term.

He has now been a resident of Richland county for almost sixty years, and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, who has given his support to all measures for the public good. Over his life record there falls no shadow of wrong; his public service has been most exemplary, and his private life has been marked by the strictest fidelity to duty.

NEWTON HERSH.

A student of the history of Richland county cannot carry his investigations far before he will learn that the Hersh family has, through many decades, been connected with the agricultural interests of this section of the state. Newton Hersh is a prominent representative of one of the pioneer families of Monroe township. His grandfather, Abraham Hersh, was a native of Pennsylvania, belonging to one of the old Dutch families, and in the '20s he came to Ohio, locating in Monroe township, where he purchased a quarter section of land. The tract was covered with a heavy growth of wild forest trees. There he built a log cabin and began the work of clearing the land and developing the farm, continuing its further cultivation until his death.

Joel Hersh, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, and was a young man when his family came to Richland county. Here he

began work as a farm hand for John Tucker, and after two or three years he married and Mr. Tucker built a log cabin for him and his bride. Through the succeeding two years they lived in that cabin home and Mr. Hersh continued to cultivate Mr. Tucker's farm. He then leased the farm now owned by Marion Schrack. This proved a profitable business venture, and after four or five years, with the capital he had acquired through his energy and capable management, he was enabled to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, the place upon which his son Newton now lives. This was a tract of wild timber land for which he paid four hundred dollars. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but he built a log cabin and soon acre after acre was cleared and placed under cultivation. Throughout his business career he continued to work that farm. When the Civil war broke out he permitted two of his sons, Joel and Albert, to go to the front, as members of the Sixth Ohio Battery. The troops were almost continually engaged in skirmishing for one hundred days near Marietta, Georgia, and in an encounter with the enemy Albert Hersh lost his life, from the explosion of a shell. While on a visit to Georgia to see his sons, Joel Hersh, the father, contracted a fever which terminated his life soon after he returned home. He gave his political support first to the Whig party, and afterward to the Republican party. He was a strong Abolitionist, and when the Republican party opposed the further extension of slavery he espoused its cause and became one of its stalwart advocates. He possessed an observing eye and retentive memory, and from reading and observation he became a well informed man. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows lodge in his place, and in his life exemplified the beneficent principles of that fraternity. He died in 1862, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Berry, and by her marriage became the mother of twelve children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Newton; Sarah, the widow of George Alexander, of Kansas; Joel and George W., who are residents of Dickinson county, Kansas; Isabelle, the wife of James Chew, of Dickinson county, Kansas; Monroe B., who is living in Great Bend, Missouri; and Norman, a carpenter of Mansfield, Ohio.

Newton Hersh, the eldest of his family, devoted his boyhood days to the work on the home farm, to the acquirement of a common-school education and the enjoyment of pleasures such as claim the attention of farmer lads. After he had arrived at the age of maturity he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Lydia Chew, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Samuel Chew. The wedding was celebrated in 1858, and

unto them have been born three children, of whom two are now living, namely: Lorenna C., the wife of Franklin Andrews, a farmer of Kansas; and Joel G., an attorney at Lima, Ohio. The mother died about 1867, and Mr. Hersh afterward married Miss Hannah Huston, a native of Richland county and a daughter of John Huston. By the second marriage there were two children: Willis B., at his parental home; and Mary L., the wife of Lavern Mitchell, a resident farmer of Monroe township. Mrs. Hersh passed away about 1876, and our subject subsequently wedded Mrs. Mary J. Smith, the widow of David Smith and a daughter of Samuel Henry, who was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and one of the highly esteemed residents of Richland county. By her former marriage Mrs. Hersh became the mother of three children: Emanuel, who is now in the oil fields of Wood county, Ohio; Effie, the wife of Marcellus R. Taylor; and Lawrence, a farmer of Springfield township, Richland county. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hersh they have one child, Emma E.

After his first marriage Mr. Hersh located on the old homestead, and after his father's death purchased the property. He has one hundred and forty acres of rich land and is engaged in general farming, his being one of the attractive and desirable farms of the community. An unswerving allegiance he gives to the Republican party. He was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding a dimit from Monroe township. His business methods are progressive and his labors are guided by careful management. He deserves the success which has come to him, for in all his dealings he is honorable. His friends throughout the community are many, and the record of his life cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

GENERAL WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN.

William McLaughlin was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1802, and his boyhood years were passed on the farm of six hundred acres upon which his father had settled in 1792. He attended country schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Beaver Court House to read law under the direction of General Robert Moore, then a member of congress. After his admission to the bar he came to Canton, Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1828 he came to Mansfield, where he resided until his death, July 19, 1862.

General McLaughlin's father, Neal McLaughlin, was a native of Ireland, who after coming to America was a farmer ten miles from Beaver, Penn-

Wm. H. Scaughlin

sylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Isabella Carr, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1840. General McLaughlin married Mrs. Irwin, whose maiden name was Harriet Cairns. She had one child —Mary Jane—by her first marriage, who became the wife of John E. Ritter. Mrs. McLaughlin was the daughter of Joseph Cairns, who was a captain in the war of 1812 and settled in Mansfield soon after Hull's surrender. The Cairns family is of Irish descent.

Mrs. McLaughlin was born July 31, 1816, in Mansfield, on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, where her father had a store. The family later removed to the northeast corner of the same streets, where Mrs. McLaughlin was married. General McLaughlin had built a home on the west side of Main street, about midway between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he took his bride, which was ever afterward their home and where Mrs. McLaughlin lived as wife and widow for fifty-six years, until her death, April 14, 1896. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. The home is now owned by the youngest daughter, Miss Jennie. General and Mrs. McLaughlin were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son, namely: Harriet Lucretia, who married George W. Smith, and resides at Avalon, Pennsylvania; they have one child, Edna by name; Isabella, who married Alphonse Mennel and resides in Toledo; they have two children,—Louis Alphonse and Mark Neal; Virginia, known among her friends as Jennie, who resides at the old homestead; and William H., of Pittsburg, who married Lollie Christian and has two children,—William and Marie. Mary Jane Irwin-Ritter was the mother of four children,—three daughters and one son,—Harriet, Lena, John and Katherine.

The McLaughlin family are Presbyterians in their religious faith. Miss Virginia, the only representative of the family now in Mansfield, is active in her church work. She is a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary to McLaughlin Post, No. 131, G. A. R., which is honored with the name of her father. She has served a number of terms as the president of the corps, and has been a delegate to its state conventions upon several occasions.

General McLaughlin was a successful lawyer and was also a lawmaker, having served in the senate of Ohio from 1835 to 1841,—through six general assemblies. He was the speaker of the senate from 1839 to 1841, as the presiding officer of that body was called under the old constitution. When the United States declared war against Mexico General McLaughlin raised a company of volunteers, of which he became the captain. They left Mansfield June 9, 1846, for Mexico. This company was put into the Third Regi-

ment, under Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, and took part in the principal battles of that war. After peace had been declared General McLaughlin left the vocation of war and returned to the occupations of peace, resuming the pursuits of his profession.

At the commencement of the Civil war, when President Lincoln, on April 14, 1861, issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand troops to serve three months, General McLaughlin was the first man in Richland county to respond to the call and raised the first company and was its captain. He was a model soldier, tall, erect and manly in his bearing, and patriotic to the heart's core. This company became Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. A number of men who were privates in that company later obtained position and distinction in the war. In October, 1861, General McLaughlin was commissioned to raise a battalion of cavalry for the Sherman brigade, of which he became the major, and was afterward brevetted general for brave and gallant service. Although the McLaughlin squadron was raised as a part of the Sherman brigade, it was afterward detached from that command. This squadron was through some of the hardest campaigns of the war.

Owing to the hardships and exposure of the service, General McLaughlin became ill and was placed upon a hospital boat on the Big Sandy river in Kentucky, where he died on Saturday, July 19, 1862, at 9 A. M. The remains were brought to Mansfield and buried with the honors of war. The funeral took place from the family residence on North Main street, and was one of the largest ever held in the city.

During his service in the field General McLaughlin sent home to his wife the request that the flag of his country should be raised and kept floating over his home during his absence. In compliance with that request Mrs. McLaughlin and some of her lady friends made a flag, and a pole was raised on their lawn, from which the stars and stripes floated to the breeze and streamers of red,white and blue were extended from the windows of the second story of the residence to the pole, as beautiful in their artistic arrangement as they were expressive of patriotism. The occasion was an inspiring one and hundreds of people gathered to witness the ceremony. Colonel B. Burns was one of the speakers, and paid a handsome tribute to the husband and father of that home. At General McLaughlin's funeral this flag was draped around his coffin and buried with him, but the pole stood for many years as a memorial of the past.

As a citizen General McLaughlin stood second to none in the community. He was universally respected and beloved. He was possessed of unbounded

charity and kindness. He was bold, fearless and resolute in his advocacy of what he thought was right. He was a thorough patriot, who called the whole country his home and gave his life that the nation might live.

ALEXANDER McBRIDE.

Since an early epoch in the development of Richland county Alexander McBride has been numbered among its citizens. He was born in Monroe township, October 8, 1820, and is one of eight children whose parents were Alexander and Susanna (Pettit) McBride. Only three of the children are now living, however. The parents are mentioned at length in connection with the sketch of Calvin McBride on another page of this work.

To know the early life of our subject we have but to picture the conditions common in Richland county six or seven decades ago. Much of the land was wild, awaiting the awakening energy of civilization to transform it into richly cultivated fields. Schools were primitive and the curriculum limited; the now thriving towns and cities were merely hamlets or had not been founded, and the settlers were deprived of many of the comforts and conveniences of the older east; but they were people of resolute spirit and with determined purpose well fitted to the work of making homes in the wilderness. Alexander McBride bore his part in the task of clearing and developing the wild land. Through the winter months he pursued his studies in the little log school house, where he mastered the common branches of English learning.

On attaining his majority he began work as a farm hand, but continued to make his home under the parental roof until August 8, 1847, when he married Miss Hulda A. Keeler, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Stephen Keeler, one of the honored pioneer farmers of the locality. By this marriage one child was born, Stephen, who is now a farmer in La Grange county, Indiana. Mr. McBride and his young wife removed to Crawford county, Ohio, where he and his brother John owned a farm of one hundred acres, but soon death came to the little home, for after two years Mrs. McBride was called to her final rest. Her husband then returned to Richland county, and in connection with a partner operated a threshing machine, also working on various farms until his second marriage, which occurred on the 16th of September, 1855, Miss Catherine Plank becoming his wife. She is a native of Richland county and a daughter of John Plank, the founder and hotel proprietor of Planktown and one of the leading citi-

zens of this section of the Buckeye state. In the meantime Mr. McBride's father made his will and at the wish of the father Alexander McBride purchased from the other heirs their interest in one-half of the farm and upon the land built his residence. Here he has since resided, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits until recent years. He is now living retired, enjoying a well-earned rest. By the second marriage have been born two children, but only one is now living, Anna, the wife of William Page, of Cleveland.

Mr. McBride is a member of the Lutheran church, with which he has been identified for more than half a century. For many years he has served as one of its officers and is now filling the position of elder. He is a man of sterling worth, of high moral character, and through his four-score years he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. In the evening of life he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

The name of Dickerson has long been prominently and honorably associated with the history of Shelby. Mr. Dickerson, whose name appears above, was for many years an esteemed representative of this locality. He was born in 1816, in Sullivan county, New York, and was the son of Peter Dickerson. At the age of twenty he left home and by way of the Erie canal proceeded to Buffalo, thence to Cleveland by boat and from Cleveland continued on his way to Richland county, which he found to be an almost unbroken wilderness. He immediately began work at the carpenter's trade and followed that pursuit in many sections of the state. When in Newark he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Calhoon Langley, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Langley, both of whom were natives of the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1812, being numbered among the pioneer farmers there.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson came to Shelby, where the subject of this review continued working at his trade until 1844, when he established the first sash, door and blind factory in this part of the state. He made his own frames and in fact did all of the work. He used a planing machine cutting ten inches in width, and horse power was utilized in the operation of the factory, the same being secured from Bolinger & Keller, of Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, Ohio. His shop was located

on the rear of lot 93, East Main street, and there he employed several workmen. The factory was operated by horse power for four years, when he purchased the William Ling Foundry building, which was supplied with steam power, and there he continued the business. He secured the most modern machinery and equipments for turning out a high grade of work, and employed from ten to fifteen men. His plant was located where the Easy Spring Hinge manufacturing plant now stands, and Mr. Dickerson continued there in business until 1859, when he sold out. He then built a new factory at the corner of Gamble street and Whitney avenue on the west side of town, and conducted the enterprise until 1873.

Walter L. Dickerson, his son, was born in 1849, and during his boyhood assisted in his father's factory. He acquired his education in the Shelby high school and remained at home until his marriage. At the age of twenty-three he wedded Miss Lotta M. Hoffstadt, of Shelby, and two children were born to them: Cora E., who was born February 12, 1873, and received a musical education in Cleveland, Ohio; and Roy, who was born January 30, 1876, and was also a student in the Cleveland Music Conservatory. He was specially proficient as a violin player and was admitted to the Cleveland Musical Union at the age of fifteen, being its youngest member. He is now with the Chicago Marine Band, of Chicago. He has played in all of the principal cities and leading resorts throughout the east, and his musical proficiency won him rank among some of the ablest representatives of the art.

In 1896 Walter L. Dickerson became the manager of the Shelby News Company, and has since been associated with the journalistic interests of the city as one of the proprietors of that paper. He has always been interested in politics and is in full sympathy with the Chicago platform of 1896. Socially he is connected with the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. His pronounced musical talent has rendered him a leading factor in musical circles of the city and made him a valued member of many social gatherings. He served as a leader of the choir and organist of the First Presbyterian church for twenty-five years.

Mahlon E. Dickerson, the brother and partner of Walter L. Dickerson, was born May 14, 1858, his parents being Mahlon and Mary (Langley) Dickerson. He pursued his education in the public schools of Shelby and at the age of eighteen years entered the printing office of Hon. S. S. Bloom, who was the founder and publisher of the paper known as the Shelby Inde-

pendent News, the first issue occurring in 1868. Previous to that time Mr. Dickerson had acted as mail carrier in Shelby for two or three years. On the 14th of April, 1882, he established a journal known as the Shelby Free Press, which he published until December 24, 1882, his office being in the old Bowman block. His entire plant was destroyed by fire, but he immediately settled with the insurance company and went to Cleveland, where he secured a supply of type and other necessary material, and on the regular publication day the paper appeared as though nothing had happened. The business continued to grow and in March, 1893, Mr. Dickerson moved his office to Crestline, Ohio, where he published the Vidette, which had formerly been carried on by I. N. Richardson, then deceased. There Mr. Dickerson continued until October, 1897, when he sold his paper at Crestline and purchased an interest in the Shelby News, owned by ten prominent Democrats in the town. He has since been doing a thriving business as a part owner of that paper, being associated in the enterprise with his brother. When they began business they had only one job press, but now have five in operation.

Mahlon Dickerson was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Slaybaugh, a daughter of William and Sarah Slaybaugh, of Shelby, who were early settlers here. Our subject is socially identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics is a Democrat.

BARNARD WOLFF.

Barnard Wolff was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1827, and died at Mansfield, Ohio, September 20, 1896. He was a son of David and Catherine (Raessler) Wolff. David Wolff died at Mansfield, Ohio, many years ago.

Barnard Wolff came to Mansfield when very young from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and soon became prominent here as an architect and builder. He built the Baptist church, Fire Hall, the Union Depot, the Boston store block, the Brunswick Hotel and many other large business blocks and fine residences. He was an industrious, upright and progressive citizen and an ardent Republican. He had no special liking for an official career and was to a considerable extent debarred from a public life by an unfortunate deafness with which he was afflicted many years before his death.

Mr. Wolff was twice married. His first marriage was consummated in 1849, in Pennsylvania, Jane McCleary becoming his wife. They came

to Mansfield in June, 1850, and the wife died October 9, 1875. There were no children by the first marriage. In 1877, at Plymouth, Richland county, Ohio, Mr. Wolff married Sarah McClinchey, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Rubins) McClinchey. Her mother was a daughter of William Rubins, who was of English birth and was a pioneer of Plymouth. William McClinchey's father was a son of a pioneer dry-goods merchant of Mansfield, who died there about seventy years ago. He came from Scotland and was of a very good family there. William McClinchey had a tannery at Plymouth and was in business on a somewhat extensive scale until his retirement. He is now living there, aged seventy-four years, and his wife is in her seventieth year.

Mr. Wolff built a fine brick residence at the intersection of Marion and Twelfth avenues, in Mansfield, which is a pretty suburban home, over which Mrs. Wolff presides, happy in the presence and well-being of her three sons, who are industrious and helpful. William Burt Wolff, the eldest, is a well known carpenter of Mansfield. He enlisted for the Cuban war in Company M, of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, and participated in the battle of Santiago and was a witness of the surrender of the Spanish forces. He contracted fever, but was brought home convalescent. Fred Barnard and Daniel Raessler Wolff, two bright and intelligent lads, are members of their mother's household.

WILLIAM F. VOEGELE, JR.

Among the young and promising attorneys of Mansfield we record the name of William F. Voegele, Jr., who was born in Mansfield, Ohio, October 1, 1876, a son of William F. Voegele, whose biographical sketch precedes this. He was graduated at the Mansfield public schools June 5, 1896, and entered the law department of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, September 20, 1897, was graduated there June 13, 1900, and was admitted to practice law at the Ohio bar on June 20, 1900.

Mr. Voegele is a member of the Sigma Nu Greek letter fraternity of the Ohio State University.

ALEXANDER MORROW.

Alexander Morrow, of Mansfield, Ohio, is a native of this place and is well known here, where he has spent nearly all his life and where he was for a number of years connected with the postoffice, as deputy.

Mr. Morrow was born in 1826. His grandfather Morrow was a Scotchman. Matthew Morrow, his father, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, from which place he came to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1822. Here he was employed as contractor and builder until 1833, when he moved to a small farm about a mile and a half west of town. He carried on farming the rest of his life, and died at his rural home in 1846, at the age of sixty years. Politically he was a Whig, interested in public affairs and recognized as an honorable, upright citizen. He served in the war of 1812, as a member of a Pennsylvania company, under General Harrison, and was at the Fort Meigs and Tippecanoe engagements. His grave is marked as a veteran of that war. His wife, the mother of Alexander Morrow, was before her marriage Miss Margaret Reed, and she, too, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in 1873, when she was seventy-eight years of age. Both she and her worthy husband were strict members of the United Presbyterian church. The children born to them were named as follows: William R., who resides on the old homestead; Alexander; and Matthew, who died in 1865. All were in the Civil war, members of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Regiment. Matthew had a son, Horace, who resides in Denver, Colorado.

Alexander Morrow was a small boy at the time his father moved to the farm, and he was brought up as a farmer boy, receiving his education in the township schools and at Mansfield. In 1861 he accepted a position as deputy postmaster at Mansfield, under Postmaster George Kling, and was thus occupied until the time of his enlistment for service in the Civil war, August 13, 1862. He went to the front as a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, which he had helped to organize and of which he was commissioned second lieutenant. The fortunes of this command he shared, in the Department of the Gulf, until February, 1863, when, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged and returned home. In the autumn of that year he resumed work in the postoffice. Still, however, he was interested in the war and his constant thought was of military life. That winter he joined the Home Guards, which organization, in 1864, was made by an act of the legislature National Guards. With this command he again entered the army, and was in the one-hundred-day service, after which he again resumed his old place in the postoffice, and filled the same until the expiration of Mr. Kling's term. In 1873 he was again appointed deputy postmaster, this time under Captain Douglas. He continued in the postoffice from 1873 until 1881,

and since that date he has lived somewhat retired in his suburban home just east of the park, which, being on an elevation, commands a pleasing view of the city. His residence is surrounded with trees and a garden, and is withal a most inviting place.

Mr. Morrow married Miss Margaret Scott, a daughter of William Scott, who came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 1839, and settled on a farm in Springfield township, where he resided until 1855, the time of his death. Mrs. Scott, *nee* Hughes, died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have three children, viz.: Mary Alice, for nine years the money-order clerk in the Mansfield postoffice, is now Mrs. Willis Lovelace and lives in Dakota; Carrie Orelia, the wife of Ed. Wheary, of Mansfield; and William Scott Morrow, of Dakota.

ROBERT HUGHES.

This worthy and honored resident of Weller township, whose home is on section 24, is a native of Richland county, his birth having occurred in Blooming Grove township, March 4, 1833. He is the only survivor in a family of ten children whose parents were John and Elizabeth (Rogers) Hughes. The father was born in 1793, in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married. The mother was born in Ireland in 1796, and when a child of seven years came to America with her parents, who spent the remainder of their lives as farming people in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes began their domestic life upon a farm in Beaver county, where seven of their children were born, and in 1832 came to Richland county, Ohio, locating in Blooming Grove township, one mile north of Shenandoah, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, but five years later he sold that place, and removed to the farm on section 24, Weller township, where our subject now resides. Here he made his home until the fall of 1860, when he sold the place to his son and took up his residence in Shelby, where he died in August, 1862. The mother of our subject had died in 1852, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Hester (Hunter) McCready, who survived him some years. In early life both parents were active members of the Presbyterian church, but after coming to this county, there being no church of that denomination here, they united with the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically the father was first a Whig and later a Republican.

Robert Hughes attended the public schools of this county in early life, and, his brothers having left their parental home, he remained to look

after the cultivation of the farm. In the fall of 1860, on his father's removal to Shelby, he purchased the place, and has since successfully engaged in its operation.

On the 23d of April, 1861, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Jane Palmer, a native of Franklin township, this county. Her father, Charles Palmer, was born in London, England, and came to America in 1819, in company with a brother. They were left orphans during childhood and on attaining their majority received a small fortune, which they brought with them to this country. Coming to Richland county, Ohio, the brother located in Weller township, while Mrs. Hughes' father settled on the farm in Franklin township, now owned by Wesley Ferree, where he made his home until 1856, when he removed to Washington township, three miles south of Mansfield. He spent his declining years, however, with our subject and his wife. He was a man of firm convictions, was an ardent abolitionist and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes four are living, namely: Wilbert G., who is now serving as the postmaster of Epworth, is engaged in general merchandising at that place, and is also interested in farming, threshing and the sawmill business; Carrie M., at home, is a talented musician and artist, and many portraits and scenes from her hands now adorn the home; Fred C. is living on and operating the old home farm; and Anna E. is the wife of Edwin A. Clingan, who runs a farm and stone quarry in Weller township.

Politically Mr. Hughes is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of Weller Grange, No. 1070, P. of H. For half a century both he and his wife have held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee and steward for many years. They stand high in the community where they have so long made their home, and no citizens of Weller township are more honored or highly respected.

WILLIAM F. VOEGELE.

Prominent among Mansfield's most progressive and successful business men is numbered William F. Voegele, a member of the well-known firm of Voegele Brothers, dealers in coal and building material, with office in the Voegele block on North Main street. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany.

December 2, 1850, and is a son of Henry J. and Louise (Hæffner) Voegele, representatives of excellent German families. When he was four years old he accompanied the family on their emigration to America and located in Mansfield, Ohio, where the father, who had come to this country the year previously, had prepared a home for them. Here he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1867, when he was accidentally killed while out hunting. His career in America up to this time had been very prosperous, and his tragic and untimely death was a severe blow to the family. His wife died of pneumonia in the autumn of 1886. Both were devout members of the Lutheran church and took great interest in properly rearing and educating their children. Much of this task fell to the mother, as the father died when the children were young. He was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, who was universally esteemed among a very large circle of acquaintances.

Of their family of ten children, the eldest, Henry, was a member of the Indianapolis (Indiana) fire department when he died, in September, 1879, leaving a wife and four children, now residing near Crestline, Ohio, where the widow owns a fine home and farm. Frederick C. is a well-to-do stock dealer and extensive buyer and shipper of fine draft horses to eastern markets. He is married and has two children. Gustavus is connected with the Barnes Manufacturing Company of Mansfield, and is comfortably situated. He is married and has one daughter. William F., our subject, is next in order of birth. Charles H., a prosperous citizen of Mansfield, is a wholesale dealer and extensive manufacturer of confectionery, having large factories here and in Omaha, Nebraska. He is married, but has no children. Albert C., an excellent business man who was universally esteemed, died in Mansfield February 14, 1899. Louisa S. is the wife of George W. Meister, the secretary of the board of trustees of the city water works. Wilhelmina is the wife of George Ludwig, a farmer living near Mansfield. Rose is the wife of William Tonby, who is in the employ of our subject. Emma C. is the wife of William A. Remy, a hardware merchant of Mansfield. The three youngest were born in Mansfield, the others in Germany.

On the death of his father William F. Voegele, though only sixteen years of age, took charge of the extensive business so suddenly left without a manager. His elder brothers were all employed, so the responsibility devolved upon our subject, who at that time was just completing the high-school course. He conducted the business until it was sold by the mother in 1875. Later, in connection with his brother, Fred C., he embarked in

the retail coal business, on a very limited scale, but success attended their efforts and the business was increased to meet the growing demands of their trade. About 1880 their brother, Albert C., was admitted to the firm, but our subject withdrew in 1884.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Voegele was unanimously elected county recorder, there being no nomination made by the Republican party in opposition to him, and he assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1884. He was re-elected in 1886, by a large majority, and served until January, 1890. Prior to this he had served as the chief of the Mansfield fire department in 1881, and was the first to recommend the establishment of a paid fire department, which was adopted two years later and has been the policy since. Mr. Voegele served two terms as assessor of what was then known as the old second ward, which embraced a quarter of the city and was strongly Republican, and he was also a member of the board of equalization of the city. He has been a life-long Democrat.

In 1890 Mr. Voegele purchased the interest of his brother, Fred C., and returned to his former business as a dealer in coal, building material, etc. This enterprise has grown to mammoth proportions and employment is now given five teams and nine men. In 1897 the three brothers, Albert C., William F. and Charles H. Voegele, erected the Voegele block, which is a fine four-story brick structure with a basement, and is sixty by one hundred feet in dimensions. It is a standing monument to the industry and business ability of the family. The office of the coal firm is located in the block, and the remainder of the building is occupied by the wholesale confectionery business of Voegele & Dinning.

In Galion, Ohio, Mr. Voegele was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary Ackerman, a native of Mansfield and a daughter of Adam and Rebecca Ackerman, who were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Voegele have two sons: William F., now twenty-three years of age, is a graduate of the Mansfield high school, and also the law department of the Ohio State University, and is now a practicing attorney of Mansfield. For five years he was a member of the Ohio National Guards, belonging to Company M, Eighth Regiment, and saw some active service during the labor troubles in 1893; and he attended the World's Fair with his regiment. Frank A. completed a thorough high-school and business education, and is now the collector for the firm of Voegele Brothers.

Socially Mr. Voegele is an honored member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; Madison Lodge, No. 26, K. P., in which he has served as the

secretary; and Pearl Lodge, No. 33, K. of H., of which he is a past dictator and representative to the grand lodge of the state. He is a member of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, and was the chairman of the building committee which erected the fine house of worship in 1898, dedicated in March, 1899. As a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, and as a business man occupies an enviable position in the esteem of his fellow citizens. His genial, pleasant manner makes him popular, and he has a host of warm friends in the city which has so long been his home.

JOHN WHARTON.

For many years this gentleman was prominently identified with the business interests of Richland county, and he was numbered among the foremost citizens of Olivesburg, where he died on the 9th of January, 1899, at the close of an honorable and well-spent life. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and was about three years old when brought to Ohio by his parents, John and Nancy Wharton, who took up their residence upon a farm in what is now Clear Creek township, Ashland county. There the mother died about a year later, and the father subsequently married Miss Ann McMillen, who survived him many years.

On the home farm our subject grew to manhood, acquiring his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. On reaching his twentieth year he began buying and selling stock, and in his career as a stockman crossed the Alleghany mountains eighty-four times, driving stock to Buffalo, Jersey City and New York, his business taking him over a large territory. In 1865 he was employed by C. W. Cantwell & Company to go to Texas and buy cattle. After purchasing about five hundred head he entered upon the arduous task of driving the herd overland. He proceeded as far as Baxter Springs, Indian Territory, and the people on the border of Kansas contested his right to cross the state with Texas cattle, claiming that the herd were infected with a certain disease, and their fear that this might spread being the cause of their opposition to him. After being detained for several months, however, he was allowed to pass on. At various points in Missouri he encountered bands of men claiming authority to collect damages for passing through the state, but his genius mastered the situation at all times. He drove his cattle as far as Sedalia, Missouri, and then shipped them by train to Galion, Ohio. The trip was

fraught with many dangers, but his pluck and determination enabled him to overcome all difficulties, and in the spring of 1866 he delivered the cattle to the company for whom they were purchased. He was a man of many resources, and having prospered in his undertakings was able to live retired for eight years prior to his death and to leave his widow in affluent circumstances.

In 1853 Mr. Wharton was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Wright, a daughter of Jason and Tryphena (Washburn) Wright, natives of New York, who came to this state about 1835 and settled in Lafayette, Richland county, where the father spent the remainder of his life in retirement from active labor. He had previously followed the occupation of farming. In religious belief he was a Methodist, while his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church. He died in 1856, in his seventy-eighth year, and she passed away in 1868, at about the age of seventy-five. To this worthy couple were born five children, three of whom are still living: Eunice, a resident of Shiloh, Ohio; Amelia, the widow of John Parcher and a resident of Bryan, Ohio; and Mrs. Wharton. Three children were born to our subject and his wife: Amelia, the wife of H. A. Thomas, of Ashland, Ohio; Emma and Cora. All are now deceased. In 1881 Mr. Wharton erected the most modern and attractive residence of Olivesburg, and there he delighted in surrounding his family with all of the comforts and luxuries of life which he could procure.

Politically Mr. Wharton was an ardent Democrat, and religiously was a devout and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was largely due to his influence that the house of worship belonging to that denomination was built at Olivesburg, and he ever took an active and prominent part in all church work. He was always courteous, kindly and affable, and it is safe to say that no man in his community was held in higher regard than John Wharton. His estimable wife still survives him, and is beloved and respected by all who know her.

COLONEL W. L. SEWELL.

William L. Sewell, United States consul at Toronto, Canada, is a Richland county boy and one of the leading lawyers at the Mansfield bar. He is the son of a minister, and the boyhood of his life was spent in part in Washington and later upon a farm in Springfield township. He married a Miss Carter, and they have one child,—a son,—who is vice consul. From a local paper we take the following extracts:

The best story-tellers of the Mansfield bar are the Hon. C. E. McBride, the Hon. John C. Burns and Colonel W. L. Sewell. It is a diversion both restful and refreshing for lawyers to throw off sometimes the cares and perplexities of their practice and take a good laugh. Colonel Sewell is a man of both brain and brawn, with sufficient versatility to adapt himself to suit all conditions and to master situations with a spontaneity that never failed him. Whether at the bar or upon the hustings, he is forceful and entertaining. As a political speaker he has been in demand, not only in Ohio but also in other states. As a lawyer he has had a large practice, and at the bar he feared no adversary.

Coming through the park one day, John C. Burns met a stranger who inquired, "Is there a riot over there?" pointing toward the court-house. John replied that there was no riot in any part of the city and that such disturbances do not occur in Mansfield. "Then it must be a ghost dance," suggested the stranger. But the councilman from the tenth ward replied that such amusements are prohibited by city ordinances. "Then what is that noise?" asked the man from abroad. "That noise! Oh, that's Colonel Sewell's voice, and he is at the court-house taking a judgment by default," answered Burns.

Sewell's stories cannot be effectively reproduced in cold type. His inimitable way of telling them, with his peculiar diaconate drawl, must be seen and heard to be appreciated to the full.

DAVID BELL.

David Bell, an octogenarian who is now living retired in Springfield township, Richland county, on section 24, was for long years connected with the farming interests of that community. His life forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He was born in Washington county, Maryland, April 14, 1815, a son of Jacob Bell, who was born in the same locality March 26, 1773. The grandfather was one of the early settlers of Maryland. He bore the name of Anthony Bell and came to this country from Amsterdam, Holland. A well-to-do farmer, he was the owner of two hundred acres of land in Maryland, where he reared his family and made his home throughout his residence in the new world. Jacob Bell was united in marriage to Barbara Emerick, who was born in Maryland December 10, 1780. They were married in 1805 and spent the most of their lives on the old homestead in the state of their nativity, but in 1841 came to Ohio.

The year previous their son, David Bell, had sought a home in the Buckeye state, upon which he has resided for sixty years. He was married, September 16, 1841, to Miss Catherine Balliete, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. She was born December 16, 1823, a daughter of Stephen Balliete. The children born of this marriage were four sons and four daughters, but two of the sons died in infancy, while Marietta died at the age of about three years. Those now living are: Fanny, the wife of Alexander Scott, by whom she has two children; Samuel, a farmer of Wyandotte county, Ohio, and has six children; Mrs. Catherine Ritchey, of Mansfield, who is a widow and has seven children; John Franklin, a farmer of Madison township, who has seven children; and Emma Ella, the wife of John B. Downs, by whom she has five children.

The mother of the foregoing died December 31, 1891, and her death was widely mourned by her family and friends. In *ante-bellum* days David Bell was a supporter of the Democracy. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs. The stately evergreen trees in his front yard were planted by him and stand as monuments to his enterprise. At his farm work he achieved success and acquired a comfortable competence, which now enables him to live retired. He has passed the eighty-fifth milestone of life's journey, and to him is accredited the veneration and respect which should ever be given to one of advanced years, whose career has been upright and whose life has been characterized by fidelity and duty. Living throughout the greater part of the nineteenth century, he has been a witness of the wonderful progress and improvement of this land, and his mind travels back over the annals of the past in review of the events which form the nation's history.

WILLIAM S. CAPPELLER.

Hon. William S. Cappeller is a native of Pennsylvania, and through the years of an active manhood he has been a prominent factor in journalistic interests and in the political circles of the Buckeye state. His birth occurred in Somerset county, of the Keystone state, in 1839, and his primary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by a course in the Farmers' College near Cincinnati. Determining to devote his life to journalistic work, he came to Mansfield, and in March, 1885, established the Daily News, the first daily paper published in this city. This was a venture whose outcome was doubtful, yet to one who is acquainted with the personal character of the man it would not have been difficult to predict a successful career

W. S. Caffeller

for the new enterprise. Mr. Cappeller is a man of strong determination who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, if it can be accomplished through diligence and honorable effort. The home of the Daily News was a modest one. His supplies were limited, but the excellent character of the paper soon secured a good patronage and the facilities were accordingly increased. Its circulation steadily grew and to-day the News plant is a four-story building, especially erected for its use and equipped with type-setting machines, fast Webb presses and other accessories necessary to the conduct of a successful newspaper and of a large job printing trade. The News is one of the leading Republican papers of the central portion of Ohio, and is widely copied in other journals throughout the state. On account of its large circulation it is an excellent advertising medium and at the same time it is a most readable journal owing to the publishing of all matters of local and general interest. To one at all acquainted with Mr. Cappeller's history it is not necessary to say that it is Republican in character and that it has been an active factor in promoting the work of the party in Ohio.

A close and earnest student of the political questions of the day, it would be difficult to find one, who does not devote his entire time to politics, that is better informed than Mr. Cappeller. With a just appreciation of the duties and obligations of citizenship he gives careful thought and consideration to the interests affecting the weal or woe of the nation. He has labored untiringly in behalf of his party, and the organization recognizes the effectiveness of his work. In 1871 he was appointed by the common-pleas court of Cincinnati to investigate the accounts of the county officials of Hamilton county and on the completion of the work submitted a report which elicited the hearty commendation of the public. In 1877 and again in 1880 he was elected county auditor of Cincinnati, leading the ticket by over two thousand votes at each election, a fact which indicates his personal popularity as well as the confidence and trust reposed in him by the public. While holding that office he became the author of the Tax Payers' Manual, a work on taxation of individuals, banks and corporations which was highly endorsed by all the leading judges and lawyers of the state. It requires a generalship of no less high order to manage a political campaign than is required for a military commander on the field of battle. In fact a political leader has the additional duty of harmonizing his forces; he cannot command and expect explicit obedience, but must treat his committees and workers for concerted action through tact, courtesy and an unfaltering devotion to the cause. It was these qualities that made Mr. Cappeller so successful a leader during the years 1880, 1886, 1887 and 1888, in which he served as the chairman of the

Republican state committee. He was the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs of Ohio from 1887 to 1889 inclusive, and while in office he amicably adjusted matters of difference between railroads and employes, alleged freight discriminations and many other complicated questions referred to his department for arbitration. He is a forceful writer, strong and logical in argument and his editorials have had marked influence on public opinion both on questions political and otherwise.

For many years Mr. Cappeller has been prominent in fraternal circles and in 1878 was honored with the office of grand master of Ohio in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For many years a distinguished member of the journalistic profession, for several years the president of the Ohio Editorial Association and in 1892 the president of the National Editorial Association, honored and respected in every class of society, Mr. Cappeller has long been a leader of thought and movement in the public affairs of the state. He inspires personal friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities and excellencies of heart and mind.

FREDERICK M. FITTING.

For many years Mr. Fitting was an active representative of the business interests of Richland county. He became engaged in merchandising and speculating, and not in a desultory fashion did he prosecute his business interests, but with energy and strong determination he carried forward the work which he planned, and as a result of his well-directed labors won a handsome competence. He was born October 3, 1810, just across the line in Knox county, Ohio, his parents being Casper and Fannie (Markley) Fitting, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer who met with very creditable success in his undertakings. Of the Presbyterian church he was an active member and an earnest Christian life was closed when he died, at the age of eighty-three years. He was buried in Ankenytown, Knox county, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy years.

Frederick M. Fitting was a boy of about seven or eight years when his parents removed to Richland county, locating on a farm near Bellville, where he was reared to manhood. He walked about two miles to a country school in order to acquire his education, and after putting aside his text-books he began driving stage between Bellville, Sandusky and Wooster. For several years he was thus engaged, after which he conducted a general mer-

cantile store in Bellville for a number of years. He also built a flouring mill near the town and successfully operated it for ten or twelve years, after which he sold that property and purchased his father-in-law's farm, that is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Schuler. At one time he owned about two hundred and fifty acres, a part of which has since been divided into residence lots in Bellville. He laid out a street there and greatly improved his addition to the city. In his later years he engaged in superintending his farms and in speculating in stocks and grain, and his business interests, guided by keen discrimination, resulted in success financially.

In 1836 Mr. Fitting was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Markey, daughter of John and Mary (Walsh) Markey, both of whom were natives of Baltimore, Maryland, where they were married. In 1826 they came to Richland county, locating on a farm near Johnsonville, where they remained for several years, after which they removed to Bellville, where Mr. Markey engaged in merchandising. After selling his farm to his son-in-law he purchased another farm in Worthington township. He died at the age of fifty-eight years. He was an active member of the Methodist church and his wife also held membership in that church and passed away in Bellville, at the age of sixty-one. Their daughter, Mrs. Fitting, was only seven years of age when brought to Richland county, where she spent her remaining days, passing away on the 28th of April, 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years. She attended the Presbyterian church and was a lady of many excellent qualities. She had but two children and one died at the age of nine years.

The surviving daughter, Jennie E., was born in Bellville, was educated in Mansfield and married Ferdinand Schuler. She now owns the old homestead of fifty-six acres within the city limits and sixty acres near the town. She has five daughters: Florence, the wife of Edward Kelly, of Bellville; Ida J., who is the widow of W. P. Jackson and resides with her mother; Mary, the wife of W. B. Elston, of Peoria, Illinois; Katherine, the wife of Dr. N. R. Eastman; and Nora, the wife of W. A. Goss, of Peoria. Mrs. Schuler is a lady of culture and refinement, whose friends throughout the community are many.

In his political views Mr. Fitting was a zealous Democrat who did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was recognized as one of its leaders in the state, yet he never sought or desired office, although several prominent positions were tendered him. In business he enjoyed a high reputation as a reliable man of marked energy and sound judgment, and the success which he achieved was the merited

reward of his own labors. He died August 18, 1884, at the age of seventy-four years, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens,—a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

HERMAN L. WILES, D. D.

A man of ripe scholarship and marked executive ability, whose life has been consecrated to the cause of the Master and to the uplifting of men, there is particular propriety in here directing attention to the life history of the pastor of the Lutheran church of Mansfield. He has devoted himself without ceasing to the interests of humanity and to the furtherance of all good works. His reputation is not restricted and his power and influence in his holy office have been exerted in a spirit of deepest human sympathy and tender solicitude. There has not been denied him the full harvest nor the aftermath whose garnering shall bring the sure reward in the words of commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant." His wide acquaintance in the state and his prominence as an eminent divine of the Lutheran ministry will make his history one of especial interest to the readers of this volume.

Dr. Herman Lewis Wiles is a native of Frederick county, Maryland, born July 15, 1840, his parents being John and Catherine (Long) Wiles. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Wiles, was a native of Virginia, and prior to the year 1780 located in Middletown Valley, Frederick county, Maryland. He had eight children, namely: John, Thomas, George, William, Samuel, James, Mrs. House and Mrs. Blessing. Of this family John Wiles, the father of our subject, was married, in 1817, to Catherine Long, whose father was a captain in the state militia, and was called into service in the war of 1812; but when the troops had proceeded as far as Hagerstown on the way to the scene of hostilities it was learned that the war had ended. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters: John Thomas, the eldest, was married, about 1840, to Elizabeth Smith. They had one daughter, Ellen, who married William DeGrange and resides near Jefferson, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. DeGrange have three sons and one daughter.

Tilghman B., the second member of the family of John and Catherine Wiles, died in September, 1899. He was a very active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, about 1848, to Susan Baker, a native of Maryland, and until the death of his wife they resided near Middletown, Maryland. Their children were as follows: Edward C., who resides in Mansfield. Alice became the wife of Cornelius Dye, of Chicago,

Ohio. He was married the second time, on the 1st of January, 1863, to Emily Crone. Their living children are: Olive; Herman, who married Mary Charles, now deceased, by whom he had a son, Roy: he afterward wedded Mary A. Logan; Charles O., of Lucas, Ohio, who married Miss Zoda Myers, and has two children: William Otto, who married Miss Doll Baker, by whom he has one child and resides near Lucas; Effie, the wife of Frank H. Fike, who resides near Butler, Ohio, and has two children; and Walter, who is living at the old home near Lucas.

Lloyd and one other son of the family died in infancy.

Of the daughters, Elizabeth M. became the wife of George Culler, and resided near Lucas. She is survived by two of her children: Charles T., who is living near Lucas, and married Mary Darling and has two living children, one being Orton Culler; and Mary A., who is married and resides in Chicago, Illinois.

Mary J. became the wife of Joshua Rhoads and resided at Frederick, Maryland. Her children are: Fannie, who is married and lives at Union Bridge, Maryland, and has two children; Charles, of Frederick, Maryland, who wedded Mary A. Haller and has four children; Shaffer, who is married and has one child; Della, the wife of Mr. Strausner, who lives in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and has five children; Molly, the wife of Mr. Hanon, of Cuyahoga, Ohio.

Anna E. is the wife of J. P. Heiteshu, and they lived and died at Clyde, Ohio. In their family were four daughters and two sons.

Amanda C. married Samuel Anderson and resides in Monroe township, Richland county. They have five children: Carey married Daisy B. Parry, and with their family they reside at Shelby, Richland county. Their children are: Minnie, Alta and Vina. Alta, the next child of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, is now the wife of Frank L. Inks. Lloyd, the youngest, resides at home.

Lydia A. Wiles became the wife of James Valentine and resides in Mansfield, Ohio. Their children are: William, a railroad engineer, who wedded Mary Stout, and has three children; Kate, the wife of George Parry, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, by whom she has one child; Olive, the wife of Sherman Harter, of Mansfield, by whom she has one child, Sherman, who married Cennie Pollock; and Myrtle, who is at home.

Herman L. Wiles, the youngest member of the family and the immediate subject of this review, was reared upon a farm, and as soon as old enough to handle a plow began to work in the fields. He was only four years of age at the time of his father's death and he lived with a brother until he

was eighteen years of age, providing for his own support from his tenth year. He attended the common schools during the winter season and supplemented his knowledge by study at home. At the age of eighteen he had thus become qualified for teaching. He entered upon his profession with the intention of using the money thereby gained to fit himself for the practice of law. About that time, however, he was converted to the Lutheran faith and united with the church, and feeling called to enter the ministry he gave up his school and began preparation for the higher calling to which he has devoted his life. He became a student in the Academy at Middletown, Maryland, where he remained two years, and in the fall of 1859 he entered the freshman class of Wittenberg College, in Ohio, in which institution he was graduated four years later, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, winning the second honors in his class. He immediately afterward began the study of theology in the same institution, and on the completion of that course was graduated in 1864. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same college in 1866, and ten years later the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by his *alma mater*. Dr. Wiles had the honor of taking one of the highest grades ever taken in that institution.

After completing his theological course Dr. Wiles accepted the pastorate of the Lutheran churches at Lucas, Mount Zion, St. John's and Mifflin, officiating at all four churches from 1864 until the fall of 1871. His labors were attended with splendid results, for during that period he added to the membership of the four congregations a total of seven hundred and twenty-eight. The work of the church was earnestly carried on in all of its departments and new houses of worship were erected for the congregations at Mount Zion, St. John's and Mifflin. During that period, in 1864, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Effie Routzahn, daughter of Dr. Routzahn, of Springfield, Ohio. In 1871 he was called to the church at Wooster. The congregation was in a disorganized condition, its membership being divided and decreasing numerically. Under his able guidance the working forces of the church were soon in harmonious and concentrated action. A revival service was held soon after entering upon his labors and seventy-five new members were taken into the church, and from that time forth the growth of the church was steady and continuous, so that the house of worship soon became too small for the increasing congregation, making necessary the erection of a more commodious church edifice. With untiring zeal and devotion to the cause, Dr. Wiles, in 1877, began the erection of the beautiful church building that belongs to the English Lutheran society in

Wooster, and the structure was completed in the spring of 1880. Several years later a chapel was erected, the total cost of the building being forty-five thousand dollars.

In the meantime the fame of Dr. Wiles as a minister, pastor and organizer became widely known, and during his service in Wooster he was invited to the pastorate of the First church of Cincinnati, First church of Omaha, First church at Indianapolis, First church at Cleveland, St. Matthew's Lutheran church in Brooklyn, and the Third Lutheran church of Baltimore. He was also elected to the presidency of the Lutheran college at Carthage, Illinois, and chosen as the secretary of the board of church extension to the general synod. He declined to accept all of these, wishing to devote his entire time and energy to the upbuilding of the Wooster church.

In 1884 he accepted a call to the English Lutheran church of Mansfield. He had preached here two Sundays and was making preparations to remove to this city when a committee of the Wooster church called upon him at the parsonage and invited him and his wife to attend a meeting at the church, the purpose of which was not explained to him. He felt somewhat bewildered upon walking down the aisle to observe that that immense auditorium was filled to its capacity, seating and standing room. The chairman of the meeting, one of the elders, stated that the congregation had assembled in response to a call sent out that afternoon and its purpose was to ascertain whether there was any consideration that would induce him to remain. He replied that there was none; that he felt conscientiously called to a new field and that he was going to Mansfield in answer to his own convictions. And he came.

Dr. Wiles has been the pastor of the English Lutheran church here since 1884 and has added to it nineteen hundred members. The church has to-day a total of about fourteen hundred members. Three months after he came here he was elected to the presidency of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, his *alma mater,* the highest position in the gift of the Lutheran church; but he declined it to pursue his ministerial labors. While at Wooster he was the president of the East Ohio synod two terms and since he came to Mansfield he has been the president of the Wittenberg synod two terms, and has, in his time, occupied almost every place in synodical labors. For twenty-five years he was a trustee of Wittenberg College, and nine times he has represented his synod in the general synod of the United States.

In 1890 Dr. Wiles began the erection of the new church building in Mansfield, at the corner of Parke avenue and Mulberry street, it being completed in the year 1894. It is the fifth house of worship built under his

supervision and is the direct result of his untiring labors. On the 1st of April, 1901, he closed the thirty-seventh year of his service in the ministry, and seventeen years of that time have been passed in Mansfield, Ohio.

Unto the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Wiles have been born two children,—Otis and LaVergne. Both were born at Mount Zion, Richland county, Ohio: Otis July 25, 1866, and LaVergne November 17, 1868. Otis pursued his literary education in Wooster University and Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio. Subsequently he read medicine for one year in the office of Dr. Craig & Son, of Mansfield, and then entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, where after three years he was graduated in 1892. He was married, December 6, 1899, to Miss Emma Krabill. LaVergne married Lenora Keen, of Mansfield, and died at the age of twenty-four years.

Mrs. Wiles has ever been to her honored husband a faithful companion and helpmate, sharing his Christian labors and supplementing his work by her counsel and devotion. The Doctor is a man of high scholarly attainments. As a speaker he is forceful and eloquent, and his every utterance rings with sincerity and honest conviction. A master of rhetoric, he is enabled to present his views in such a way as to entertain as well as instruct his hearers, and his earnest and impassioned words reveal the deep fervor with which he is imbued in presenting the divine truths, which are thus made to appeal more strongly to those whom he addresses. His mind, carefully disciplined, analytical and of broad ken, his deep perception and quick and lively sympathy, make him a power in his field of labor.

HUNTINGTON BROWN.

Although not a native-born resident of Richland county, his more than thirty years' abode within her borders pre-empts to him all the rights of her original citizens, and he is as jealous of her prosperity and all her rights as though he were a native son.

He was born in Trumbull county in 1849, the son of James Monroe and Mary (Hicks) Brown, and the grandson of Hon. Ephraim Brown, the original proprietor of Bloomfield township in that county and the coadjutor of those early anti-slavery men of the Western Reserve of the type of Giddings and his like, a member of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Ohio in 1824. Mr. Huntington Brown's parents moved to the town of Massillon in Stark county when he was a child, where his education was

Huntington Brown

begun in the common schools, and completed at Nazareth Hall, a Moravian academy in Pennsylvania. His father died in 1867 and a year or so afterward he came to Mansfield and engaged in mercantile affairs with the late Hon. M. D. Harter, and Mr. Frank S. Lahm, a son of General Samuel Lahm, of Canton.

Arriving at his majority, he celebrated the event by a tour of Europe and the continent. Upon his return he entered the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Company, a widely known and very extensive manufacturing establishment, where by the most assiduous devotion to his duties and to the business of the company he elevated himself to the superintendency in 1879, which he occupied for ten years—resigning to assume the management of the Hicks-Brown Company, operating one of the largest flouring mills in the west, where his acute business qualifications fitted him for its vast concerns. After some years devoted to their interests he retired permanently from active business, his accumulations generously permitting him to withdraw from further pursuits, although he still retains considerable interest in several important enterprises, being a director of the Mansfield Savings Bank and the president of the Western Strawboard Company, which company has factories at St. Mary's, Ohio, and Gas City, Indiana.

In all his business life he commanded not only the respect and confidence of the commercial public but also the love and esteem of those under his employ. The business career of no young man of the county has been more commendable. Marked by unapproachable integrity, unassailable probity, prompted by a sense of responsibility and conscious rectitude, his record in the business world is of approved excellence, from which he retires with honor and the highest credit.

An ardent Freemason, his love for the craft incited him to obtain its highest knowledge and reach its highest honors; so he attained to the grade of sovereign grand inspector general, or thirty-third degree, in 1886; is a life member of Ohio Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish rite, and a past grand commander of Ohio Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of 1892. The Masonic bodies located in Mansfield had never a permanent abiding place, but from time to time became renters and were the tenants of property-owners, having their habitat in the lofts and upper stories of such structures as they were fortunate to secure and at such rates of rental as landlords were pleased to charge and surrounded by such comforts as chanced to accompany the inconveniences.

Mr. Brown conceived the idea of a permanent home, to be owned by the

craft. A temple company was formed, of which he was chosen the president, and in due time the Masonic Temple was erected and dedicated to Masonic uses, a most complete and comfortable structure, where all Masons may find a welcome and which is a lasting monument to his zeal for the brotherhood. He still remains the president of the Temple Company and is its directing spirit.

When an act was passed by the general assembly to erect the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Library Building, the court, recognizing his business fitness, appointed him a member of the first board of trustees, which position he has continually occupied, with great credit and eminent satisfaction.

His private character is unimpeachable. He is a man of heroic physique, a distingue figure in any assemblage, and of gracious bearing. He is easy of approach and his open-handed generosity and genial companionship have made him a social and popular favorite with all classes. His friendships and affectionate attachments are unmovable, and with tender and modest benevolence he has endeared himself to the lowly and the unfortunate by his covert charities. He hates hypocrisy, despises the spurious pretender and is quick to discern the cheat. Firm of purpose, he is unrelenting in the espousal of a cause he is convinced is just. Innate good judgment has clothed him with a self-reliance which makes him a leader. He has never been ambitious of political preferment and the charms of office have never tempted him; but in 1899 the people of his adopted city called him to the control of its municipal affairs, and although a stanch Republican he was elected by a large majority in a Democratic stronghold. His fearless courage and consciousness of right have made him a model mayor. Bringing to the performance of his official duties a high appreciation of the importance of his trust, he has executed the laws of state and city with a determination and excellency which have marked him a strong man and gained for him the admiration of all good citizens. In his court he administers the law with the utmost justice, tempered always with that mercy which befits a humane magistrate. He is now in the middle of his official term, and his careful and intelligent management of the city government has added manifold to its revenues from police control, and his untiring zeal in solving the sewage problem entitles him to the highest commendation. No city in Ohio possesses a citizen at the head of its government uniting more of the elements which go to make up a man possessing the qualities of a gentleman everywhere than does Mansfield in the person of Huntington Brown, and his life's record is filled with honor and the gratitude of the people.

DR. ARTHUR N. LINDSEY.

Dr. Arthur Nettleton Lindsey, one of the prominent young dentists of Mansfield, was born at Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, September 30, 1870. The Nettletons, from whom he is descended on his mother's side of the family, were from Kenilworth, England, settling first in Killingworth, Connecticut, and were later the first settlers of Newport, New Hampshire. Mary Nettleton married William Lindsey, by whom she was the mother of the subject, an only child. On his father's side of the family it may be stated that Mrs. Mary Lindsey, after the death of her husband, William Lindsey, removed to Lexington, Ohio, from Newville, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and her only child, William Lindsey, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Arthur N. Lindsey received a good common-school education in the public schools and subsequently graduated at the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, in 1895, in dentistry. For two years during his course of study he carried along courses in medicine in connection with his studies in dentistry. After his graduation he located in Mansfield, entering into partnership with Dr. E. R. Rumpler, and since then has built up a large and excellent practice.

December 14, 1898, he married Miss Edna Lenox Friedrich, of Mansfield, by whom he had one daughter, who lived but one month. The Doctor is highly esteemed in Mansfield and vicinity, not only as a professional man but also as a citizen and friend of humanity who lives for the good he can do to his fellow man.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Among the progressive men of Shiloh Mr. Crawford is numbered. He belongs to that class of representative citizens who while promoting their individual success also contribute to the general welfare, and his position in business circles in his section of Richland county is an enviable one. Born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 19th of September, 1848, he represents one of the pioneer families of the state. His grandfather, John Crawford, came to Richland county during the epoch of its early development and located on a farm in Cass township, where he spent his remaining days.

His son, James Crawford, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and upon the home farm in Richland county he was reared. He

first married Miss Lydia Guthrie, by whom he had two children, one of whom is yet living,—William, of Adario, Richland county.

After his marriage Mr. Crawford located near Planktown, where he followed the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in early life. Subsequently he engaged in the operation of a sawmill. Some time later his wife died and he afterward married Miss Ella Jane Turbet, who is still living, making her home with her son John. In the early '40s James Crawford removed with his family to Huron county, Ohio, locating in Ripley township, where he conducted a sawmill and also worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1850, however, he returned to Planktown and purchased the old family homestead of one hundred and twenty acres a few miles south of the village, and there he carried on agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, which occurred in 1853. He was a representative of the Democracy and at one time served as justice of the peace. A man of marked energy, the success which he achieved resulted from his own efforts. Of his family of five children, four are yet living, namely: Taylor, who is the postmaster of Shiloh; John, of this review; Porter, who is connected with the Clipper Manufacturing Company of Saginaw, Michigan; and Bell R., the wife of G. W. Harris, a business man of Bucyrus, Ohio.

John Crawford lost his father when only five years of age. He acquired his education in the common schools and in his eighteenth year assumed the management of the home farm, which in the meantime had been rented. He cultivated this land until 1872, when he came to Shiloh and in partnership with his brother Taylor built the Shiloh Grist Mills, which they operated for two years. Then they sold that property and thereby acquired the ownership of a tract of timber land. Through the following four years they dealt in lumber and also operated a sawmill. On the expiration of that period they repurchased the gristmill and admitted their younger brother, Porter, to a partnership in the business, the connection between them continuing for some years, when Taylor Crawford withdrew. The other brothers, however, continued in the milling business until 1895, when John purchased the interest of his brother Porter. In 1897 he admitted Mr. Hall and Mr. From to a partnership, and in the autumn of that year Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hall purchased the interest of Mr. From. In 1899 the former became the sole proprietor and since that time has carried on business alone. He conducts a sawmill in connection with his gristmill and thoroughly understands both branches of the business, so that this enterprise has proved a profitable source of income.

On the 11th of September, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr.

Crawford and Miss Anna Koerber, a native of Shiloh and a daughter of Jacob Koerber. Four children grace this union: Jesse, who is now a stenographer in Cleveland, Ohio; Florence, an instructor in instrumental music; Hazel and Harry, who are at home. The mother died January 29, 1889, and Mr. Crawford was again married, in 1894, his second union being with Miss Lilly McGaw, a native of Shiloh, Ohio, and a daughter of Albert C. McGaw. Three children graced this union, but Grace Corene, their first born, is now deceased. Two sons are J. Mack and Albert Chauncey.

Mr. Crawford is a member of Shiloh Council, No. 374, R. A., and is a Republican in his political views. He belongs to the Lutheran church and for the past twenty-two years has served as its chorister. His success in business has been uniform. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Crawford has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a satisfactory reward.

BENJAMIN F. LONG.

As the chief executive of the city of Shelby, Benjamin Franklin Long occupies a position open to criticism, but the comments of his fellow townsmen in regard to the manner in which he discharges his official duties is favorable and commendatory. Honored by election to the office of mayor, his administration has been progressive and business-like and along practical lines which contribute to the city's good. He is also well known as a member of the leading law firm of Shelby, and his prominence at the bar and in office serves to make his history one of more than mere local interest, for he has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state.

Mr. Long is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Shiloh, Richland county, on the 16th of August, 1865, his parents being William R. and Mary (Hunter) Long, farming people of the county. His paternal grandparents, David and Emily (Rose) Long, came to Ohio in 1815, taking up their abode in Shiloh. The parents of our subject had but two children, his sister being Florence, who is now the wife of C. W. Marriott, of Mansfield.

In the common schools Mr. Long acquired his elementary education, later entered the high school of Shiloh and subsequently matriculated in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, where he was graduated. He after-

ward engaged in teaching in the country schools for five winter terms, and then took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1890. At Shelby a year later he entered into partnership with Edwin Mansfield, and the firm of Mansfield & Long has since been one well known in Shelby on account of its connection with the greater number of the important litigated interests that have been tried in the courts of the district. Mr. Long's fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. In 1894 he was elected the mayor of the city and served so ably that he was re-elected in 1896. In 1898 he retired from office, but was again elected in 1900, so that he is the present incumbent.

In the year 1893 Mr. Long was married to Miss Nellie F. Clowes, of Shelby, a daughter of J. Q. A. and Mary (Van Horn) Clowes. Mr. Long is a Master Mason. His election and re-election to the office of mayor in a city in which the normal Republican majority is one hundred and fifty is a high tribute to his personal worth and an unmistakable evidence of his ability, for, though he is a Democrat, he enjoys the confidence of men of all parties and creeds.

Dr. MOSES DeCAMP.

The subject of this sketch, Moses DeCamp, deceased, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1816, and was of French Protestant descent. The family, on coming to America, first settled in New Jersey and afterward some of its descendants located in western Pennsylvania. The Doctor's father, John DeCamp, and his mother, Deborah Ross, after their marriage in Pennsylvania came in 1827 to Morrow county, Ohio. Here Moses DeCamp, though but a lad, bore his full share of the heavy task of clearing the forest. By an accident in logging, when eighteen years old, he was incapacitated for doing such heavy work. Naturally quick to learn, ambitious and studious, he had eagerly devoured the few books then within reach of pioneer boys. Such was his success that in 1842 he was teaching the preparatory classes in what is now Delaware University, his work including every branch except Latin and Greek. As he heard the recitations of every student, the work was arduous and his bodily strength broke, resulting in a loss of voice, which compelled his retirement. His fame as an instructor had passed beyond the college at Delaware, and he was offered by a college in Tennessee, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, with an increase shortly to two thousand dollars, the

place of president. His state of health, however, compelled him to decline; besides, his strong opposition to slavery would have proved a barrier. The salary offered was a high testimony to his ability, when it is considered that at that time President Morrison of Delaware received only six hundred dollars per year.

He now applied himself to the study of dentistry, and was recognized throughout his life as one of the most proficient in that profession to be found in this section of the state.

In 1844 Dr. DeCamp married Miss Almena H. Winters, of Mount Vernon, a daughter of Thomas Winters, who, on his way west from Vermont, with his wife and children, was accidentally drowned. The family located at Mt. Vernon, where Mrs. Winters afterward married Joseph Loud. Her maiden name was Susannah Maxfield; her native place, Vermont. She died February 15, 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. Her son, Gilbert E. Winters, studied law with Columbus Delano, of Mt. Vernon, for his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar of Knox county. He married Miss Mary Love, a daughter of Harmon Love, who came to Mansfield from Pennsylvania in the early '40s and operated the only flouring-mill then here. Attorney Winters moved to Illinois and became a firm friend of Lincoln. In the west he turned his attention to mining, but the Indian outbreak caused his return to Ohio. He served in the Mexican war, and on the outbreak of the Civil war was commissioned by Lincoln as a brigadier-general. After his death his widow, Mary Love Winters, resided in Mansfield and was one of the most gifted and beloved of the teachers in the schools here for some years. Her death took place in December, 1896, at Mount Gilead. Mrs. DeCamp's half-brother, Dr. E. B. Loud, studied dentistry in the office of Dr. DeCamp in Mansfield, and in 1861 located at Madrid, Spain. In 1862 he settled in Paris, and until his death in 1894 he was one of the best known of the men who made American dentistry famous in Europe. His bravery during the siege of Paris in saving the lives of priests and Germans caused Pope Pius IX to make him a Knight Chevalier of St. Gregory. The kaiser conferred upon him the Order of the Iron Cross. Napoleon III had previously constituted Dr. Loud a Knight of the Legion of Honor. After his death in Paris his remains were brought to Mount Vernon, Ohio, for burial.

Dr. Moses DeCamp began the practice of dentistry in Mansfield in 1851 and continued without interruption for a period of twenty-five years, until a few months before his death, which took place April 17, 1876. He was a thorough dentist, highly qualified in every department. At the time of his

death he was a member of the state board of examiners in dentistry, and for many years had been the president of the State Dental Association. In both his public and private life his aims were for the best interests of his fellow men. For many years he was county president of the American Bible Society. He was an active and prominent member of the Congregational church in Mansfield and for some years one if its deacons. He was likewise of high rank in the Masonic lodge. Throughout his life he was interested in educational matters; was a trustee of the Female Seminary of Mansfield and took an active part in building the college on Third street.

Dr. DeCamp's widow, Mrs. Almena Winters DeCamp, still resides in Mansfield, as also does her eldest son, Dr. Gilbert Winters DeCamp, who studied with his father and has been for some years a prominent dentist of the city. He married Miss Mary Endley, a daughter of Henry Endley, deceased, one of the early merchants of this city. Their children are Gilbert DeCamp, of Chicago, where he is engaged in the practice of dentistry; Mamie, and John, of Mansfield; Charles, of Chicago; and Herbert, of Mansfield. The second son of our subject and his wife is Alphonse Lamartine DeCamp. He, too, is a dentist. For five years he practiced in Paris and is now in Chicago, where he enjoys a high reputation in the profession. The third son, Herbert C. DeCamp, married Miss Cora Stark, a daughter of James N. Stark, late of Mansfield. They reside in Chicago, where Mr. DeCamp is successfully engaged in the dry-goods commission business. The only daughter, Luella Almena, married J. H. Barr, of Mansfield, and they have two children: Louis DeCamp Barr and Bertha Luella Barr.

HON. WILLIAM WOODBURN SKILES.

The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens and yields its tribute of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, that we are ever afforded worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive.

To a student of biography there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man, and to detect the elements of

W. W. Stiles

character which have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many of the companions of his youth who at the outset of their careers were more advantageously equipped or endowed. The subject of this review has through his own exertions attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of the west, and with signal consistency it may be said that he is the architect of his own fortunes, and one whose success amply justifies the application of the somewhat hackneyed but most expressive title, "a self-made man."

The life record of Mr. Skiles had its beginning in Stoughstown, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, his natal day being December 11, 1849. His parents were John G. and Sarah J. (Martin) Skiles, who were also natives of the Keystone state and were of Scotch and Irish lineage. They had seven children, namely: Mrs. Mary Caroline Cramer, William W., George M., John Clark, Mrs. Jennie Smith, Mrs. Valletta Bell and Mrs. Burgetta Crum. About the year 1854 the parents became residents of Richland county, Ohio, establishing their home upon a farm near Shelby, where the father followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life. His labors were ended in death in the autumn of 1893, and the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens. The mother still survives and has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey.

William Woodburn Skiles was reared on the old home farm and in the district schools began his education, where by close application to his studies he became qualified to teach in the schools in which he had formerly been a student. A laudable ambition prompted him to gain more advanced education, and with his earnings in the schoolroom he met the tuition and expenses of a course in the preparatory department of the Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. Teaching through the winter season, he was thus enabled by the practice of care and economy to continue his studies in the university throughout the remainder of the year. Great self-denial was required in order that he might pursue his school course, but he never faltered in his determined and honorable purpose and was graduated on the completion of the regular course with the class of 1876. Throughout his college days and business career he has been closely associated with his brother, their histories being so inseparably interwoven that to write of one is to give an account of the labors of the other. Together they began the study of law in the office of Matson & Dirlam, a prominent law firm at Mansfield, and after two years of study, in which he became familiar with many of the principles of jurisprudence and to some extent with the practical work of the courts, Mr. Skiles of this review was admitted to the bar, in the fall of 1878. His brother was admitted at the

same time, and then the law firm of Skiles & Skiles was organized and an office was opened in Shelby, where together they began their careers as legal practitioners. They have been continuously associated in practice since that time, the labors of the one supplementing and rounding out the labors of the other. Both have risen to high rank in their profession, and, while they have conducted a large general practice, they have made a specialty of railroad litigation, their knowledge of railroad law being very comprehensive and exact. In this rank of jurisprudence they have been particularly successful and have gained a reputation which extends throughout the state, having conducted many railroad damage suits of great importance. To the firm of Skiles & Skiles many a man owes a debt of gratitude for the conduct of legal proceedings, whereby he has been compensated for injuries sustained. Another important element in their success is undoubtedly the fact that they never enter upon a case which has not real merit. Their devotion to their clients' interests is proverbial. It is the theory of the law that counsels are to aid the court in the administration of justice, and no member of the profession in Richland county has been more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional efforts than W. W. Skiles. He has never sought to lead the court astray in the matter of fact or of law, nor would he endeavor to withhold from it a knowledge of any fact bearing on record. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion and prejudice, he gives to his clients the service of great talent, unfaltering industry and profound learning, yet never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and to righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard. He is recognized as a close student, well versed in the law, and above all he is honest and sincere.

Shelby in a large measure owes its growth, promotion and progress to him whose name introduces this review. He is a man of resourceful business ability whose labors have proved effective along many lines. His contributions in time, money and labor toward the upbuilding of the city have been extensive and his business affairs have contributed not alone to his individual prosperity but have also been an important factor in promoting the general welfare. He is the president of the Citizens' Bank and the Shelby Electric Company, is a director of the Shelby Water Company, a director of the Ball-Bearing Umbrella Company and of the Shelby Stove and Foundry Company, and was also a director of the Steel Tube Company from the time of its inception until 1898, when the offices were removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

In matters of education Mr. Skiles has always taken a great interest and

the schools find in him a warm friend, ever ready to support any movement calculated to promote their efficiency. For the past seventeen years he has served as the president of the Shelby board of education, and no higher testimonial of his able service could be given. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and various beneficiary orders. In his political views Mr. Skiles is an ardent Republican and has labored earnestly to promote the growth and success of the party. He has been a member of the Republican state central committee and has borne a conspicuous part in many campaigns, yet his labors have never been performed with the hope of rewards of an official nature. With a capacity and experience which would enable him to fulfill any trust to which he might be chosen he has never sought to advance himself in office, but has been content to do his duty along other lines and leave political honors to others. In May, 1900, however, there came recognition of his ability and his fidelity. The most hotly contested nominating convention ever held in the district resulted in his selection for congressional honors. The convention first met at Wellington, but was unable to agree upon a candidate. Later the convention adjourned to meet at Norwalk, where ballot after ballot was taken until two thousand had beeen registered, with no change in the result. It was then that the friends of Mr. Skiles put forth his name as a candidate. The following is taken from the Shelby Republican of May 24:

"On the twenty-one hundredth ballot a recess was taken. The delegates were becoming sick and discouraged. The hour was 1:30 Saturday morning and it looked very much as if the convention would be compelled to adjourn to the city of Mt. Vernon to continue their labors. At this juncture Morrow county advised the Richland delegation that in case they voted for Mr. Skiles again they would come and settle the matter. Richland county, acting on this promise, cast her forty-seven votes for W. W. Skiles. Ashland followed with twenty-two votes, Huron gave Mr. Skiles twenty-nine votes, and when Morrow county was called there was a breathless stillness throughout the hall. This was only momentary, for almost instantly nearly half the Knox county delegation was up pleading, imploring, remonstrating with the Morrow county men to hold fast and not go to the Richland county man. All was turmoil, confusion. For five minutes Morrow county refused to give her vote, but at last the chairman of the delegation arose and announced that Morrow county cast her twenty-four votes for Skiles, and the great convention was at an end!"

When Mr. Skiles returned to his home after the convention he received the most enthusiastic reception ever accorded to a citizen of the town. All

of the business houses were decorated and the various business concerns with which Mr. Skiles is connected closed their works, and their employes, together with many other citizens, marched to the depot to receive their fellow townsman. There were altogether fifteen hundred in line, and with bands of music they escorted him to his home. The demonstration was without regard to political affiliations: it was one freely accorded by the men and women of Shelby to one whom they had long known and whom they thoroughly respected. The election the following fall made him a member of the house of congress.

In 1877 Mr. Skiles was united in marriage to Miss E. Dora Matson, of Shelby, and they now have two children,—a daughter and son,—Zante and Aubrey M. The former is a graduate of the Shelby high school, has been a student in the Ohio State University and was afterward graduated at the Comnock School of Oratory (Northwstern University) in Chicago, while the son is now a student in Northwestern University, Chicago.

Personally, Mr. Skiles is a strong man, of excellent judgment, fair in his views and highly honorable in his relations with his fellow men. He is a man of very strong convictions, and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has always been a student, and the scope and amplitude of his knowledge render him a charming converser. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him, and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest. Though severe at times toward men and measures deserving criticism, he is nevertheless a generous friend and a warm advocate of those who are battling for the right and of principles and policies for the public good.

CHRISTIAN WELTY.

Christian Welty, who is now living a retired life, was for many years identified with the agricultural interests of Richland county. He was born in Washington county, Maryland, April 18, 1814.

The subject of this review spent his early years upon a farm, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of house-builder and joiner, receiving twenty-four dollars per year as the compensation for his services, and the privilege of spending two weeks in the harvest fields. At the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he had saved twenty dollars. He also earned ten dollars more by performing little services for his neighbors, and with this capital of thirty dollars in his pocket he started from Washing-

ton county, Maryland, on foot for Ohio. After visiting relatives in Carroll and Stark counties, Ohio, he began work as a journeyman carpenter in Massillon. Remaining there for a few months he then determined to see more of the world and made his way down the Ohio canal and Ohio river to Cincinnati, where he found employment at building steamboats. During the first summer he replenished his funds and procured a small kit of tools. He then resumed his travels, intending to meet the expenses of his trip by working upon the way. He left Cincinnati in the autumn and went to New Orleans and then to New York by way of the Atlantic route, and from the eastern metropolis proceeded to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Later he crossed the mountains to Cleveland, returning to Cincinnati and went on down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Natchez, where he spent the second winter in work at the carpenter trade. He returned the following year to Massillon, Ohio, having worked at most of the principal places *en route*. In 1837, he arrived in Monroe township, Richland county, and for twelve years he followed carpentering here. Times were dull, prices low and profits small. He made only about one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Quite a number of the houses and barns that were erected by him are still standing as a monument to his handiwork, for he was very thorough in all his labors and his contracts were executed in a first-class manner.

In 1840 Mr. Welty was united in marriage to Miss Mary Crawford, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, but in early girlhood was brought to Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, by her parents, David and Lucy (Applegate) Crawford. Her father was one of the first settlers of the township. He was a man of high moral purpose, strictly temperate in all his habits, and his upright life was well worthy of emulation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Welty were born five children, four sons and a daughter. The two older sons, John and Henry, were volunteers in the Union service during the Civil war and died from disease contracted at the front, one serving for fifteen months, while the other was a member of the army for nearly three years. Mary is wife of D. F. Tucker, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Monroe township. James resides on the old homestead; and Cary, the youngest member of the family, is also an agriculturist of Monroe township. After the death of his first wife Mr. Welty again married, in 1884, his second union being with Mrs. McCully, the widow of John McCully and a daughter of William McCreary. By her first marriage she had three children: Amanda, the wife of G. P. Brown, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; James M., a railroad conductor, who was killed in the yards in Chicago, Illinois, and Alice V.,

the wife of D. F. Shafer, the principal of the Hedges Street public school at Mansfield.

Mr. Welty became identified with farming interests of Richland county in 1846 when he purchased an eighty-acre farm. A few years later he bought forty acres additional and afterward added to this an eighty-acre tract, so that in 1861 he was using two hundred acres of land. About that time farm produce brought excellent prices and he was enabled to save considerable money. As the years have passed he has anually augmented his income through his indefatigable industry and business sagacity. He has thus become one of the substantial citizens of this community and the capital he has acquired enables him to live retired. He is one of the stockholders of the Mansfield Savings Bank and is a member of the banking executive committee.

In early life Mr. Welty gave his political support to the Whig party and on its dissolution joined the ranks of the new Republican party. At various times he has filled nearly all the township offices and has ever been found true and faithful to the trust reposed in him. For six years he was a justice of the peace, and his rulings were strictly fair and impartial. For two years he was the township clerk. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison. He is a broad-minded man whose knowledge, though self-acquired, is comprehensive, for he has always been a great reader and has ever kept well informed on the questions of general interest, political or otherwise. For half a century he has been a member of the Lutheran church, and for a similar period has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name and his word is as good as his bond.

DANIEL SPAYDE.

Daniel Spayde is a retired farmer of Butler and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Richland county. He was born in Jefferson township, this county, near Bellville, September 11, 1836, and is of German lineage, his great-grandparents having been the founders of the family in America. His grandfather, John Spayde, was born in the Keystone state and in early life followed coopering, but later he engaged in farming and also devoted a part of his time to the manufacture of potash in Richland county at an early day. He was a member of the Lutheran church and died on the old homestead farm in this county, when about seventy years of age. His

son, William Spayde, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and when a lad of fourteen years came to Richland county, where he spent his remaining days. In early life he learned the cooper's trade and for about fourteen years conducted a shop in Bellville. Politically he was a Republican and religiously was connected with the Evangelical church. His death occurred in Bellville, when he had attained the age of seventy-seven. His wife was in her maidenhood Catherine Huston, a daughter of William Huston, who was a native of the Emerald isle and came to the United States when a young man. He was married in Pennsylvania and afterward removed to Richland county, Ohio, carrying on agricultural pursuits near Bellville, where he died at about the age of eighty-six years. He, too, belonged to the Evangelical church. His daughter, Mrs. Spayde, was born in Pennsylvania, and during her girlhood came to Ohio. She was a member of the Evangelical church and died in that faith in Bellville, at the age of sixty-three years. In the family were eight children, six of whom are still living.

Daniel Spayde, whose name introduces this record, was reared on the home farm and assisted in the work of the cooper's shop until twenty years of age, when he was married and entered upon an independent business career by renting a farm in Worthington township. He operated that land until 1859, when he purchased his present farm and for many years he continued to cultivate his fields in connection with the stock-raising business; but since 1880 he has lived retired. He was at one time the owner of two hundred acres of valuable land, but a portion of this he has since divided among his children.

Mr. Spayde was married September 11, 1856, the lady of his choice being Miss Nancy J. Secrist, a daughter of Michael Secrist and a sister of Mrs. B. F. Oberlin. They now have five children: Clayton, a farmer of Worthington township; Albina, the wife of Albert Mishey, a farmer and insurance agent; Alberta, the wife of Charles McGinley; Samuel C., a farmer of Worthington township; and Ethel M., at home.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Spayde was found a loyal citizen who valiantly espoused the cause of the Union and on the 25th of September, 1861, he joined the army, becoming a private of Company E, Third Ohio Cavalry, with which he served as transportation master for eighteen months. He was discharged October 11, 1864, after serving for three years, one month and ten days. He had two horses shot from under him, but he escaped uninjured. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River and Chattanooga; and whenever the starry flag led the way into

battle he faithfully followed, loyally defending this emblem of the Union. He is now a member of Samuel Bell Post, No. 536, G. A. R., and also belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1880, on account of failing health, he rented his farm and came to Butler, where he has since made his home. His business interests were carefully conducted and brought to him a comfortable competence. He has been found worthy of trust in all of life's relations and enjoys the warm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances in his native county. In politics he is a Republican, and for six years has served as a township trustee and at present is serving as deputy sheriff.

THOMAS B. RAMSEY.

Among those who devote their energies to farming and stock dealing is Thomas B. Ramsey, of Worthington township. He was born in the neighboring county of Knox on the 26th of April, 1840, his parents being John and Eliza (Brown) Ramsey. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1812. He was only three years of age when brought to Richland county by his parents, Andrew and Isabelle (Halferty) Ramsey, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state, the former born in Westmoreland county. They settled upon a tract of timber land in Worthington township and Andrew Ramsey erected a log cabin, in which the family began life in true pioneer style. As the years passed his property became a highly improved farm and continued to be his place of residence until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-five years of age. His wife passed away when eighty-six years of age. His political support was given to the Democracy and both were members of the Union church. In his business affairs Mr. Ramsey attained a practical and gratifying degree of success, becoming the owner of two hundred acres of valuable land.

John Ramsey, the father of our subject, spent almost his entire life in Richland county, excepting a period of twelve years passed in Knox county, just across the line. He, too, made farming his life work and at one time became the owner of five hundred acres of land, which he divided among his children, thus enabling them to gain a good start in life. He cultivated the fields through the summer months and during a number of years engaged in teaching in the winter seasons, having charge of one school for thirteen terms. He also dealt in stock and during the Civil war engaged in buying and shipping horses for the government. His carefully conducted business

affairs brought to him prosperity and he gained a place among the substantial citizens of Richland county. The Democracy received his earnest allegiance and on that ticket he was elected and served as a justice of the peace for twenty-four years, his rulings being strictly fair and impartial. He was also a school director for several years and for two terms was a county commissioner. His wife was born in Knox county, Ohio, her parents being pioneers of that portion of the county which adjoined Richland. John Ramsey died at the age of seventy-seven, his wife when about seventy-eight years of age. In their family were four children: Isabelle, who became the wife of Jacob Spohn and died at the age of thirty-four; Thomas B.; Andrew, a retired farmer living in Butler; and Albert J., who carries on agricultural pursuits in Worthington township.

On the home farm Thomas B. Ramsey remained until thirty years of age, when he married and settled on one of his father's farms in Ashland county, Ohio. Three years later he sold that property and from his father purchased one hundred acres of land upon which he now resides. His time and energies have been devoted to farming and stock-raising; and as he is familiar with best methods of conducting both lines of his business and is a man of marked energy and strong purpose he has won well-merited success.

Mr. Ramsey married Miss Mary B. Hosfield, who was born in Ohio and in early girlhood came with her father to Richland county. She died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving two children: William T., a farmer and teacher of Jefferson township; and Anna Mary, the wife of John Kunkle, of Butler. For his second wife Mr. Ramsey married Mrs. Mary R. Harter, *nee* McBride, a native of Monroe township, Jackson county, and a daughter of Jackson and Susan (Douglass) McBride. Her father was born in Richland county and for eleven years engaged in teaching in connection with the prosecution of his farming interests. His father was Alexander McBride, a native of Maryland. The son gave his political support to the Democracy and socially was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while religiously he was connected with the United Presbyterian church. He died at the age of thirty-two years, while his wife, long surviving him, reached the advanced age of seventy. She, too, was a member of the United Presbyterian church. Her mother, Mary E. McCurdy, was born in Ireland. By the marriage of Thomas Ramsey and Mary McBride two children have been born, namely: Jessie Weinona and Leo Benton. Mrs. Ramsey's first husband was Benjamin Harter, by whom she had a son, Walter S. Harter, a tinner

and roofer of Bellville. Benjamin Harter died a few years after his marriage just referred to.

Mr. Ramsey votes for men of any party where only questions of local importance are involved, but at national elections votes with the Democracy. He belongs to the Grange and both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical church, in which he has served as a trustee for three years. Their home is on their pleasant farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres, and in addition to the cultivation of his land Mr. Ramsey raises some horses, cattle and sheep. He also has a house and lot in Butler. His entire life has been passed in this portion of Ohio and all who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

HARRY H. BEAVER.

Harry H. Beaver, a member of the firm of Williams & Beaver, contractors and builders, was born in the town of Shiloh, Richland county, Ohio, May 30, 1867. His father, John Beaver, is a retired farmer, of the town of Shiloh, and was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and came to Ohio, locating at Tiffin in 1866, and in Richland county in 1867. His father was also named John and was a tanner, carrying on a large and prosperous business. He married a Miss Bower, by whom he had eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—all but one of them, a daughter, having families of their own. Three of the eight are still living, the father of our subject and two of his sisters. Grandfather Beaver died at the age of sixty-four and lies buried in Pennsylvania, his widow surviving him until about 1890, dying at the age of eighty, in Pennsylvania.

The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Margaret Hewitt, was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Miller) Hewitt, and was born in West Virginia, near the Pennsylvania and Virginia line, July 21, 1835. She was married to Mr. Beaver at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1866. She and her husband lived in Tiffin one year, at the end of which period they removed to Shiloh, where they now reside. Mr. Beaver for many years followed the trade of cooper, being a foreman in the shop in which he worked. He had to begin with but a few hundred dollars, which he inherited, and is not a wealthy man to-day. For other years he followed farming, but moved to town for the purpose of educating his children, of whom he had five,—four sons and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy. These children are as follows: Harry H., the subject of this sketch; Frank L., a commercial traveler

for a Dayton (Ohio) millinery establishment, and living in Columbus: he has a wife and one young daughter; Charles R., a commercial traveler living in Plymouth, Ohio, who is married and has one daughter; and Willard W., a machinist connected with the Shelby Spring Hinge Company, of Shelby, Ohio. Mr. Beaver and his brothers received a good common and high school education, and at the age of seventeen, after graduating at the high school, began to learn the carpenter's trade at Shiloh, and being a natural mechanic soon began earning wages, receiving as high as one dollar and fifty cents per day, besides his board, the first year. He has been in the business four years, the firm of which he is a member being three years old and well established in the place. They have erected numerous dwelling houses, besides the Carmichael block, the United Presbyterian church and, notwithstanding they had strong competition, they received on July 16, 1900, the contract for the erection of the high-school building, which is to be of stone and brick and to cost thirty-one thousand dollars. The members of this firm are workers and thoroughly practical men in their line, employing as many as eight men.

Mr. Beaver was married February 23, 1888, to Miss Jennie Lilian Kerr, of Crestline, a daughter of Isaiah and Amy (Head) Kerr, farmers of Jackson township, the former of whom was from Pennsylvania, but married his wife in Iowa. Mrs. Beaver has one brother, Thomas A. Kerr, an artist of Loudonville, Ohio, who is married and has one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have three sons and one daughter, viz.: Fred A., born July 21, 1889, and died in infancy; Vera A., born July 20, 1891; Franklin Howard, December 12, 1894; and Donald K., December 23, 1899. While Mr. Beaver was reared a Democrat yet he now votes the Republican ticket. He resides in his own house, No. 12 Oak street, into which he removed in April, 1896. He is a thorough gentleman besides being a thorough mechanic, and is by all who know him highly esteemed.

BAILEY & WALTERS.

The firm name of Bailey & Walters is one ever familiar to the residents of Mansfield. There James Bailey and John M. Walters, associated in a partnership, are engaged in the livery, feed and sale business. They enjoy a liberal patronage and have a large trade, which is accorded them by reason of their straightforward dealing, their uniform courtesy and their earnest desire to please their patrons.

James Bailey was born in Sharon township, Richland county, on the 18th

of April, 1868, his parents being James H. and Amanda (Root) Bailey. The father also was born in Sharon township, his natal day being July 4, 1830. The paternal grandfather was William Bailey, whose parents were natives of Ireland. From Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, he removed to Richland county about 1824 and purchased eighty acres of land in Sharon township. He was a man of excellent education and for a number of years engaged in teaching in the public schools. By trade he was a tanner, and for some time after his arrival in Ohio he conducted a tannery on his farm. Later he removed to Newville and there engaged in the tanning business for a number of years, but finally returned to Sharon township, where he spent his remaining days. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, took an active part in its work and died in the faith of the church, at the age of seventy years.

James H. Bailey, the father of our subject, was reared at his parental home, and on attaining his majority purchased two farms of forty acres each near his father's home place. At the age of thirty-five he married Amanda Root and located on one of his farms. After his father's death he purchased the old homestead upon which he was born and reared and continued agricultural pursuits there until 1872, when he sold his lands and removed to Sandusky township, where he purchased three hundred acres, residing thereon until the spring of 1900. He then retired from active farming and removed to Mansfield, where he is now living in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He is an ardent Republican in politics. His business career has been a prosperous one and has been characterized by diligence, capable management and resolute will. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born five children, of whom four are living: Clara, the wife of W. H. Gifford, a prominent attorney of Mansfield; Minnie, James and Mattie. The daughters are still at home.

James Bailey, the senior member of the firm of Bailey & Walters, passed his boyhood days quietly in his parents' home and in the common schools acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in the Ohio State Normal, at Ada, Ohio. On attaining his majority he entered upon an independent business career by operating a part of his father's farm on the shares. In early life he had manifested special fondness for horses and had clearly demonstrated that he was a good judge of "horseflesh." He began buying and selling horses, gradually extending his operations in that line of business in connection with his farming interests. Being an excellent judge of horses he was enabled to make wise purchases,

that brought to him a good financial return, and as the years passed he became one of the most extensive buyers and shippers of horses in this section of the country. In 1897 he became associated in the business with John M. Walters, and in 1898 he went to Kansas as the representative of the firm. There he purchased a car-load of western horses. This proved a profitable venture and since that time the firm has made extensive purchases through Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. On the 1st of September, 1899, they purchased the well known livery and sale barn of E. L. Miller and began a general livery business in connection with dealing in horses. The partners are both enterprising and progressive young business men, and through their good judgment have prospered and are now extensive buyers of the Chicago market.

Mr. Bailey is a Republican in his political views and earnestly advocates the principles of the party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and success. Socially he is connected with Arcadia Lodge, No. 536, K. P., of Ontario.

John M. Walters was born in Mifflin township, October 21, 1867, one of the nine children of George and Mary J. (Simpson) Walters. His father, also a native of Mifflin township, was born in 1840 and was there reared to manhood. He engaged in farming for five or six years after his marriage and then moved to Mercer county, Ohio, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivated for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold the property and returned to Richland county, settling in Mifflin township, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was only thirty-three years of age. He was for some years a constable of the township and was one of the well known, influential and highly respected men of the county. His political support was given the Democracy. Of his children seven are yet living: Frank S., an expert machinist of Dallas, Texas; Ella, the wife of William S. Brown, an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad system living at Crestline, Ohio; Ida, the wife of J. K. McIntyre, a fruit dealer of Crestline; John M.; Cora A., the wife of Fred F. Findley, a woodworker, of Galion, Ohio; Laura A., the wife of James Adams, also an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, living in Crestline; and Lulu, the wife of Charles N. Wilson, a farmer of Franklin township.

John Walters was only six years of age when he became an inmate of the home of Solomon Everett, a prominent farmer of Sandusky township, by whom he was reared. He pursued his education in the common schools, in the Galion Business College and in the Lima Business College, being graduated in the last named institution with the class of 1890. On reaching man's

estate he began operating a portion of his foster father's farm on the shares and continued his identification with agricultural interests until September 1, 1899, when he became associated with James Bailey in their present business. He is a member of Arcadia Lodge, No. 536, K. P., of Ontario, which he joined on its organization. He votes with the Republican party and is recognized as one of its leaders in this locality. For two years he was a member of the central committee of Sandusky township and for several terms served as a member of the election board. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a young man of ability and enterprise who well merits the high regard reposed in him.

NEWTON R. EASTMAN, M. D.

Although one of the younger members of the medical profession of Richland county, Dr. astman's years seem no bar to his progress and success. He has well qualified himself for his chosen profession, and in a calling where advancement depends upon individual merit he has won an enviable position. Ohio is his native state, his birth having occurred in Crawford county, near Bucyrus, November 11, 1871.

His father, Rev. James Eastman, was for fifteen years an active member of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and now makes his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio. He is also prominent as a leading Republican, and his labors in behalf of the party during campaigns have been very effective. He is an orator of ability, and has delivered many addresses in support of the party through western states. He was born in the eastern part of New York, and in early life became a resident of Seneca county, Ohio, being reared upon a farm near Tiffin. When a young man he entered his country's service as a member of the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and for three years faithfully followed the old flag upon the battle-fields of the south. At Atlanta, while on horseback, he was wounded in the head by a sharpshooter, and still carries the rebel lead. For several years he was engaged in merchandising in Tiffin, Ohio, but is now a well-known merchant of Lorain, Ohio. At the age of sixty-four he is still very active in business and maintains a deep interest in all public affairs.

His father, Rev. Ward Eastman, was born in the Empire state, and became a Baptist minister. In an early day he emigrated to Ohio, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which was occasioned by Asiatic cholera, when he was fifty-five years of age. He belonged to

an old New England family. The progenitor of the Eastman family in America was Ward Eastman; he was a native of Wales, and in 1614 sailed from Wales, landing on the coast of New Jersey, and there is a complete record of fourteen generations succeeding this progenitor. Rev. Ward Eastman's wife, Margaret (Pierce) Eastman, was a cousin of President Franklin Pierce, and died at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Eastman, the mother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Catherine Vance. She was born in Crawford county, Ohio, and is still living, at the age of fifty-four years. Her grandfather Vance was a pioneer of West Virginia, and at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war he freed one hundred and forty slaves. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman had four children, three daughters and one son. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of the highest respectability. The Doctor's father had but one brother, David M., who is now a prominent wholesale and retail grocer in Tiffin, Ohio. Our subject is the only male representative of his branch of the Eastman family.

Amid the refining influences of a good home Dr. Eastman was reared, and his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Mount Vernon and were supplemented by study in the Baldwin University, where he continued his studies for three years. He then began preparation for his professional career as a student in Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and on completing the three-years course in that institution was graduated in March, 1895. Previous to this time he had pursued a course of reading for four years under the direction of Dr. John E. Russell, of Mount Vernon. On the 19th of April, 1895, he opened an office in Bellville, where he has since been extensively engaged in practice. His knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and accurate, and his efforts have been attended with excellent results, when viewed from both a professional and financial standpoint. In addition to a large private practice he is acting as a surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He keeps in touch with the progress that is being made by the fraternity through his membership in the North Central Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, the Association of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Surgeons, and the American Medical Association. He is an examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Union Central and National Union Insurance Companies; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Connecticut.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Catherine Schuler, a granddaughter of Frederick Fitting, whose sketch is to be found elsewhere in this work. They now have two sons,—Russell Vance and Robert. Mrs. Eastman is a member of the Presbyterian church and an estimable lady, having many warm friends in the community. The Doctor affiliates with Bellville Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., of Bellville, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Mount Vernon. His political support is given the Republican party, but he has never sought nor desired office for himself, his time being given to his professional duties. No man has stricter regard for the ethics of his profession than has Dr. Eastman. He has a just appreciation of the great responsibility that rests upon the physician and is very careful in diagnosing disease. His comprehensive knowledge is manifest in his practice, and the liberal patronage accorded him is well deserved.

JAMES V. THOMPSON.

Few men who have passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey can claim the distinction of being one of the native sons of Ohio, but on the pages of the pioneer history of the state James V. Thompson well deserves mention, for throughout his entire life, covering a period of more than seven decades, he has watched with interest the progress and development of the commonwealth. He was born July 2, 1827, in Guernsey county, Ohio, his parents being William and Margaret (Raitt) Thompson.

His father was born in Adams county, March 27, 1793, and after attaining his majority he wedded Margaret Raitt, of Fairview, Ohio. In 1828 he removed to a farm in Monroe township, Richland county, near Lucas, where he spent his remaining days, and in addition to the operation of his land he conducted a sawmill which was propelled by water power and was known as the old Mud mill. About 1852 Mr. Thompson was disqualified for further work in that direction by rheumatism and therefore abandoned the mill. Not long afterward his eyesight began to fail and in the latter part of the '60s he became totally blind. He died October 13, 1877. A member of the United Presbyterian church, he for many years filled various church offices and at all times did whatever lay in his power to promote the cause of Christianity. While his educational privileges were limited he was broad-minded and a liberal thinker, and his word was as good as his bond. His honesty was proverbial and all who knew him had for him the utmost confidence. His father, Adam Thompson, died during the childhood of his son William; therefore no family records have been preserved.

Alice W. Thompson

James V. Thompson

Mrs. Thompson, the mother of our subject, was a native of Dundee, Scotland, born May 3, 1799, and was a daughter of David and Lillis (Angus) Raitt, who were probably also natives of Dundee. An old volume says that the Raitt family has for many generations been represented in Dundee. The parents of Mrs. Thompson were married in March, 1798, and in 1802 emigrated to America, settling in Rockbridge county, Virginia. The voyage was a long one, owing to the stormy passage. Eleven weeks had gone by ere they reached the American harbor and they were almost upon the verge of starvation. They located in the south, but the practice of slavery was so distasteful to them that in 1810 they removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and in 1815 to Guernsey county. Two years later they loaded their household effects into a wagon and came to Richland county, settling on a small farm at Windsor, in Mifflin township, where they spent their remaining days. The grandfather of our subject was a weaver by trade and after coming to Ohio he continued to work at his loom, while his sons ran the farm. His wife was a woman of most kindly spirit and noble character, beloved by all who knew her. She acted as a nurse, and her services were in frequent demand throughout the neighborhood. She always made her trips on horseback. Both Mr. and Mrs. Raitt were members of the burgher's branch of the seceders' church in Scotland, then composed of some of the most enlightened people of the land. Mrs. Raitt died January 10, 1856, in her eighty-third year, and on the 8th of July, following, Mr. Raitt passed away, in his ninetieth year. Their daughter Margaret became the wife of William Thompson and the marriage was blessed with eleven children, of whom four are yet living, namely: William, a retired farmer, of Blairstown, Iowa; Maria, who lives with her brother William; Isaac N., a retired farmer of Monroe township, Richland county; and James V.

The last named was reared upon the home farm. The family was a large one and a liberal share of the work of the farm and mill devolved upon him. His educational privileges were therefore limited. He was ambitious to acquire knowledge and through reading, experience and observation he became a well informed man. In the month of December, 1851, he decided to seek his fortune in California, and in February of the following year he took passage on the steamer Oregon for the Golden state, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama from New York city, and reaching California he went through that state and up the Yuba river until he reached Nevada City, where he spent the greater part of four years. His mining ventures were reasonably successful, and in the summer of 1856 he started on the return trip by way of the isthmus route, arriving home in the month of July.

On the 18th of December of that year Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Hadassah Wilson, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and a daughter of William H. Wilson, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of that county and one of the leading abolitionists of his day. His home was one of the stations on the famous underground railroad prior to the Civil war, and he aided many a negro on his way to freedom. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, five of whom are now deceased. Those living are: John S., a minister of the United Presbyterian church, now located in Shannon City, Iowa; Margaret L., the wife of Orin Tucker, a Pullman car builder, of North Harvey, Illinois; Mary A., the wife of Cary Welty, of Wooster, Ohio; Lillian L., the wife of C. B. Shorey, of Chicago, Illinois; Willard Jay, a successful teacher now attending the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio; Lawrence A., who is operating the home farm; and Ira V., a farmer of Odessa, Washington.

After his marriage Mr. Thompson purchased eighty acres of land from his brother and later bought an eighty-acre tract from his father. For forty-two years he engaged in agricultural pursuits, placing his fields in a high state of cultivation and adding many modern improvements and accessories to his farm. In 1898 he turned his farm over to the care of his sons and removed to Lucas, where he is now residing, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He is liberal in his political views, but usually supports the Republican party. For several years he served as a school director, and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. Though not a member of any religious denomination, he regularly attends Sunday-school and church service. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church. They are people of the highest respectability, known and honored for their sterling worth. Mr. Thompson has witnessed the great changes which time has wrought in Ohio. He has seen its forests cut down to make place for waving fields of grain, while towns and villages have sprung up and churches and schoolhouses have dotted the landscape, giving indication of the advanced civilization. At all times he has manifested a deep interest in the work of public progress and has done what he could to promote and substantially upbuild the community with which he was identified.

JAMES M. FIRST.

One of the veterans of the Civil war, who upon the field of battle manifested his loyalty to the Union cause, is Captain James M. First, now an esteemed resident of Lucas. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsyl-

vania, December 11, 1831, his parents being Jeremiah and Ruth M. (Critchfield) First. Their children were James M.; Amos, who served for three years as a private of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion; Caroline, the widow of William Switzer; and Elizabeth, the wife of William A. Hulit, a veteran of the Civil war.

Captain First, of this review, was only four weeks old when his father brought his family to Ohio, making the journey by team from Pennsylvania. He located in Holmes county, and some time afterward removed to Knox county, and in 1846 came to Richland county, settling on a farm in Madison township, where he lived for three years. He then removed to Lucas, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1878, when he had attained the age of sixty-five years.

Captain First was a youth of fifteen years at the time of the arrival of the family in Richland county, and at the age of eighteen he began an apprenticeship to John Marshall, of Lucas, to learn the shoemaker's trade. He served two years, during which time he thoroughly mastered the business and then opened a shop of his own in Lucas, securing a good trade, which constantly increased. In 1862, however, he put aside all business considerations, for he felt that his duty was to his country, and on the 4th of August, of that year, he enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, being mustered in at Mansfield for three years' service. He was sent to the Covington barracks in Kentucky, and thence to Tennessee, where the regiment was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps in Sherman's division. Later Captain First took part in the engagement in the rear of Vicksburg, thence went with Grant into Arkansas, participating in the battle of Arkansas Post, and still later went to Young's Point, Louisiana, where he remained until March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability and returned to his home in Lucas. He again enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, on the 2d of May, 1864, thus again offering his service, was elected second lieutenant, and went to the front for one hundred days' service. On the expiration of that period he received an honorable discharge.

For some years following his return to Lucas Captain First devoted his time to the study of law. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office, and for seven years he served as the mayor of the town, discharging his duties most capably. His administration was progressive, business-like and practical, and resulted to the good of the town along many lines. He was also a notary public for several

years. In politics he is a Democrat, with a firm faith in the principles of his party. Socially he holds membership in P. A. Swigart Post, G. A. R., of Lucas, in which he has served as the commander.

In 1852 Captain First was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Van Scoyoc, and unto them were born nine children, but three—Elizabeth, Lincoln and Van Scoyoc—are now deceased. Those still living are Alice, the wife of Franklin Gard, of Washington; John C., an electrician; Hattie, the wife of Dr. John F. Culler, of Lucas; Ellsworth E.; Clara, the wife of Harry Gates, of Shelby, Ohio; and James A. The family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles. The Captain is a man of genial and kindly disposition, courteous and obliging, and is very popular in Lucas, where he is regarded as one of the leading and influential men of the town.

MARTIN VAN BUREN POST.

Martin Van Buren Post, a prosperous farmer of section 32, Sharon township, Richland county, whose postoffice is Shelby, was born on the spot where he now lives, in the first log house in the vicinity. His father, Daniel Post, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, in which state he was married to Hannah Slater, with whom he removed to Ohio in 1832 or 1833, driving through with a team and wagon and settling on government land. He and his wife reared seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—three of whom are still living. These seven children were as follows: David, who was twice married, by his two wives rearing nine children, and dying in 1892, at the age of seventy-two; Phebe Ann, a maiden lady, aged seventy-nine and living on the old farm; John, who in 1852 went to California and died there a bachelor in 1865; Sarah, who married George Raymond, and still survives him, and has six children; Asher Taylor, who in 1894 was killed by a railroad train at the age of sixty-four; Jane, who married Henry Shepard and died leaving five sons; and Martin Van Buren, the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died in 1875, aged seventy-two or seventy-three. The father was for many years a paralytic and died at the age of eighty-seven years, seven months and twenty-one days. He was an unusually strong man, a plain farmer, and both he and his wife were hard-working, industrious, honest people, leaving at their death a handsome property which they had accumulated by their own efforts. The farm on which they lived, which con-

tained one hundred and sixty acres, was cleared by Mr. Post and his sons, with the exception of about thirty-five acres of timber, still standing. They were unusually domestic in their habits, and gave all their children the best education in their power, first in the early log schoolhouse, with its puncheon floor, seats and desks, and later in better schools.

Martin Van Buren Post and his brother never left their home, he and his brother Asher carrying on the farm work. Mr. Post still owns the farm, but the sister has a life interest therein.

Mr. Post is a Democrat in politics, but has not only never sought after office but has even refused the office of supervisor tendered him by his Democratic fellow citizens. He carries on general farming, keeping six head of cattle, three horses and some few hogs. The fine maple trees which furnish such excellent and delightful shade in the warm summer days and which are such a pleasant sight to the eye, standing on each side of the road, were planted by him, he having transplanted them in earlier days, carrying them on his shoulders from the places where they originally grew. The residence in which he lives was erected by himself and his brother some thirty years ago, on the spot where stood the house previously built by his father and eldest brother. Mr. Post belongs to an excellent family, and is highly esteemed as an industrious, honest citizen of his town and county.

GEORGE W. RICKETTS.

Tales of heroism on the field of battle have been the theme of song and story throughout the ages, and while memory lasts the American people will never forget the debt of gratitude which it owes to the soldiers who went to the front to defend the Union and thus preserved entire the greatest republic known in the world's history. Among this number was Mr. Ricketts, whose fidelity on the field of contest was many times displayed. In private life he is also as true and faithful to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes through the south.

Mr. Ricketts was born June 19, 1846, in Mansfield, where he still makes his home. His father, John Ricketts, Sr., was born January 4, 1817, and died in Mansfield in March, 1895. For fifty-five years he resided in this city and was recognized as one of the prominent and influential men of the county. His widow is still living, and, although eighty years of age, is well preserved, retaining her mental and physical faculties unim-

paired. Their son, George W. Ricketts, pursued his education in the public schools of Mansfield.

No event of special importance occurred during his early life to vary the usual routine, but after the inauguration of the Civil war all was changed, and the patriotic spirit of the boy was aroused. He determined to aid in the preservation of the Union, and, although only fifteen years of age, he enlisted on the 18th of December, 1861, as a member of Company F, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry. He was commissioned as a corporal and went to the front in West Virginia in 1862, becoming a member of Schenck's brigade, with which he was connected until September of that year. He was at the headquarters of the Eleventh Army Corps until June, 1863, and was with the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Eleventh Corps, until March, 1864, when his regiment became a part of the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps, with which command it was associated until July, 1865. On the 25th of January, 1862, the regiment moved to Grafton, West Virginia, and on the 11th of April of that year started on the Lost River expedition. On the 8th and 9th of May occurred the battle of McDowell, and on the two succeeding days the Eighty-second Ohio participated in the battle of Franklin. With his command Mr. Ricketts participated in that engagement and also in the following: Strasburg, June 1st; Cross Keys, June 8th; Cedar Mountain, August 9th; Rappahannock, August 18th; Waterloo Bridge, August 21st; Freeman's Ford, August 22d; Great Run, August 23d and 24th; White Sulphur Springs, August 24th; Manassas, August 26th and 27th; Gainesville, August 28th; Groveton, August 29th; Bull Run, August 30th; and after that engagement Mr. Ricketts was assigned to provost duty at the headquarters of the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps, where he remained until December. His command then acted as sharpshooters in the Third Division until July, 1863, and with his regiment he participated in the Mud March, January 24, 1863; the battle of Chancellorsville, which continued from the 1st to the 5th of May, and where he was slightly wounded on the 2d; Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d; Hagerstown, July 12th; the movement to Bridgeport, Alabama, from the 25th of September to the 1st of October; the battle of Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 27th and 28th; Chattanooga, November 23d; Lookout Mountain, November 23d and 24th; Missionary Ridge, November 25th; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27th; and the march to the relief of Knoxville from the 29th of November to the 17th of December.

Mr. Ricketts' term expired in December, and on the 1st of January, 1864, he re-enlisted and participated in the Atlanta campaign from May until September, taking part in the battles of Bridge Tunnel Hill and Buzzards' Roost, May 5th-11th; Resaca, May 13th-15th; Cassville, May 19th-22d; Dallas and Altoona, May 25th to June 4th; New Hope Church, May 27th-28th; Kenesaw Mountain, June 9th-10th; Galatha, June 16th-27th; Pine Knob, June 19th; Culp's Farm, June 22; Kenesaw, June 27th; Marietta, July 3d-4th; Chattahoochie River, July 6th-17th; Peach Tree Creek, July 20th; Atlanta, July 22d; the siege of Atlanta from the 22d of July to the 25th of August; the occupation of Atlanta from the 2d of September to the 15th of November, when the troops under General Sherman started on the celebrated march to the sea; Milledgeville, November 12th; Buffalo Creek, November 25th-26th; Ogeechee River, November 29th; Savannah, December 10th-21st; Robert's Mills, February 1, 1865; Salkehatchie, February 3d; Brinker's Ridge, February 7th; Orangeburg, February 12th-13th; Columbia, February 16th-17th; Chesterfield, March 2d; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19th-21st; and Raleigh, April 26th. Mr. Ricketts was also present at the surrender of General Johnston's army, on the 26th of April. With his regiment he then marched to Washington, D. C., by way of Richmond, Virginia, and participated in the grand review in the capital city, "where wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue" passed by the stand from which the president watched the return of the victorious army. He was mustered out of the service May 26, 1865, and with a most creditable military record returned to his home. He was still but a boy, yet on many a hotly contested battlefield he had displayed courage and endurance equal to that of many a time-tried veteran.

Mr. Ricketts remained at his home in Mansfield, Ohio, until 1869, when he went to Cincinnati, becoming connected with the business interests of that city for ten years. During that period he was married on the 24th of December, 1872, to Miss Sarah Featherlin, a resident of Cincinnati. They now have three children: John, Richard and Harry C., the last named still a student in school. John enlisted in Company L, of the Fourteenth Regiment of the United States regulars and is now in Manila. Richard joined Company M of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers during the Spanish-American war and was with his regiment on the firing line at Santiago. He returned with his company when the troops were recalled from Cuba, and is now in Mansfield. In 1879 Mr. Ricketts returned with his family to this city, where he has since resided, and at the present time he

is holding the position of custodian of the library. He and his family are members of the First Baptist church, and they are people of sterling worth, enjoying the high regard of many friends.

Since its organization Mr. Ricketts has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being now connected with McLaughlin Post, No. 31, of Mansfield. Courteous, genial and well informed, he is a popular and highly respected citizen of his native city and well deserves a representation in this volume.

HON. HENRY C. KOOKEN.

Henry Clute Kooken, a prominent citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, was born September 3, 1836, in Ashland county, Ohio. He is the eldest of his parents' family of thirteen children, of whom only three still survive, namely: himself, William H., Jr., of Alabama, and Louise, the wife of William Fulton, of Lucas, Richland county, Ohio.

The subject of this review was married September 25, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Pearce, a daughter of Louis K. Pearce and his wife, Elizabeth C. Pearce *nee* Driskell. Mr. and Mrs. Kooken are the parents of six children, as follows: Landon M., Esther Cedelia, Luella Victoria, Elizabeth Elnora, Mary Pearce and Louis K. Landon M. was born July 25, 1863, and on August 14, 1888, married Miss Lamira A. Purdey, by whom he has two children, namely: Landon M., Jr., born June 16, 1889; and Ruth Elnora, born January 2, 1892. Esther C. was born July 29, 1864, and married Dr. J. D. Purdey October 18, 1887. Dr. and Mrs. Purdey have had two children: Pledge Kooken, born September 30, 1890, and died October 6, 1891; and Marietjee Da Lee, born March 24, 1892. Elizabeth Elnora, born August 22, 1867, married Albert Coul August 14, 1882, and has had three children: Irene Ryford, born December 29, 1883; Ella Eva, born August 29, 1885, and died March 19, 1892; and Albert Ralph, born May 28, 1888. Louis K. was born August 25, 1878, and still remains single. Luella Victoria and Mary Pearce died young.

William Hills Kooken, the father of our subject, was born October 7, 1810, and died April 1, 1888. Susan Devenbaugh, called by some of the early ancestors of the family Derfenbacher, was the mother of our subject. She was born in 1808, and was married to Mr. Kooken in 1836, and, as stated at the beginning of this sketch, became the mother of thirteen children. Her parents were Daniel Devenbaugh and Ann Maria Kooken. The original name came from Lord Devenbeaux, of France, whose descendants fled from

Mary E. Kooken.

Henry C. Kooken.

their native country to Germany at the time of the Huguenot persecution. and came thence to America with some of their co-religionists. Daniel Devenbaugh and Maria Kooken were married in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and were the parents of ten children, but the family records were destroyed by fire about the time of the beginning of the war of the Revolution. Their ten children are now all dead. Then name of the grandfather of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Casper Devenbaugh, a son of Casper Devenbaugh, who came from Germany to America about 1739 or 1740. The latter landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and took the oath of allegiance to the British crown before setting foot on the soil of America, as was learned from the records of the port of entry in the office of the secretary at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The maternal grandmother of the subject, Ann Maria Devenbaugh, was a daughter of John Kooken, who was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Johannes Kooken, who came to America about 1720. On January 29, 1729, by vote of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, he was naturalized under English rule. Being then a citizen of Philadelphia county, he was granted land and certain privileges under the Northern Liberties and William Penn's rights to the state of Pennsylvania. Ann Marie Baker, whom Johannes Kooken married, was a daughter of William Baker and Marie (Penn) Baker. Her mother was a daughter of John Penn, a son of William Penn by his second marriage, to Hannah Callohill. Inasmuch as Johannes Kooken had married the granddaughter of William Penn he had to be naturalized and be acknowledged by the general assembly of Pennsylvania, thus coming into possession of his land and other property and holding them under the ruling authorities of England and Pennsylvania and to the rights ceded to William Penn, the Free Traders' Society and the Northern Liberties. He and his wife lie buried in the old Friends' burying-ground in the city of Philadelphia. The above information was derived from the books of the old Friends' church in Philadelphia.

William Hills Kooken and his wife were first cousins. The former was a son of John Kooken, who was a son of John Kooken and a grandson of Johannes Kooken and his wife, Mary or Marie Penn. William Penn was of the royal house of Tudor, his grandfather being John Tudor. William Penn was buried at Jordan's, near Beckersfield, Buckinghamshire, England, this graveyard being three miles from the London road, on the lands of a Lady Young. William Hills Kooken's mother was Margaret Hills, a daughter of William Hills and his wife, Susannah Engle. They were married in Winchester, Virginia, prior to the war of the Revolution. They were both natives

of England, the former having been born in the parish of Kent. The Hills ancestors were named Jennings, Howe, Innes, Engle and Pennington, according to the best knowledge and information that has been handed down from the past, also according to the history of the Kooken family. John Kooken, the grandfather of the subject, married a Miss Baker, who was a descendant of William Baker, who married a granddaughter of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, this information having been subscribed to on July 9, 1900, by Henry Clute Kooken, as handed down to him by his ancestors.

Mary E. Kooken, the wife of the subject of this sketch, is a daughter of Louis Kinney Pearce and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C. Driskell. The former was a son of Stephen Pearce and his wife, Mary Kinney, she being a daughter of Louis Kinney and his wife, Mary Williams. Louis Kinney was a son of Louis Kinney and his wife, Esther Dubois, a daughter of Joost or George Dubois, whose mother was a daughter of Louis XIV, of France. The Dubois family was noted among the Huguenots of France for their independence and intelligence, and fled from France to Holland at the time of the persecution of those of their religious faith.

Resolve Waldron came to America from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1645. He was a son of Baron Johannes Wadron, of Waldron Hall, Amsterdam, and was one of the original patentees of the Harlem land patents under Governors Nichols and Thomas Dongan, under dates of 1666, 1667 and 1668, as shown by the official records in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, New York. Resolve Waldron married Miss Tannekee Von Nagle in New York city, in 1654, and among their children were Ruth, born April 12, 1657, and baptized May 10, following. She married Johannes De La Mater, August 11, 1678, in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. De La Mater had seven children, the next to the youngest, Marietjee, or Marie, being born in New Harlem, New York, July 9, 1696, and baptized July 26, 1696. Ruth De La Mater died in New Harlem, now New York city, in 1707.

Marietjee De La Mater was married to John Pearce, of Flatbush, Long Island, June 3, 1716, and died near Aquanock, New Jersey, October 24, 1734. John Pearce died in New Harlem, June 3, 1744, and was buried in the New Harlem cemetery, now New York city. James Pearce, the eldest son of John Pearce, was born August 8, 1717, and was married to Sarah Van Horn, of Bergen county, New Jersey, January 19, 1742. Stephen Pearce, a son of James Pearce, was born May 19, 1764, and was married to Mary Kinney August 29, 1787, and died in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1810. She died in Richland county, Ohio, in 1843, and lies buried in the Perryville cemetery in Ashland county, same state.

James Pearce was married on his own farm in Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1807. His wife, Sarah, died in Columbiana county, Ohio, and was buried in what was then known as the Bull Creek cemetery, in 1804. They had ten children. The sixth child, Louis Kinney Pearce, was born June 19, 1797, and was married to Elizabeth Cedelia Driskell September 19, 1833, the marriage ceremony being performed by Solomon Gladden, Esq., a justice of the peace of Richland county, Ohio, as is shown by the records of said county. They had five children, namely: James McVey Pearce, born December 19, 1835, married Katharine Miller, in February, 1898; Mary E. Pearce, born October 9, 1839, married H. C. Kooken September 25, 1862; Sarah Sophia, born September 6, 1843, and married to William S. Banks; John Reed Pearce, born January 11, 1846, and was married to Ethalinda J. Johnston; and Louis Kinney, Jr., born May 11, 1848, and married to Lydia Jane Leppo.

Louis Kinney Pearce, Sr., died December 30, 1850, and his wife, Elizabeth Cedelia Pearce, died March 15, 1890. Both lie buried in the Ford cemetery in Washington township, Richland county, Ohio.

Mr. Kooken's father was a resident of Ashland county, Ohio, until the son was past thirteen years of age. The family then came to Richland county and settled on a farm four miles east of Mansfield, and here our subject's home was continued until he was past twenty-one years. The father removed to the village of Lucas, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business for several years. Later he removed to the southern part of the county, and there died. Our subject spent most of his boyhood days on a farm. He received a common-school education, and his first business venture was in the boot and shoe trade, first at Lucas and then at Newville. In 1880 he came to Mansfield, which has since been his home. Since then he has been engaged in the work of genealogical and biographical writing and in the insurance business. He and his wife and all their children, save the eldest son, are members of the Christian church.

AMBERSON W. GUTHRIE.

Much as has been written about the pioneer period in the history of Ohio, it is impossible to consider the record of any family represented here in early days without discovering new and interesting material which deserves a permanent place in local chronicles. The family of Guthrie was represented in pioneer days by early settlers whose peculiar experiences

formed the basis of traditions which have been handed down from father to son.

Amberson W. Guthrie, buyer and shipper of poultry, Shiloh, Cass township, Richland county, Ohio, is a prominent representative of this family at this time. He was born in Blooming Grove township, Richland county, December 27, 1849, a son of Nathaniel S. and Sarah (Turbit) Guthrie, and is one of seven of their eleven children who survive. Oliver is a well-known farmer of Cass township. Ransom is an elevator proprietor and a dealer in coal and grain at Plymouth, Ohio. Arkinson is living the life of a retired farmer at Shelby, Ohio. Lucy is the wife of A. Cleland, of Tiffin, Ohio. Emma is the wife of James Davidson, the proprietor of a knitting manufactory at Ashland, Ohio. Frank, of Shiloh, is a prominent farmer of Cass township.

Nathaniel S. Guthrie was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 3, 1816, and was brought by his parents to Richland county on the 15th of September following, when he was six months and twelve days old. The family settled in the woods and lived in a log cabin which was built after their arrival. They all lived during the winter of 1816-17 on "frosted" corn bread. The next spring Grandfather Guthrie put in two acres of wheat. Before it was ripe Grandmother Guthrie cut a sheaf, burned the awns off, rubbed the wheat out and boiled it as rice. The family ate heartily of the dish thus prepared, and in a few hours all were "deathly" sick. Grandfather Guthrie paid dearly for the first barrel of salt that he brought to his new home. He made a five-days journey to Sandusky and return and exchanged twenty-five bushels of wheat, at fifty cents a bushel, and two dollars and fifty cents' worth of maple syrup and coon skins, a total value of fifteen dollars, for one barrel of this now cheap and common commodity. Their fare now was somewhat improved, consisting of mush and milk, corn pone, potatoes, venison, wild turkey and other wild game which abounded in the forests surrounding their wildwood home. Their furniture was as rude and primitive as their log cabin, and it taxed Mr. Guthrie's ingenuity to construct it of rough poles and slabs hewn from saplings and trees cut in the woods near by. Nathaniel S. Guthrie began his schooling at the age of nine years. An idea of the privations to which the members of the family were subjected will be afforded when it is stated that during the first two winters the boy went to and from the log schoolhouse barefooted! Instead of books he had a rude wooden paddle, on one side of which the letters of the alphabet had been roughly drawn, on the

other a few words of one syllable! His school days were over when he was eighteen years old, and he began teaching music by the old "buckwheat" system of notation.

April 30, 1840, he married Sarah Turbit, and began his married life almost as humbly as he had lived through the days of his boyhood. During the ten years succeeding his marriage he was able to save but fifty dollars, but from that time on he pressed forward with the determination to have a home of his own, and gradually improved his fortunes until, in 1878, an attack of heart trouble compelled him to retire from farm life and move to town. He was one of the well-to-do farmers of the county; and, owing to the loving but hardy discipline under which his sons were reared they all became men of the strictest integrity and all are well-to-do. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie early in life became members of the United Brethren church, and from that time on were among its most active and substantial supporters. Mr. Guthrie was a class-leader for twenty-one years and was the superintendent of the first regularly established Sunday-school in his neighborhood. He was a man of the highest character, esteemed by all who knew him for his many admirable virtues, and his wife was a worthy helpmeet to him. Her death occurred August 13, 1889, his January 23, 1896.

Amberson W. Guthrie was reared to farm life and acquired his education in the common schools, but he inclined to a business career rather than farming. At nineteen he began his career as an itinerant jewelry merchant, visiting state and county fairs and following circuses through the country and selling his wares on the streets. He pushed his business in that way for four years, and during that time visited all parts of the United States. After that he located at his old home and was married November 15, 1874, to Miss Ella McMunn, a daughter of William McMunn and a native of Plymouth, Ohio. William McMunn, an Irishman by birth, came to America, about his twenty-first year, with his mother and sisters, and settled at Plymouth, where he married. He fought through the entire period of the Civil war, and died one week after his return home. After his marriage Mr. Guthrie settled on the Guthrie homestead and managed it for eighteen years on shares. In 1893 he located at Shiloh, but did not engage in any active business until the fall of 1894, when he engaged in buying and shipping poultry to Cleveland commission houses. Later, when the magnitude of his business justified such an innovation, he established his son in a stand in the Sheriff street market, Cleveland, where his goods

were sold direct. His enterprise has now assumed such proportions that his shipments average two tons of dressed poultry a week.

Amberson W. and Ella (McMunn) Guthrie have had four children, three of whom survive. His son, Barton R., has charge of his father's interests at Cleveland, as mentioned above. Florence became the wife of Rev. Edward Hermiston, an evangelist of the Baptist faith, and is his assistant. She is a trained elocutionist and an able and impressive speaker. They are known as the "Moody School Evangelists," and their work in different parts of the country for the salvation of souls has been commended by leading preachers of different denominations. Maud is the wife of Al. Zeimer, a well-known race-horse man of Chicago, Illinois. Barton R. was for two years a student at the Western Reserve Dental College, and was graduated at that institution in June, 1891. In 1896 Mr. Guthrie purchased the home farm of two hundred and twenty acres, which he rents profitably. He is one of the progressive business men of of the county and is a leading Republican, who manifests much enthusiasm in party work.

URIAH LAFFERTY.

The farming interests of Richland county are well represented by Mr. Lafferty, who devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits in Worthington township, where he has a valuable tract of land under a high state of cultivation. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, February 6, 1825. His father, John Lafferty, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Leadom, a daughter of Thomas Leadom and a native of the Keystone state. At an early day John Lafferty removed to Harrison county, Ohio, where he lived until 1833, when he came to Richland county, casting his lot with the pioneer settlers of this section of the state. He rented a farm near Bellville until the following March, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land two miles east of the town. No improvements had been made on the place, but he at once began to clear it and soon the wild tract was transformed into richly cultivated fields. There he continued his farming operations until his life's labors were ended in death, in 1844, when he had attained the age of sixty-six and a half years. He was very active in Democratic circles, yet neither sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of public office. His time was devoted to his business affairs, in which he met with success. He engaged in raising cat-

tle and sheep in addition to his general farming pursuits. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife, who died in Richland county, at the age of eighty-five years. In their family were eleven children, but Uriah is now the only one surviving.

When he was a lad of nine summers Uriah Lafferty accompanied his parents on their removal to Richland county, and remained at home until about twenty-five years of age. His father died about that time and the son then moved to his present farm in Worthington township. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Nancy Kanaga, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Reem) Kanaga, both natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where they were married. In 1834 they came to Richland county, locating on the farm now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty, there spending their remaining days. Her father also owned and operated a mill, which still stands upon the place, and was a successful business man. In politics he was a Whig and was an earnest Christian gentleman although he did not belong to any church. He erected and paid for a house of worship located on his farm in Pennsylvania, and at all times contributed liberally to church work. He died at the age of seventy-nine and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-seven. She held membership in the Evangelical church. In her family were six children, including Mrs. Lafferty, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 30, 1832, and was only two years old when brought by her parents to Richland county. Almost her entire life has been spent upon the farm which is now her home. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children,—Alvin L. and Abraham J.,—who operate the old homestead, which comprises two hundred and thirty acres of land devoted to general farming pursuits. The fields are highly cultivated and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance. Mr. Lafferty exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical church.

JAMES MADISON POST.

Among the honored veterans of the Civil war and highly esteemed citizens of Richland county may be numbered James M. Post, most of whose life has been passed here. He was born on the 28th of February, 1840, in Springfield township, two miles west of Ontario, on the farm now owned by Nathan Tyler, and lived there until sixteen years of age, when he removed to the

present farm of "Jud" Aton, in Troy township, where he continued to make his home until he attained his majority.

Mr. Post is a son of William and Rhoda (Poole) Post. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Irish descent, and his mother was a native of Ohio. They had thirteen children. They were early settlers of Springfield township, Richland county.

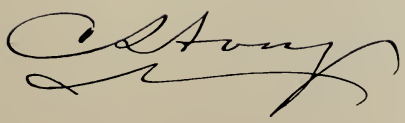
Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Post enlisted August 10, 1861, for three years, becoming a private of Company E, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in the engagements at McDowell, Cross Keys, Franklin and Harper's Ferry,—all in Virginia. At the last named place he was taken prisoner with his regiment, and after being paroled was sent into camp at Chicago, Illinois. In February, 1862, they were exchanged and once more went to the front, taking part in the battles of Vicksburg, Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson and Baker's Creek. They also participated in the siege of Vicksburg and were with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. During the siege of Atlanta Mr. Post's time expired, and he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 27, 1864. Returning to his home, he resumed farming. In 1871 he removed to Eaton county, Michigan, where he resided and farmed for twelve years, and in 1883 purchased the farm of eighty acres upon which he has since successfully engaged in general farming.

On the 10th of December, 1868, Mr. Post was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle C. Murphy, a daughter of John and Mary Murphy, and to them were born three children, namely: Minnie O., Mary E., and Gertrude E. The first two are married. He is a stanch supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. As a citizen he has always been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, so that his loyalty is above question, being manifest in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

CURTIS L. AVERY.

Curtis Lord Avery was one of the earliest inhabitants of Mansfield, Ohio, where for many years he was a successful merchant and prominent citizen. He came to Mansfield and was one of the founders and builders of this prosperous and growing city. He was strongly opposed to slavery, believing it a sin, and that should the nation endure slavery must be abolished.

Refusing to follow the teachings of many of the clergymen of the agitation days, and seeking religious affiliation and teaching in harmony with his



views, and finding many of his neighbors and friends in harmony and sympathy with his sentiments, he became one of the founders of the First Congregational church in Mansfield, and was a generous contributor of means and effort to the support of the church. From business activities he retired soon after the close of the Civil war, and later removed to Wayne, Pennsylvania, where he now (1900) resides, being yet active in mind and body, notwithstanding that he has passed the ninetieth milestone in life's journey.

He was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 1, 1810, and came of an old and highly respected New England family. His parents were David and Hannah (Smith) Avery. David Avery was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his parents were Rufus and Hannah (Lord) Avery. Rufus Avery was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, as a captain of Connecticut volunteers, serving six years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Griswold, in September, 1781. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Allyn) Avery. His father, James, was a son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Avery. James, the fourth, was a son of James and Mary (Griswold) Avery, and James, the third, was a son of James and Deborah (Stallyon) Avery. James, the second, was a son of James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, and James, the first, was the son of Christopher Avery and was born in England, whence he came with his father to America about 1630, and after residing in Gloucester, Massachusetts, located in Groton, Connecticut, and properly became the progenitor of the family in America.

Thus we have traced the genealogy of our subject back to the first representative of one of the oldest American families, and one, too, which has produced prominent men in every generation since the family was established in this country. In 1835 Curtis Lord Avery married Sarah Sturgish Buckingham, born March 15, 1817, and died February 24, 1851. Curtis L. Avery had three children,—Rufus Lord, Belinda and Ellen.

Rufus Lord Avery had a short but brilliant career. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, April 16, 1838, and was educated in the schools of Mansfield and at Kenyon College. He left Kenyon College in 1859, returned to Mansfield and took a position in his father's mercantile establishment. In the spring of 1860 he formed a partnership with F. E. Tracy, as Tracy & Avery, and engaged in the grocery business, which passed from the retail to the wholesale trade in 1862. The firm of Tracy & Avery has had a prosperous existence of over forty years, but Mr. Avery did not live long after the establishment of the firm, for with the breaking out of the Civil war his patriotism prompted him to volunteer his services to the defense of the Union. He was one of the first to sign the roll of Company C, Fifteenth

Ohio Infantry, on April 17, 1861. He was first made sergeant, and on the field was promoted as second lieutenant. After much arduous service in West Virginia, being present at the battle of Philippi, the first of the war (after the firing on Fort Sumter), and the term of enlistment expiring, the regiment returned to Ohio, and was reorganized in August, 1861.

The necessities of Mr. Avery's business demanded his personal efforts, and therefore he did not return to the field of warfare until May 1, 1864, but the entire interval was largely spent in assisting in organizing and drilling troops for the field. On rejoining the army, Mr. Avery became the captain of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. The regiment spent a month in the intrenchments at Washington, and reached Deep Bottom Bridge June 14, 1864. The next day position in the intrenchments before Petersburg was taken by the regiment, and June 16 Captain Avery commanded the skirmish line in a raid made by five regiments under the command of Colonel Francis B. Pond, to cut the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg; and this was successfully accomplished. Captain Avery contracted Chickahominy fever on an expedition under General Gilman Martson, and from this disease died on board the hospital receiving-ship Matilda, off Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, August 2, 1864. He was a true and affectionate comrade, a brave and devoted soldier and a patriotic citizen. He gave his life freely and bravely for his country's existence.

He was a Republican in politics, and in church faith a Congregationalist.

In 1861 Mr. Avery married Mary D. Tracy, who has since resided in Mansfield. By this marriage but one child was born, who was named Sarah Lord Avery. She became the wife of Rev. Alfred Chapman Hand, who died in 1892 and by whom she has one child, Avery Chapman Hand.

GEORGE MITCHELL, M. D.

Prominent among the successful physicians of Richland county stands Dr. George Mitchell, of Mansfield, whose devotion to the duties of his profession, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, has made him a most able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved.

Dr. Mitchell is a native of Richland county, born in Olivesburg, and is of good Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather, John Mitchell, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, having aided the colonies in achieving their independence. His father, Dr. George Franklin Mitchell,

was also born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of a leading and distinguished physician of Pittsburg, later graduating at a Cincinnati college of medicine about 1830. In Fayette county, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Nancy De Vatte, a daughter of John De Vatte, who belonged to an old French Huguenot family, who on being driven from France sought refuge in Ireland and later came to America. It was in 1831 that the father of our subject located in Olivesburg, Ohio, and in 1846 removed to Mansfield, where he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. No better testimonial of his worth can be given than that written by H. C. Hedges, who knew him personally:

"Prominent in his profession, and as prominent in his prominence as any of his brethren, comes George F. Mitchell, born in the year 1808, in the month of May, a native of the hills of western Pennsylvania, in the county of Washington, a region which has become classic by reason of its numerous colleges and seminaries, and the sturdy manhood and beautiful womanhood of its people, the part of the country that stood the shock of the early contentions of English and French for supremacy, and the borderland where savage and civilized life for decades were at variance and doubtful which won the victory, where Braddock fell and where Washington began his great career. It was there that Dr. Mitchell was born, and after boyhood began his medical studies, his preceptor being a leading and distinguished physician of Pittsburg, though he took his degree at the famous Medical College of Cincinnati.

"In 1831, when only twenty-three years of age, he removed to Ohio and settled in the village of Olivesburg, Richland county,—a village that in that day was prosperous and in the midst of the richer part of Richland county; but his skill was such as to render his service in constant demand both at home and beyond the lines of a village and country practice, and in 1846 he removed to Mansfield, and ceased not his laborious life till death ended at the same time his pilgrimage on earth and his professional career. On the morning of March 31, 1869, he visited his patients, then retiring to his home engaged in trimming his vines and trees. Suddenly the heart ceased its beating and George F. Mitchell's life on earth was closed. The years of his life were sixty and one. Dr. Mitchell was of stalwart build physically, and in the '30s was counted a man of prodigious strength. He was a portly man in his bearing, dignified in character, learned in his profession, careful in his practice, courteous, prudent, ever

pursuing the safe course, taking nothing for granted without the most searching inquiry and examination, and his success was such as might be looked for in such a conscientious man, and so skillful and careful a physician. When the great war came on Dr. Mitchell had passed the half century of life. His ripe experience, great medical learning and masterly skill would have been of great service to the country had he been able to respond to the invitation of the surgeon general of Ohio and enter the military service. His close-pressing engagements at home and duties he owed to the community in which he had so long lived, controlled his judgment, and wisely, and he could respond only when emergencies demanded short terms of service. After the battle of Shiloh he went to the front. After the conflicts and contests of the armed battalions in the valley of Virginia he gave his time and skill to the soldiers of the Union.

"Of his family two sons and a daughter preceded him and the same number survived him. It gratified him that two of his sons followed in the field of work of their father. The elder, Dr. Milton Mitchell, whose young life went out years ago, was a man of great brilliancy and promise. The younger, Dr. George Mitchell, the practitioner of to-day, so nearly resembles the father that in him the father seems again to appear in the activities of a successful professional career,—a worthy son of a worthy sire. His wife, who was Miss Nancy De Vatte, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, survived him many years and passed away in the fullness of age.

"How shall we measure Dr. G. F. Mitchell? He was a fearless, conscientious man, doing and daring always to do the right. Active in the church of his choice,—the Methodist Episcopal,—and one of that brotherhood on whose great seal is emblazoned the command to 'visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan,' it was the great ambition of Dr. George F. Mitchell to serve well his day and generation and to bless humanity."

Only three of his children are now living: Nannie, the wife of H. M. Parker, who is the superintendent of the public schools of Elyria, Ohio; William, the father of Charles W. Mitchell, a grandson of Dr. G. F. Mitchell, is now the manager of the Western Union Telegraph of Mansfield; and George. Our subject acquired his literary education in Delaware county, where he was graduated, at the age of eighteen years, and was graduated at the Miami University, of Cincinnati, with the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1862. Immediately after his graduation in April of that

year, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, having charge of nine hospitals, boats, etc. He was commissioned the surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but would not leave his own regiment. After his return home, in 1865, the Doctor was engaged in practice with his father until the latter's death in 1869, and later was in partnership with Dr. William Loughridge for five years, when his partner died, and he has since been alone in practice. He ranks high among the able practitioners of the state, and has been called upon to fill some very important positions. For several years he was the professor of materia medica and therapeutics at Wooster College, Cleveland; was a trustee of the central insane asylum at Columbus during the construction of the building; for over a quarter of a century was a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, —his *alma mater*,— and is now serving his third term as president of the pension board.

Dr. Mitchell married Miss Mary Burns, a daughter of Colonel Barnabas Burns. By this union were born three children, namely: Milton Burns, the eldest, who died at the age of nineteen years while attending high school. He took an active interest in sports, was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday-school, and was a most affectionate and dutiful son. In fact, he was a young man of great promise, whose purpose it was to enter the medical profession. Paul Caldwell, after a preparatory course at Delaware, Ohio, entered Williams College, Massachusetts, where he was graduated, and is now studying law with his uncle, John C. Burns, of Mansfield, Ohio. Mary De Vatte, the only daughter, is a graduate of the high school of Mansfield and Dr. Gannett's school of Boston, Massachusetts. She possesses an excellent soprano voice, of much power and sweetness, and prosecuted her musical studies both in Boston and Paris. She is now devoting her talent to concert and choir work. Mrs. Mitchell takes an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of her family and in church and literary work, and has an enviable reputation as a writer, her family being gifted in that line.

Since his boyhood Dr. Mitchell has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is now the president of the official board of the First church. He is also a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, and is connected with the Odd Fellows Society, to which his father also belonged. The latter sup-

ported the Whig party, and our subject is a stanch Republican, though not strictly partisan, at local elections supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for the office, regardless of party affiliations. He is an active member of the American Medical Association, to which he has been a delegate, and also holds membership in the State and Northwestern Medical Associations. The place he has won in his profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place which he occupies in the social world is a tribute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

SILAS RUMMEL.

Upon a valuable farm of three hundred acres adjoining the village of Lucas, Silas Rummel is carrying on general farming and stock raising. He is one of the leading agriculturists of his community, progressive and practical in his methods and determined in the prosecution of his work. Such qualities cannot fail to secure success, and Mr. Rummel is annually augmenting his income. He is numbered among Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Seneca county, on Wolf creek, near Tiffin, on the 6th of July, 1834. His father, Lewis Rummel, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and a son of Lewis Frederick Rummel, who was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia. There he was educated for the Lutheran ministry. He belonged to a family of nobility, but during his boyhood he ran away from home and in Berlin made the acquaintance of a tailor who influenced him to learn the trade. In 1780 he came to America, locating near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where he learned the miller's trade, and under his direction Lewis Rummel, the father of our subject, also became familiar with the business.

In the '20s he came to Ohio, locating near Tiffin, where he leased a flour-mill, continuing its operation until 1839, when he removed to Wyandot county, Ohio, and purchased a mill on the Sandusky river, near Wyandot. He operated that for nine years and in 1848 he came to Richland county, purchasing a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Worthington township. In 1858 he bought a mill property in Knox county known as the Gilcriest property, near Amity, and removed to that place, continuing the mill business until 1864, when he returned to Richland county, here making his home throughout his remaining days, his last years being spent on the old Mock farm, in Worthington township, near Bethany Chapel, which he himself

built. He died October 8, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years, his birth having occurred on the 10th of April, 1804. He married Miss Elizabeth Nichols, and they became the parents of seven children, all save one of whom reached years of maturity and reared families of their own. He married a second time in life, wedding Anna Cregg, by whom there were six children, one now deceased. Lewis Frederick Rummel was a self-educated man, and by experience, reading and observation became well informed. Of strong mentality and of marked character, he exercised a wide influence in the community in which he lived and was a citizen of worth. He was very generous and public-spirited, and was one of the leading workers in the Disciple church, a strong and typical follower of Alexander Campbell.

Silas Rummel, whose entire life has been spent in Ohio, was reared at his parental home and learned the trades of miller and millwright. He was married December 20, 1860, and in order to support his family followed both milling and farming. In 1864 he removed from Knox county to Madison township, Richland county, Ohio, where he purchased the old Campbell flouring-mill on the Rocky Ford. Five years later he sold that property and located at his present place, buying a farm of eighty acres near Lucas, the Oldfield property. He also became owner of a flouring-mill, which he conducted in connection with general farming. He is to-day the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land adjoining the village of Lucas and there successfully carries on general farming and stock-raising. In addition he owns an eighty-acre farm in Madison township, two tenement houses in Mansfield, one hundred and twenty acres of land in Polk county, Missouri, one hundred and sixty acres in Kansas and three hundred and eighty acres of timber land on the White River in Arkansas. As his financial resources have increased he has judiciously invested his capital in real estate, which is the safest of all investments. He is a man of keen discernment and sound business judgment, qualities which have enabled him to place his money so that it has brought to him a good return.

On the 20th of December, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Lahmon, of Knox county, Ohio, and for forty years she has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. They became the parents of seven children: William A., deceased, who was a miller of Salem, Oregon; Delnorta, the wife of O. E. Swigart; Mary, the wife of Lewis Dickes, of Butler; George and Otis A., both at home; Edward G., a physician of Butler; and Mrs. Flora Baughman.

Mr. Rummel gives his political support to the Republican party, but the

honors or emoluments of office have no attraction for him, as he has preferred to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with creditable success. He started out in life empty handed, but has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all difficulties by determined purpose, utilizing obstacles as stepping stones to something higher; and his good wife has helped him. His resolute will and indefatigable energy have been the salient features of his success.

BENJAMIN F. OBERLIN.

Among those who at the country's call went to the front and aided in the preservation of the Union was Benjamin F. Oberlin, now an enterprising and successful merchant of Butler. Throughout the years of an active business career he has ever been found faithful to duty, whether upon the field of battle or in the walks of private life, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Oberlin was born in Stark county, September 25, 1844. His grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania, and in that state John Oberlin, the father of our subject, was born. In early manhood, however, he accompanied his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where he was reared and engaged in farming until about 1848. He then came to Richmond county, settling five miles south of Mansfield, where he purchased a tract of land, continuing its cultivation until his death, which occurred when he was about sixty-five years of age. In politics he was a Republican and religiously was connected with the Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth Kelker, a native of Stark county, Ohio, who died on the home farm in Richland county when about fifty-seven years of age. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

Benjamin F. Oberlin was a lad of only four summers when he came to Richland county. He early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow and assisted in the work of the home farm until June, 1863, when, at the age of eighteen years, he responded to the country's call and joined the "boys in blue" of Company C, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, for six months' service. He went to the front as a private and remained at the scene of activity for about eight months, aiding in the capture of Hooker and doing garrison duty at Cumberland Gap. On the 24th of February, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company C, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, for three years, as a private, but was mustered out as a corporal in Texas, on the 3d of December,

1865. He participated in the Atlanta campaign until after the fall of the city and then went with his troops to Nashville and later to Texas. On his return home he engaged in farming for his father until 1869, when he was married and purchased a farm near Butler. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1877 when he sold his land and engaged in merchandising. He has since devoted his energies to the conduct of his store and is a wide-awake and progressive merchant. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods and receives from the public a liberal patronage.

On the 16th of November, 1869, Mr. Oberlin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Secrist, a native of Richland county, and a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Baker) Secrist. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and with his parents came to Ohio, the family locating in Wayne county when he was fifteen years of age. When a young man the family removed to Richland county, locating in Washington township, and later he took up his abode in Worthington township, where he remained until 1872. At that date he took up his abode in Butler and lived retired until called to his final rest, when about eighty-six years of age. His business affairs were attended with success, his industry and perseverance being the salient features in his prosperity. He voted with the Republican party, but was not an active politician. Of the Evangelical association, however, he was a faithful member and earnest worker. His parents, Henry and Rachel (Crim) Secrist, were natives of Pennsylvania, but passed their last days in Washington township, Richland county, the former dying at the age of seventy-five and the latter at the age of forty-six. Mrs. Secrist, the mother of Mrs. Oberlin, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Richland county, Ohio, with her father, Christian Baker, and settled near Bellville, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a Republican, and he lived to be about sixty-nine years of age. His father, Christian Baker, served in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Secrist, who was a faithful member of the Evangelical church, died at the age of fifty-seven years, leaving eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin had a daughter, Eva Elizabeth, who died November 7, 1899, at the age of twenty-seven years, seven months and ten days.

Mr. Oberlin exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is unswerving in his advocacy of its principles. He served for one term as the township assessor, for two terms as the treasurer and for several years was a member of the city council, and in each position he met the obligations resting upon him in a prompt and capable manner. Socially he is connected with Lucullus Lodge, No. 121, K. of P.,

of which he is a charter member. He also belongs to Samuel Bell Post, G. A. R., and for four years has been its commander. He is also one of its charter members and has been earnest in his labors to promote the welfare of the organization. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in its work. During their long residence in Butler they have become widely known and enjoy the warm friendship of all with whom they have been associated.

L. N. LOISELLE.

L. N. Loiselle is a Canadian by birth but a loyal American by adoption. He is now one of the most prominent, influential and successful citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, where he is carrying on a wholesale and retail bakery. He was born in Montreal, Canada, November 2, 1858, and is of French lineage. During his boyhood his parents, Edward and Rose Loiselle, left the English province and with their family came to the United States, locating at Keene, New Hampshire, in 1863, where the father and mother lived until a recent date, now living in Mansfield, Ohio.

Mr. Loiselle, of this review, accompanied his parents on their removal and was reared under the parental roof. He enjoyed such educational privileges as the public schools afforded and was thus well fitted for a practical business career. In the year 1885 he became a resident of Mansfield, and for several years traveled on the road as a representative of John W. Wagner's wholesale hardware establishment and later Crawford & Taylor, proprietors of a wholesale bakery. The capital which he acquired through his own efforts at length enabled him to engage in the bakery business on his own account, and in the year 1893 he began operations in Mansfield as the proprietor of a wholesale and retail bakery. From the beginning his business has proved a successful venture, and his trade has steadily increased until it has now assumed extensive proportions. He well deserves a liberal patronage, for he is systematic, methodical and enterprising, and at all times honorable.

The lady who is now Mrs. Loiselle was in her maidenhood Sarah E. Barton, a resident of Peru, LaSalle county, Illinois.

The Barton family to which she belongs is one of the most distinguished of the Keystone state. Mr. and Mrs. Loiselle enjoy the high regard of many friends in Mansfield and sustain pleasant relations in social circles. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His attention, how-

ever, is chiefly given to his business, which, under his able management, has become one of the leading bakeries of the city. A laudable ambition has characterized his business career, and his advancement has been continuous, resulting from determined purpose to work his way steadily upward where a competence would supply him with comforts of life.

ELLZY A. ASHBAUGH.

Ellzy A. Ashbaugh, a prominent agriculturist living in the southeast corner of section 32, Sharon township, and whose postoffice is Cookton, was born in Richland county, Ohio, January 31, 1850. His father, Harvey Ashbaugh, was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, born there in 1811, and came to Ohio in 1836, driving all the way with team and wagon and bringing with him his wife and one child. After reaching Ohio he lived one year in Mansfield, purchased one hundred acres of woodland in Springfield township, and in 1850 purchased another farm, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres, upon which he lived until his death in 1876. In addition he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Crawford county prior to 1848, and upon which the city of Crestline now stands. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza C. Elliott, who also was of Adams county, Pennsylvania, born in 1812, and married to Mr. Ashbaugh August 6, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Ashbaugh were the parents of seven children, of whom they reared six, the subject of this sketch and five daughters. These children were as follows: Vienna, now the widow of B. F. Lee, living in Genesee county, Michigan, and who has five sons and two daughters; Margaret, the wife of Orrin Hart, and living in Flushing, Michigan, having two sons; Jane, who became the wife of David E. Shepard, and died in Richland county, Ohio, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving three daughters; Ida M., the wife of Harrison Ralston, living in Springfield township and having two sons; Harriet, the widow of W. H. Shea, living in Springfield township, and having one son and one daughter; Ellzy A., the subject of this sketch; and Alice, the wife of W. J. Wilkinson, of Shelby, and having a family of four children. The father of these children died in 1876 and the mother in 1889, and they now rest in Oakland cemetery. They gave their children an excellent education, believing that the best legacy they could leave them, and were members of the Baptist church.

The subject of this sketch lived at home until after his father's death, and on February 27, 1877, was married to Miss Amanda M. Everts, who was

born in Bellville in October, 1854, a daughter of Solomon C. and Lucy E. (Coile) Everts. Both of her parents are still living. Their family consisted of this one daughter and one son—J. M. Everts, of Nemaha county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ashbaugh have but one child, Emma A., the wife of William F. Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead being the parents of a fine boy, born to them March 3, 1899.

Mr. Ashbaugh settled on his present eighty-five-acre farm in 1887, inheriting it from his father, who purchased it in 1854. At his death he owned but one farm, having given his other two farms to his children.

Ellzy A. Ashbaugh is in politics a Republican, but has never held office. He has a most fertile farm and pleasant home. Upon his farm is an excellent orchard, and he carries on general farming, raising various crops and keeping a variety of stock. He is a thorough farmer, believing in the old maxim; that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. He and his wife are most excellent people and enjoy the confidence and respect of all their neighbors and friends.

HENRY BACKENSTO.

A fitting reward of a well spent life is retirement from labor,—a period in which one may enjoy the fruits of former toil, and rest from the active labors of years that have gone by. Such has been vouchsafed to Mr. Backensto, who for many years was identified with agricultural interests, but has now left the farm and is living in the village of Shiloh.

He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of October, 1825, his parents being Jacob and Rebecca (Beasore) Backensto. In their family were ten children. The ancestry can be traced back to one of three brothers who emigrated from Germany to America some years prior to the Revolution. One of the brothers settled in the Empire state, another in Virginia, and the third in Pennsylvania, and it is from the last named that the branch of the family to which our subject belongs is descended. When the yoke of British oppression became intolerable, and the colonies resolved to renounce allegiance to the mother country, the three brothers all joined the colonial army and loyally aided in the struggle for independence. Jacob Backensto, the father of our subject, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, upon a farm. This was one of the historic places of the community, for it was the scene of an atrocious murder of nine persons, committed by the Indians prior to the Revolution. On the old homestead Mr. Backensto

attained his manhood and soon afterward was united in marriage to Rebecca Beasore. In a short time afterward they removed to Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where five of their children were born. In 1831 the family came to Ohio, arriving in Franklin township, Richland county, on the 22d of April, after a journey of twenty-two days, made by wagon. They were accompanied by Christ Urick and Benjamin Schiffler, with their respective families. On their arrival Mr. Backensto purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, making his home upon that place until a short time prior to his death. At the time of his second marriage, to Mrs. John Plank, then a widow, he removed to Planktown, Cass township, where he died about two or three years later. In connection with farming he engaged in teaming, a pursuit which he followed throughout much of his life. When a boy of only twelve years he made many trips to Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a four-horse team, and was thoroughly acquainted with the country at the time when railroads were unknown, and when the work of progress and civilization was scarcely begun beyond the Atlantic coast. Of the ten children of the family only four are now living, namely: Henry; Rebecca, the wife of O. J. Rotsel, of Bryan, Ohio; David H., of Weller township, Richland county; and Sarah, the wife of William H. Jackson, a farmer of Williams county, Ohio.

Mr. Backensto of this review acquired a limited education in the old pioneer log schoolhouse. On attaining his majority he made a trip through the east, covering a period of three months, and after his return home was married, on the 28th of October, 1847, Miss Sarah Clayburg becoming his wife. She is a native of Butler township, Richland county, a daughter of Abraham Clayburg, who was one of the first settlers on Whetstone creek, this county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Backensto erected a log cabin on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres owned by his father, which stood in the midst of beech woods in what was then Blooming Grove township, but is now Butler township. He took his young bride to this primitive home and at once began the clearing of his land and preparing it for the plow. At the time of his father's death he inherited eighty acres of the land, and purchased the other eighty-acre tract from his brother. As the years passed he added to his farm all the comforts of civilized life, replacing the pioneer home by a commodious frame residence, also erecting barns and other necessary outbuildings, and to-day he has one of the most desirable and attractive properties in this section of Richland county. He extended the boundaries of his place by additional purchases, so that his farm comprised two hundred

acres of rich, arable land. In 1863, however, he removed to Shiloh, where he has since resided. After four years he sold his farm and since that time he has bought and sold various farm properties. At the present time he owns valuable land in Cass township, and from his real estate he derives a good income. About fifteen years ago he was the owner of a general mercantile store in Shiloh, with his son as a partner and the general manager. The latter now gives his attention to the direction of the business, while his father is living retired.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Backensto were born nine children, but five have passed away. Those still surviving are: John F., a resident of California; Dorcas, the wife of Elmer Y. Rose, of Richland county; Clement L., who is engaged in business with his father; and Sadie, the wife of Frank Beaver, of Columbus, Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1890, the mother died, and on the 20th of May, 1891, Mr. Backensto again married, his second union being with Mrs. Catherine Crum.

Of the Democratic party Mr. Backensto is a supporter, and was a member of the first council of Shiloh. He has also served as a trustee of Cass and Butler townships, being called to public office by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. A long and active business career well entitles him to a rest. He is a man of sound judgment, possessing excellent business and executive ability, combined with resistless energy and resolute purpose.

REV. FRANCIS J. HOPP.

Father Francis Joseph Hopp, parish priest of Shelby Settlement Catholic church, was born at Akron, Ohio, February 23, 1874. His father, Jacob Hopp, a native of Austria, was born in 1830 and in 1856 crossed the Atlantic to the new world. In 1862 he married Catherine Cline, of Ohio, and in order to provide for the support of his family he followed the stone-mason's trade. At the time of the Civil war he offered his services to the government but was refused. He and his wife made their home in Akron and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters. The father died in 1889 and the mother, surviving him several years, passed away in 1894. Rev. Francis J. Hopp, of this review, acquired his preliminary education in the parochial school of Akron and pursued a college course in Buffalo, New York, where he was graduated in 1891. His preparation for the priesthood was obtained in the Theological Seminary at Cleveland, and he was ordained in 1897, on the completion of a six-years course. His first parish work was in connection

with St. Patrick's church, of Cleveland, as assistant to the Rev. James O'Leary. There he remained for seven months. Father Hopp was called to the pastorate of Shelby Settlement Catholic church on the 11th of January, 1898. His parish was organized in 1833, and in 1836 the little log church was built. The brick church now used as a temporary school building was erected between the years 1851 and 1853, and the present fine stone edifice was begun in 1891 and completed and dedicated in 1895, and is now practically free from debt. There are now two hundred and forty-five communicants, or seventy families, in the church. Its beautiful house of worship is valued at forty thousand dollars. The present board of trustees are: William Weaver, Anthony Sutter, Henry Keller and Jacob Rondy. The church was erected under the pastorate of Father F. A. Schreiber, now the pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, of Mansfield, and there is much credit due him, for few men have accomplished the noble work that he is doing. There are few, if any, churches in the rural districts that can compare with that of the Shelby Settlement. It is surrounded by large and beautiful grounds, shaded by trees, and affords ample space for holding summer picnics and Sabbath gatherings. Father Hopp has a promising future before him and is already accomplishing a splendid work in connection with the church of which he is the pastor.

JAMES F. RABOLD.

One of the prominent business men of Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, who is now the junior partner in the firm of D. Rabold & Son, is James F. Rabold, the subject of this sketch. He was born in this town, in 1856, a son of Daniel and Mary (Saltzgaber) Rabold, the former of whom was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and the latter in Shelby, Ohio, and is the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Van Horn) Saltzgaber, residents of Van Wert, Ohio.

The maternal grandfather of our subject has reached the unusual age of one hundred and one years, and his anniversary was fittingly celebrated January 12, 1901, by not only his family and intimate friends but also by the whole population. For many years he was one of the accommodating and well known proprietors of a hotel in Shelby, and travelers of forty years ago hold him in special remembrance. Many evidences of good will were offered upon this happy occasion, the papers of the county commented upon it, and none enjoyed it more than did the vigorous centenarian himself.

The father of our subject has conducted a merchant tailoring business in this place for nearly fifty years. When of suitable age he connected himself with his son, forming the present partnership and insuring the continuance of the old and honorable house. The parents of Mr. Rabold had five children: Our subject; William, who resides in Washington, connected with the Washington Post, of that city; Jane Elizabeth, Mary S. and Maude.

In 1889 our subject was married to Miss Edna Westfall, of Plymouth, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob and Emma (Clark) Westfall, one of the oldest families in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Rabold have three children: Nellie F., born in December, 1892; Daniel R., born in January, 1894; and Edna, born in February, 1900.

In politics Mr. Rabold is prominently identified with the Democratic party, and in 1889 he was elected the treasurer of Sharon township by one hundred and fourteen majority, the township usually going one hundred Republican. He has been called upon to serve in several public capacities in local affairs, and in 1892 was made a member of the election board. Socially he is popular, being a charter member of the K. of P., also a member of the uniform rank, and is a member of the K. O. T. M. and of the Colonial Club.

Mr. Rabold has passed his life in this neighborhood, and possesses the respect and confidence of all with whom he has social or business relations. The old house established by his father promises to be carried on with the same energy and honesty that have made it one of the honorable landmarks of the place.

HON. CURTIS E. McBRIDE.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of American people. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The subject of this record is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths, but also for the benefit of his county and state.

A native of Richland county, Mr. McBride was born in Monroe township, August 11, 1858, and is a son of Union and Nancy J. (Smart) McBride.

C. E. McBRIDE.

Union McBride was a son of Alexander and Ruth (Barnes) McBride, and his father was born in Staunton, Virginia, and in 1820 came to this county, locating on a farm in Monroe township, near the village of Lucas, where both he and his wife died at a ripe old age. Union and Nancy J. McBride had four children: our subject is the only survivor, the others having died in infancy.

Mr. McBride was educated in the country schools up to the age of sixteen years, spending his vacations on the home farm. In the fall of 1874 he entered the university at Wooster, Ohio, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1879. On the 29th of August, that year, he married Miss Minnie Rhodes, a native of Ashland, Ohio, who was educated in the public schools of that city and at Perrysville Academy. Two daughters have been born to them,—Winona and Fay,—the former a graduate of the Mansfield high school and the latter just entering that institution.

The month following his marriage Mr. McBride began reading law in the office of Messrs. Burns and McBride, of Mansfield, the latter being his father's brother, Thomas McBride, now deceased. On the 7th of March, 1882, he was admitted to the bar on examination by commissioners appointed by the supreme court of Ohio. It was a very rigid examination where but seven passed in a class of fifteen. For two years he was engaged in practice at Mansfield with his uncle and former preceptor, the firm of Burns & McBride having been dissolved. In the fall of 1884 he formed a partnership with S. G. Cummings, which still exists. Their practice has been largely corporation work, and Mr. McBride is the trial lawyer of the firm, while his partner attends to the office practice. He has been in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as local and district counsel since 1884, and has been local and district attorney for the Big Four system since 1895. In this capacity he has tried many very complicated cases, usually with success.

Mr. McBride served one term as a member of the Mansfield city council, and largely through his efforts the Sherman-Heineman Park was added to the possessions of the city—a most beautiful resort. Its acquisition was hotly contested, and great credit is due Mr. McBride for the final success. During his term the franchise was granted establishing the city electric railway. He served six years as a member of the board of education of the city.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. McBride was elected by the Democratic party as a member of the lower house of the seventy-first general assembly of Ohio, and served on the judiciary and ways and means, or taxation, committees, representing the minority on both. During this term he introduced the McBride jury law, which provides for the abolition of the old jury system,

whereby ward heelers and political hangers-on could succeed to places on the jury list, and provided that the common-pleas judge in each and every county in the state should appoint a non-partisan commission of four, or two from each political party, and that the names selected as jurors should be indorsed by at least three members of this commission. This became a law without a dissenting vote in either house or senate. Referring to this law, the president of the Ohio State Bar Association in his annual address said:

"I had given this subject much thought, and prepared some practical suggestion looking toward reform, when much to my delight, and no doubt to the gratification of our profession generally, an act of the legislature passed on the 23d day of April, 1894, provided for the appointment of a non-partisan jury commission of four suitable persons in each county, whose duty it is to select jurors for the ensuing year. Much may be expected from the improved jury system of the future. It is gratifying also to state that the measure was introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. Curtis E. McBride, of Mansfield, an active and honored member of our association. After passing the house, the bill was concurred in by the senate without a dissenting vote. All honors to Brother McBride in this encouraging step in the direction of legal reform."

In the seventy-first general assembly Mr. McBride introduced a bill extending the time from two to three years which law students must study preparatory to admission to the bar. This became a law, though it aroused the ire of many aspirants for easy honors in that direction. Another law which he secured upon the statute books is the law requiring "special findings" by a jury as well as a general verdict. If the special findings are inconsistent with the general verdict, the special findings govern. These were both passed in the session of 1894.

Mr. McBride was re-elected to the house in November, 1895, beginning his second term January 1, 1896. At this session he received the unanimous vote of his party for speaker, but his party being in the minority he was not elected, though he became floor leader of the minority during the seventy-second general assembly. During this session he was a member of the committee on judiciary, taxation and rules, and secured the passage through the house, but without concurrence in the senate, of the McBride libel law. This provided that where a newspaper was sued for libel, the party bringing the suit must prove malice. It was very popular with the press, and a like measure was introduced at a subsequent session, meeting the same fate. Mr. McBride was appointed a commissioner to the Mexican Exposition, which failed to materialize. In September, 1898, he was appointed by Governor

Bushnell a member of the Ohio centennial commission for the fourteenth congressional district. He received these two honorable appointments from a Republican governor, though an active and influential Democrat himself. He is the chairman of the transportation and fish committees in the centennial. On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. McBride was appointed by the supreme court a member of the examining committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar, his appointment being for three years.

Socially he is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Mansfield; Ohio Consistory at Cincinnati; and Al Koran Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Cleveland. He is also a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 56, B. P. O. E.; Madison Lodge, No. 26, K. of P.; Mansfield Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; Mohican Encampment, No. 13, I. O. O. F.; and the uniformed rank of the same,—the Patriarchs Militant. His wife is a member of the Round Table, a ladies' literary society, and also of the Presbyterian church and several societies connected with it.

HON. SAMUEL S. BLOOM.

Samuel Stambaugh Bloom, a prominent citizen of Shelby, Ohio, was born in Waterford, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1834. He was the only child of George and Mary Ann (Stambaugh) Bloom, both of whom were from near Blaine, Perry county, Pennsylvania. His mother dying when he was only six days old, he became a member of the family of his grandfather, John Stambaugh, Sr. He began to receive his elementary education in his native state before the common-school system was established therein, and as soon as it was established he began attending district school and so continued until 1850. In 1851 he was chosen to teach his own district school, and after the term for which he was thus engaged he continued his education at the New Bloomfield Academy. After leaving this institution of learning he taught school every year, either in his native county or in Shelby, Ohio, until 1858.

At Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1855, he was married to Miss Anna Mary Stambaugh, of Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, a lady of his mother's name but not of her family. In March, 1856, he removed with his wife to Shelby, Ohio, she dying in August, 1857, and he took her remains back to Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, where she and their only son lie peacefully sleeping in the cemetery of that place. With the exception of a few years

spent in Columbus, Ohio, he has lived in Shelby ever since, and is one of the very few that have lived there that length of time.

Mr. Bloom served as deputy postmaster from May, 1855, to 1860, and as postmaster from 1888 to March, 1890, being superseded by an appointee of President Harrison, because he was a Democrat. In 1857 he was elected township clerk, and soon afterward justice of the peace, and still later mayor of Shelby, serving in this latter office five years in succession, his series of terms in this office terminating in 1862, and holding his office at a time when the Republican party in his town was largely in the majority, which may be considered strong proof of his popularity and patriotism. In 1863, 1865, 1877 and 1879 he was elected to the state legislature as a representative from Richland county, thus serving eight years in the aggregate, and longer than has any other man thus represented the county. In 1880 he was his party's candidate for the position of speaker of the house, and was in fact the leader of the Democratic party during the last two years of his connection with the lower house.

February 29, 1864, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state and subsequently in the circuit court and the United States district court at Cleveland, Ohio, and has been in continuous practice for thirty-six years. During the sessions of the legislature of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, he was much occupied with the codification of the laws of Ohio, taking great interest in the work, having himself started the project fourteen years previously, during his first two terms of service in the legislature. While a member of the lower house he served on the committee on agriculture and was of great assistance to the Hon. Columbus Delano in perfecting the laws providing for the establishment of the Ohio Agricultural College, now the Ohio University.

Mr. Bloom introduced the first bill providing for the payment of the public debt of the state of Ohio by installments, he at the time being a member of the minority; but the idea seemed of so great practical value that it was promptly adopted and put into operation by the majority. Since the measure became a law, the public debt of Ohio has been almost extinguished. Like most valuable discoveries in all departments of human thought, the idea was a very simple one. The state could not pay six million dollars in one year, but by dividing the bonds into installments, three hundred thousand dollars to be paid semi-annually, the payment of the debt became a comparatively easy task. During the several terms served in the legislature by Mr. Bloom he was the author of more than one hundred and fifty amendments to the

laws of the state. In 1881 he was named as a suitable candidate for the office of governor, but he promptly declined to permit the use of his name in that connection, saying he was "too poor to run." He was also named as a suitable candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention, but, the Hon. Barnabas Burns becoming a candidate, Mr. Bloom refused to make the canvass. While he was the chairman of the congressional district convention he was voted for as a candidate for congress, and had nearly sixty votes outside of his own county, but the delegation from his own county was so devoted to the regular candidate that neither was nominated. In 1896, at Shelby, he was again brought forward for congress, and for a time it seemed as though he would surely be named, but he promptly declined the honor for the reason that he could not fairly represent the views adopted in the platform on the silver question, and that he must be permitted to remain in the ranks of the party, instead of in the lead.

Years ago he served as a member of the Shelby school board and aided in the erection of the Central high-school building. He was also the projector of the system of graduating pupils at the Shelby high school, a measure in which he has always taken great pride. He was also the projector of the first press in Shelby, the first paper in Shelby being the Pioneer, established in 1858, and subsequently the Gazette and Enterprise. Finally, on November 12, 1868, he established the News, with which he was connected until 1889, thus being for many years intimately connected with the press in his town, as well as having been the founder of the first paper.

On May 15, 1859, he married Mrs. Jennie M. Smiley, the widow of David Smiley, and the sister of the Hon. Harrison Mickey, now deceased. By this marriage Mr. Bloom had six children, viz.: Willis Perry; Lula J., the wife of Dr. M. T. Love; Ethel M., the wife of L. J. Dalie, now of Springfield, Ohio; and three daughters that died in infancy and youth. Mrs. Dalie died June 12, 1899, and Mrs. Bloom died in Shelby, April 1, 1896. He has been heard to say that the birth of all his children and the death of his wives occurred within a circle of four hundred feet in Shelby and within the past forty-three years.

In 1891 Mr. Bloom moved his family to Columbus for the purpose of engaging in the practice of the law, but his youngest daughter married while there, and, his wife failing in health, he returned to Shelby, where he intends to pass the remainder of his days. Besides the editorial work performed by Mr. Bloom, mentioned above, he has published a number of books, among them being: "Why Are You a Democrat?" "Earth's Angels; or Hidden

Oppression;" "Why We Are Democrats;" "Popular Edition of the Laws of Ohio," containing nearly one thousand pages; and finally, in 1900, "One Hundred Years of Platform Principles and Policies of the American Democracy."

In addition to the work outlined above Mr. Bloom carried through the legislature the insurance laws of the state, in 1865-8, which require state supervision, and he served as a member of the codification committee, twice on the judiciary committee, and on several special committees and conferences, among the latter the one creating the interest in forestry now so widely prevalent, that on the investigation of the penitentiary and that relating to the publication of school-books. He was one of the organizers of the First Evangelical Lutheran church in Shelby, and also of the Monroe Avenue Lutheran church in Columbus. For more than twenty-five years he served as the superintendent of Sunday-schools, in Shelby and Columbus, and has been a Sunday-school worker for more than fifty years. In 1881 he established the first telephone exchange in Richland county, in Shelby, remaining its manager about seven years.

Thus it will be seen that his life has been not only a very busy one, but also a very useful one to his fellow men. During all these years as editor, publisher, author, business man, attorney and last, but not least, a farmer, he has been fully occupied, and even now, though sixty-seven years of age, he is by no means idle. But in 1881 he decided never again to be a candidate for public office, but has ever since remained an honored member of his party as well as an honored citizen of the state of Ohio. At the age of sixty-seven he considers himself as enjoying the best years of his life that have come to him, fully occupied with his business, having perfect health, possessed of his full mental vigor, and satisfied with his surroundings, even if not with the success with which he has met. But he can certainly reflect that the great majority of men have been and are much less useful and successful in life than himself, and few enjoy to a greater extent the confidence, respect and esteem of their neighbors and friends.

SETH G. CUMMINGS.

The subject of this sketch, who has attained distinction as one of the able members of the Mansfield bar, is now a member of the well known firm of Cummings & McBride. In this profession probably more than any other success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, and the ability to

present clearly, concisely and forcibly the strong points in his cause. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Cummings is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Richland county, and stands to-day one of the esteemed members of the Mansfield bar.

He was born in Crawford county, Ohio, October 31, 1839, a son of Isaac and Sylvia (Reed) Cummings, both natives of Maine, of which state his ancestors were early settlers. His paternal great-grandfather moved from Massachusetts to Maine at a very early day, establishing the family in Kennebeck county, where he was subsequently killed by the Indians. He was one of the defenders of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather and his eldest son were soldiers of the war of 1812, and both died at Sackett's Harbor, New York, from disease contracted while in the service of that war. The Reed family, as represented by the mother of our subject, was early established in Oxford county, Maine. In tracing Mr. Cummings' genealogy we find that his ancestors were of Scotch and Irish descent and were residents of Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century. His parents were married in Richland (now Crawford) county, Ohio, where the father cleared and developed a farm, making it his home from 1824 until his death, which occurred December 15, 1880. The mother died in February, 1865, leaving two sons, of whom our subject is the elder. Samuel is still living on the old home farm.

Mr. Cummings received a good common-school education, and at the age of twenty-two years commenced the study of law in Mansfield, being admitted to the bar in 1864. From April of that year until November, 1866, he was engaged in the mining business in Montana, and in 1867 took up the practice of his chosen profession in Galion, Ohio, where he remained until coming to Mansfield in October, 1884. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. C. E. McBride, which still exists, he being the office lawyer of this well known and successful firm. Since 1887 he has conducted at his office a thorough system of abstracting, having a complete set of abstract books of Richland county, and giving employment to two or three men in this department, which has become a profitable branch of his business. The firm have the largest and best selected law library in Mansfield, and do an extensive business as commercial lawyers and collectors, doing extensive trial business in various courts.

On the 24th of January, 1867, Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Miss Sarah G. Ruhl, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ruhl, of Galion, where she was born, reared and educated. One son was born of this union,

Glenn M., now a young man of twenty-seven years, who is employed in his father's business. He attended the public schools of Galion and Mansfield, and was graduated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. In June, 1899, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. He married Miss Almena Gotwald, of Springfield.

Politically Mr. Cummings is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. While a resident of Crawford county, he served as prosecuting attorney two terms. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order, being a Master Mason, and religiously is a member of the English Lutheran church, to which his family also belong.

DAVID OZIER.

David Ozier is engaged in the banking business at Shiloh. The institution with which he is connected, the Exchange Bank, is regarded as one of the reliable financial concerns in this part of the county, owing to the well known business ability of the proprietor.

Mr. Ozier was born in Mansfield September 24, 1832, and when three years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Mifflin, Ashland county. After a short time spent there, however, the family returned to Richland county, where our subject was reared until his sixteenth year, acquiring his education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he started out in life on his own account and has since depended upon his own resources for all that he has acquired and enjoyed of this world's goods. Going to West Unity, Ohio, he served a six-months apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade and then returned to Richland county, locating at Olivesburg, where he worked for three years as a farm hand. Subsequently he devoted a year to shoemaking and then entered into partnership with his brother Nelson for the purpose of dealing in cattle and other live stock. They disposed of their stock in the New Jersey markets and conducted a stock farm at Rome, in Blooming Grove township. For thirty years the business relations between the brothers was continued with excellent success. They handled between eight and fifteen thousand sheep each summer and also sold large numbers of cattle. The enterprise proved very successful and brought the partners an excellent financial return. For three years he walked from here to New Jersey driving sheep. These trips required sixty days to make the trip with the sheep. He also put in two winters driving hogs from here to Buffalo. These trips required forty-two days. He received for this service fifty cents per day.

DAVID OZIER AND FAMILY.

In 1873 Mr. Ozier removed to Shiloh, but continued in the stock business until 1888, when he went into partnership with John Smith and established the Exchange Bank of Shiloh. Four years later he purchased Mr. Smith's interest and has since carried on banking alone.

On the 12th of August, 1859, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ozier to Miss Catherine Snapp. They have two children: Charles E., who is a member of the Independent Oil Company, of Bloomington, Illinois; and Cora, the wife of Frank Armstrong, with whom and their four children she made, in 1900, a tour of the European countries. Mr. Ozier is a Republican who believes firmly in the principles of protection, expansion and in the gold standard. His success in business indicates his accurate and reliable methods and demonstrates the possibilities that lie before men who have the will and dare to do.

JOHN F. CULLER, M. D.

In no profession does advancement depend more upon knowledge or upon individual effort than in the medical; and when one has attained a position of prominence it is an indication of marked ability. Dr. Culler is known as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this part of Richland county. He was born in Mifflin township, Ashland county, Ohio, December 23, 1857, and is one of the eleven children of Samuel and Sarah (Blust) Culler. The father, a native of Maryland, was born November 17, 1809, and was the son of Philip Culler, who also was a native of that state. The great-grandfather of our subject was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. He, too, was probably a native of Maryland, but the family was founded in New England at an early date. Philip Culler carried on agricultural pursuits, and when his son was fourteen years of age he removed to Ohio, taking up his abode in what is now Mifflin township, Ashland county, where he purchased land and followed farming until his death.

There Samuel Culler was reared to manhood, and after he had attained his majority he purchased land and began farming on his own account, his place adjoining the old homestead. Throughout an active business career he devoted his energies to the cultivation of his fields. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, being called to his final rest on the 22d of March, 1893. In his political views he was a Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the party's principles, and for more than twenty years he served

as a justice of the peace, discharging his duties with strict impartiality. On various other occasions he held township offices and was ever true and faithful to the trust reposed in him. He held membership in the Lutheran church and for many years filled church offices. In his business affairs he was very successful and became the owner of four hundred acres of rich land. He wedded Miss Sarah Blust, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Christina (Beck) Blust, both of whom were natives of Germany. Coming to America in early life, they located in Lancaster, where they were married, and there Mr. Blust followed the tailor's trade, which he had learned in early life. His daughter, Mrs. Culler, is still living, residing on the home place in Ashland county, Ohio. Of her eleven children all yet survive.

Dr. Culler, whose name introduces this review, was reared amid the refining influences of a good home, and in the common schools he acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in the Vermilion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio. In 1883 he began reading medicine, and in 1885 he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1887. He then returned home and some months later located in Lucas, where he opened an office and began the practice of his chosen profession.

On the 6th of October, 1891, Dr. Culler was united in marriage to Hattie First, a daughter of Captain James First, of Lucas, and to them there has been born one child, Laura Alice, whose birth occurred February 17, 1896. The Doctor is a stanch Republican and is now serving as member of the town council. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church, and he contributes liberally to its support, withholding his aid from no movement or measure that is calculated to prove a public benefit. In the twelve years of his residence here he has built up a large and influential practice and has gained a very desirable reputation in recognition of his skill and ability. His knowledge of the science of medicine is accurate and comprehensive, and his efforts as a representative of the medical fraternity have been attended with excellent results.

JESSE MARING.

Through eight decades Jesse Maring has been a witness of the development and progress of Richland county. He has reached the age of four score years and one, and receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one whose pathway of life has been marked with good

deeds and honorable purpose. He has the appearance of a man of much younger years and is still actively connected with business interests. A man of ordinary spirit would long since have grown weary of the burdens and responsibilities of business life, but Mr. Maring has continued an active factor in the industrial world and is to-day a representative of the fire-insurance interests of Richland county, his home being in the village of Shiloh.

He was born in Blooming Grove township February 8, 1820, and is of German lineage, his paternal grandparents having been natives of the Fatherland, whence they came to the new world. Peter Maring, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey, in 1783, and spent the first twelve years of his life under the parental roof, during which time he did not learn a word of English, as the German language was used in his home. About that time his father died and the home was broken up. Peter Maring was then bound out to a family in New Jersey by the name of Smith and remained with them until he attained early manhood. He then emigrated to Ohio, locating in Belmont county, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He there married Anna Finch, who was born in New Jersey, in 1787, and was a daughter of Jesse Finch, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, who emigrated to Belmont county, Ohio, casting in his lot with its early settlers, and there he spent his remaining days. Mr. and Mrs. Maring began their domestic life in Belmont county, but after the birth of two of their children they removed to Richland county in 1817, the father having previously entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land in Blooming Grove township. This section of the state was wild and unimproved and the work of civilization and progress seemed scarcely begun. His nearest neighbor on the east was John Freeborn, who lived nine miles distant, and his nearest neighbor on the north was Mr. Warren, who resided eighteen miles away. Thus in an isolated home Peter Maring began life in Richland county. He cleared his land and developed his fields. After a time he sold eighty acres of his farm, but continued to reside upon the remaining eighty until the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1863. His old home place is now owned by his son Peter. The father was a veteran of the war of 1812, loyally serving his country during the second period of hostilities between the United States and the mother country. He was an active worker, a consistent member and a faithful officer of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He strongly opposed slavery in *ante-bellum* days, and in early life gave his political support to the Whig party; but on the organization of the Republican party, which was formed

to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks. His wife died in 1875, in her eighty-eighth year. They were people of the highest respectability and held in warm regard for their many excellencies of character.

In a pioneer home, amid the wild scenes of the frontier, Jesse Maring was reared. He was one of six children,—three sons and three daughters,—but only two are now living, his brother Peter being one, who is a retired farmer of Shiloh. The educational privileges which our subject received were very limited, for the school system of that day was not well organized. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager, as he early began work in the fields, assisting in the labor of plowing, planting and harvesting. In 1843 he was married to Miss Jane Groscost, a native of Madison township, Richland county, and a daughter of Daniel Groscost, who was born in Pennsylvania, but became one of the honored pioneer settlers of this locality. He served in the war of 1812, while both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mrs. Maring valiantly aided the colonists in their struggle for independence. Soon after his marriage Mr. Maring assumed the management of the home farm and continued its operation until December, 1851, when he removed to Shiloh and became an assistant station agent to C. R. Squires. As Mr. Squires was also a merchant and commission man, the duties of station agent largely devolved upon Mr. Maring, and when the former resigned his position the latter was appointed to fill the vacancy, and for twenty-seven years and two months continuously served as the station agent at this place. Illness then forced him to resign, in October, 1881. He was always a popular official, courteous, obliging and helpful to the public and faithful to the interests of the corporation which he served. A year after his retirement from that position he engaged in the fire-insurance business and is now representing several reliable companies. Although he is eighty years of age he is a well-preserved man, vigorous and energetic, and appears to be many years younger.

In 1885 Mr. Maring was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of November of that year. Their only daughter, Anna, is the wife of Joseph C. Fenner, a prominent merchant of Shiloh, by whom she had six children, but only two are living: Jesse Albertus, an attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, and Virgie Wilella, at home. Mrs. Maring was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her loss was deeply mourned throughout the community.

Mr. Maring became a member of the Methodist church in 1846 and

for fifty-four years has been faithful to its teachings. He has served as an officer in the church and has done much to promote its growth and upbuilding. Socially he is connected with Shiloh Lodge, No. 544, F. & A. M., and politically he is an ardent Republican. He at one time served as justice of the peace for a term, but has never been an office-seeker, and, though he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, prefers that others shall occupy the official positions.

Great changes have occurred in Richland county during his residence here. He has seen the wild land transformed into beautiful homes and farms, while towns and villages have sprung up, and all the industries and enterprises of the older east have been introduced. He takes a just pride in what his county has accomplished and his fellow townsmen regard him as one of the factors in its development.

EARL F. STRATFORD, D. D. S.

This is an age of progress and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. Perhaps no greater advancement has been made along professional lines than in dentistry. New methods have been introduced and the profession has largely attained perfection. Fully in touch with the advancement which has been made, Dr. Earl F. Stratford stands as a leading representative of the dental fraternity in Mansfield. He was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and is of German descent. His grandfather, Charles Stratford, came to America from Stratford-on-Avon, England, in the '40s. He was a man of superior ability and a graduate of Oxford, and for some years he was identified with the Episcopal clergy of London before emigrating to the new world. He located in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where his son, J. Frederick Stratford, was born. The latter is now living in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he is successfully engaged in business as a granite dealer. During the war of the Rebellion he twice enlisted in the Union army, going to the front with the Pennsylvania volunteers. His children are: Earl F.; Anna L., the wife of James Latherow, who is engaged in the granite business in Altoona, and has one child; and Grace D., who is now a student in the high school of Altoona.

In his early boyhood Dr. Stratford, of this review, accompanied his parents on their removal to Altoona, where he pursued his studies in the public schools. He further continued the acquirement of his literary education in the Clarion State Normal, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and

with the determination to make the practice of dentistry his life work he entered the office of Dr. J. W. Carter, of Altoona, with whom he was associated for several years, acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession. He then entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in Philadelphia, and was graduated with the class of 1898. On the 26th of April of that year he came to Mansfield, where he has already built up a large and lucrative practice. He uses electricity in the various departments of his work. His methods are modern and are such as are in use by the most renowned members of the dental fraternity. He is particularly skillful, and at the same time is patient with his patrons and courteous in his treatment. These qualities have therefore been the means of bringing to him a practice that many an older representative of the profession might well envy. The Doctor is identified with the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the First Presbyterian church. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected, and he is popular among the residents of his adopted county.

P. W. FREDERICK.

A well known representative of educational interests in Richland county is Professor P. W. Frederick, who conducts the Mansfield Business College, in the city of Mansfield. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, October 19, 1865, and belongs to one of the oldest families of that portion of the state. John C. Frederick, his grandfather, was born in Germany about 1800, and in early life came to the United States, taking up his abode in Bethlehem, Coshocton county, during the pioneer epoch of its development. He was twice married, his second union being with Katherine DeBerry. By his first marriage he had four children: John G., Mary Ann, Barbara and Samuel. The children of the second marriage are Alvira, Isabel, Benjamin and Amanda. John G. Frederick, the father of our subject, is now living retired at Warsaw, Ohio. He married Miss Amy Curran, and their children are as follows: Laura is the wife of A. J. Darling, who resides near Warsaw. They have two sons,—Glenn R. and Lloyd. Sylva is the wife of Lyman Taylor, a dealer in fine horses at Warsaw, and they have two children,—Myrle and Audra. Millie is the wife of Dr. R. C. Edwards, a practicing physician of Coshocton, and they have one son, Clifford F. Carrie A., the youngest of the Frederick family, resides with her parents in Warsaw.

Professor Frederick, of this review, began his literary education in the schools of Coshocton, and was afterward a student in the National Pen Art Hall and Business College, and Zanerian Art College, of Columbus, Ohio. After his graduation he went to Zanesville, where he was employed in the Zanesville Business College. Seven months later he purchased a half interest in that school and continued his connection therewith for two years. He then came to Mansfield and founded the Mansfield Business College, in September, 1897. This institution has grown steadily and is a credit to the city. The work done there is thorough, the methods are progressive and the Professor is well qualified to prepare young people for the practical experiences of a business life.

Professor Frederick was united in marriage to Miss May Lauck, at Zanesville, Ohio, in June, 1895, and they now have an interesting little son, J. Lowell. Mr. Frederick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a gentleman of high moral worth. He has, by force of native ability and steady perseverance, raised himself to a creditable position in life, and his history illustrates in a marked degree what may be accomplished by well-directed efforts and a strict adherence to correct business principles.

HENRY BEAM.

In control of one of the most extensive floral enterprises of Richland county is Henry Beam, who has succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative trade. Tireless energy and capable management have been salient features in his success, and he now occupies a leading position in business circles.

A native of Germany, Mr. Beam was born in Hessen on the 13th of July, 1841, his parents being Henry and Emma Beam. These children are living: John B., who is now living in Mansfield; Henry; Mrs. Christina Berno, of Mansfield; and Barbara, now Mrs. Hutzelman, also of Mansfield. In 1850 the parents came with their family to the new world, believing that they might better their financial conditions in America. A settlement was made in Mansfield, and Henry Beam, then a lad of ten years, entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies for three years. His father was a gardener, and naturally during his youth he worked among the plants and became familiar with the best methods of cultivating them. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry and served for two years and seven months, rendering valuable aid to his adopted country in her hour of need. Upon his return he again worked in his father's

greenhouses, and about 1880 he began business on his own account by renting the greenhouse belonging to Senator Sherman. After conducting it for five years he purchased his present property. He was the first to carry on the floral business on an extensive scale in Richland county, and his trade has steadily grown in volume and importance, until it has now assumed extensive proportions. He began operation with only three greenhouses, but has enlarged his facilities from time to time until at the present time he has eight. His knowledge of floral culture is very comprehensive and his opinions are regarded as authority on everything connected with that line of work.

On the 28th of February, 1876, Mr. Beam was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Daubenspeck, whose parents, William and Helen (Schuster) Daubenspeck, removed from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, to Illinois about 1855. After three years they became residents of Mansfield. At that time Mrs. Beam was only seven years of age. She is one of a family of seven children, of whom six are now living: Henry, the eldest, married Annie Echelberge, by whom he has three children, and resides in Ashland county; William, who is living six miles from Mansfield, married Laura Tucker, and they have three children; Mary was a resident of Hayesville, Ohio; Fannie is the wife of William Sickler, of Akron, Ohio; and Susie resides with Mrs. Beam, who is the third eldest of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Beam have a wide acquaintance in Richland county and their friends are many. His has been a busy and useful career. He deserves mention among the prominent representatives of commercial interests in Richland county and his life record should find a place in the annals of this section of the state among men whose force of character, sterling integrity, control of circumstances and success in establishing paying industries have contributed in a large degree to the solidity and progress of the entire county.

T. Y. McCRAY.

T. Y. McCray, one of the most active and useful citizens of Richland county, and formerly an exceptionally brilliant lawyer, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1857. In 1846 he removed to Richland county, Ohio, and was reared upon a farm. In early life he became crippled, and all through life he suffered more or less with asthma, so that his full powers could never be brought into activity; but nevertheless he made his mark in the world.

After receiving as good an education as the common schools afforded

T. Y. McCRAY.

he attended the Savannah and Hayesville institutes, and afterward taught school twelve years. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the board of school examiners for Ashland county, and served during the term of four years. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar in the same county, and in 1863 he was married to Miss Mary E. Barnhill, of Ashland county. In 1866 he removed to West Salem, Wayne county, Ohio, where he had charge of the public schools for two years, and while thus engaged he was appointed a member of the board of school examiners, remaining on the board until 1875. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and was re-elected in 1870, thus serving in that capacity four years. In 1868 he removed to Wooster and was there engaged in the practice of law until 1875, when he removed to Cleveland, there forming a partnership with G. M. Stewart, which partnership lasted about one year. But being, as was previously stated, afflicted with asthma, for the last three months of this partnership he lost the use of his voice, for which reason he returned to Wooster for the purpose of settling up his affairs. On August 20, 1876, he removed to Mansfield, where ever since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCray were born the following children: Robert, born in Ashland county January 12, 1864; Minnie, born in Ashland county January 11, 1866; Clarence V., born in West Salem November 5, 1868; Grace, born in Wooster September 14, 1872; Ella B., born in Wooster July 26, 1875; Thomas, born in Mansfield June 26, 1878. Robert died in 1871; Clarence in 1870, and Ella in 1876. Mrs. McCray died March 17, 1897. Mr. McCray is one of the widely known and highly esteemed citizens of Richland county, a most useful man, and he and his family are highly esteemed by all.

GEORGE W. REED.

George Willard Reed, editor and proprietor of the Advertiser, of Plymouth, was born March 30, 1859, in Salem, Ohio. His father, James Reed, was a native of eastern Ohio, born in 1819, and was of German lineage. He died at Attica, Ohio, in 1884. His wife, Mrs. Delilah Reed, was born in Ohio in 1819, and on the mother's side was of Irish lineage. The grandparents of our subject, however, were natives of Pennsylvania, removing to eastern Ohio at an early period of its development and in that part of the state spent their remaining days, and when death came were there laid to rest. Mrs. Reed died in Attica, Ohio, in 1887, in her sixty-eighth year. She became the mother of four sons and four daughters, of whom all but one

daughter are yet living: James M. Reed, now fifty-one years of age, is a mechanic living in Clyde, Ohio; William F. is a contractor of Hutchinson, Kansas, and is forty-nine years of age; Clifford W., aged thirty-two, is in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of Chicago, Illinois. The sons are all married and are in prosperous circumstances. The daughters are Mrs. Alvira Spencer; Mrs. W. O. Heavler, of Attica, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Hardie, of Clyde, Ohio; and Mrs. John Stark, deceased, formerly of Rising Sun, Ohio.

George Willard Reed was only a year old when his parents removed from Salem to Attica. A year later they took up their abode at West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, where they lived for two years. On the expiration of that period they returned to Attica and Mr. Reed, of this review, was a resident of the latter city until 1882. He acquired his education in the public schools and on laying aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience he entered upon an apprenticeship in a printing office. He was then seventeen years of age. He soon mastered the business and was employed for several years on the Attica Journal, owned and published by Charles Clough. Following Horace Greeley's advice to young men, to go west and grow up with the country, he made his way to Pierre, South Dakota, where he was employed on the Daily Signal for three years. In 1885 he came to Plymouth and began work on the paper which he now owns. For ten years he was its foreman and for three years was its editor and manager. He then purchased the paper, on the 1st of April, 1898, and has since conducted it, still acting as its editor. The Advertiser is a wide-awake and popular journal, independent in politics and well supported by the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity. It has a circulation of one thousand and its patronage is steadily increasing.

On the 12th of May, 1886, in Plymouth, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Rosa L. Derringer, of Plymouth, one of the popular young ladies of the city. They now have three children, Evan P., Amy E. and Kenneth M., aged, respectively, thirteen, eleven and three years. Mrs. Reed is a daughter of William Derringer, of Plymouth, a cooper by trade, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his town, where he and his wife have resided since 1863. Mr. Reed is a past chief of the Ben Hur Tribe of Plymouth. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are widely known in this city and in the county and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes here. Mr. Reed is public-spirited and progressive, and through the columns of his paper and through personal influence and financial support

contributes to the advancement of all measures which he believes will prove of general good. His social qualities and his sterling worth render him popular and he enjoys the high regard of all with whom he is brought in contact.

DAVID N. STAMBAUGH.

David Nivens Stambaugh, who has been a trusted employe of the Aultman & Taylor Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, for over thirty years, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, a son of Michael and Catherine (Coppenhaver) Stambaugh. His paternal grandfather was Peter Stambaugh, who was born on the ocean while his parents were emigrating from Germany to America, and his maternal grandfather was Benjamin Coppenhaver. On first coming to Ohio, in 1841, the parents of our subject located in Wooster, from there removed to Massillon, and in 1843 became residents of Cleveland. It was in 1847 that they came to Richland county, where the father, who was a carpenter by trade, died in 1876, at the age of seventy years, the mother in 1869, at the age of sixty-seven. They left one daughter, who is still living, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, of Mansfield.

The subject of this sketch came with the family to Mansfield, where he attended school for a time, and about 1851 started out in life for himself, working at the carpenter's trade until the Civil war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant, while Judge Warden, of Mansfield, was made captain of the company. They were under the command of Generals Milroy and Reynolds, and were on duty in West Virginia. Mr. Stambaugh participated in the battle of Greenbrier, but after seven months' service was discharged on account of physical disability. After his recovery he engaged in carpentering and building, and was connected with the Erie Railroad construction until 1865. In 1869 he entered the service of the Aultman & Taylor Company, in whose employ he has since remained, being the foreman of the wood department of the factory during the absence of William Ackerman. When he commenced working for the company their employes numbered only fifty, but to-day there are about eight hundred names on their pay roll. Mr. Stambaugh has never missed a season since he entered their service, and in the meantime has built many fine houses in the city of Mansfield. His own fine residence on Spring Mill street was erected by him in 1867.

In 1856 Mr. Stambaugh married Miss Isabella Newbold Quigley, who was born in 1832. Her father, Thomas Bunting Quigley, was a master mechanic for the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad at Galion, Ohio, many years ago, and was an expert engineer and machinist. In 1860 he concluded to go to Arkansas and engage in lumbering. He built a complete and duplicate outfit engine and machinery, and with his son-in-law, John Grabner, started south, but in a collision at Devil's Bend in the Mississippi river he was drowned and the machinery all lost. Mr. Grabner escaped and is now living in Warsaw, Indiana. Mr. Quigley was from New Jersey. His brother, Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, Delaware, built many of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh, Alice Emily is at home; Georgiana died in childhood, aged six years; Belle is a graduate of the Normal College at Mansfield, and is now the wife of C. M. Eaton, of Omaha, Nebraska, who is manager of the Omaha Stove Repair Works; Tilletta is a graduate of the Mansfield high school and is at home; and D. Rizdon Thompson, also a graduate of that school, is now in the employ of the Omaha Loan & Trust Company, of Omaha, Nebraska. All the members of the family belong to the Baptist church, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Stambaugh is now an invalid.

Politically Mr. Stambaugh has always affiliated with the Republican party and has taken an active part in its work since its organization in 1856. He was a member of the city council of Mansfield one term. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army post of that place.

WILLIAM A. SHAW.

For many years Mr. Shaw was connected with commercial interests in the town of Shelby, but is now living retired at his present home, which is situated in the suburbs of Shelby. To his own efforts he owes his success, which has resulted from the careful conduct of his business affairs. He labored so earnestly, energetically and persistently that fortune has favored him with a competence, and he is now enabled to put aside all the more arduous cares of business life and enjoy a well merited rest.

Mr. Shaw is one of Ohio's native sons. He was born in Hinckley, Medina county, July 5, 1840, and is a representative of one of the old New England families. His father, Jacob Shaw, was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in 1799, and in 1829 emigrated westward, hoping to improve his financial condition in the new country, where prices were low, where land

was cheap, and where opportunity for advancement was offered every individual. By water route he made his way to Cleveland, then a mere hamlet, and by canal proceeded to Boston, Ohio, taking up his abode in Medina county. By trade he was a goldsmith, and for many years he followed that pursuit, also devoting a part of his attention to the cultivation and development of a small farm which he had purchased. Just before his removal to the west he wedded Rowena Damon, of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, and in their Ohio home they became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are now living. The father became a well-to-do man and at his death left to his family a comfortable competence. He passed away in 1877, and his widow, surviving him for a number of years, died in 1893, at the age of ninety-two years. In 1870 they became residents of Shelby, and their remains were interred in Oakland cemetery, in this city.

William A. Shaw, whose name introduces this record, enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education and prepared for his business career by becoming his father's assistant in the jewelry store. For thirty-four years William A. Shaw engaged in the jewelry business, being located in Shelby during the greater part of that time. He, however, followed the pursuit in Medina, in connection with the firm of A. I. Root & Company, he being the silent partner of the concern. For twenty-eight years he conducted a jewelry establishment of his own, in connection with the book and stationery business. Mr. Shaw possessed the qualifications necessary for the successful conduct of a store. He is a man to whose nature indolence and idleness are thoroughly foreign. In manner he is obliging and courteous, and he understood how to meet the varied tastes of the trade. In all his dealings he was strictly honorable, and he therefore enjoyed the public confidence and received a liberal share of its patronage.

At the age of twenty-six years, in 1861, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Eleanor F. Oakley, of Sandy Hill, New York. Her mother was in her maidenhood a Miss Garfield, a relative of the martyred president. Mrs. Shaw was called to her final rest in 1898, at the age of fifty-two years, and at her death left three children: J. Anna; William, who is married and lives in Shelby, and has two sons and one daughter; and Elmer, a widower, who has one child. Mr. Shaw was again married, the second union being with Mrs. Anna Rogers, *nee* Ott, of Shelby. She belonged to one of the old families of Ohio, and her mother was a Miss Marvin prior to her marriage.

In 1890 Mr. Shaw purchased the Gump farm, adjoining the eastern boundary of Shelby. The place comprises seventy-four acres and has been

in the possession of but three persons. Mr. Shaw now holds the original deed, to which is attached the autograph signature of Andrew Jackson. He has now practically retired, yet gives considerable time and attention to the improvement and cultivation of his place. His residence is a most commodious, substantial and inviting one. It is built of brick and is surrounded with attractive gardens and lawns. Everything about the place is neat and attractive in appearance, indicating his careful supervision. Mr. Shaw is a prominent Mason and has taken the Scottish rite degrees. His political views are in harmony with the Democratic principles, yet he votes independently. For nine years he was a member of the school board, and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. He earnestly promoted the welfare of the schools of the community. He was also the township treasurer for two terms, and in this office discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. In all life's relations Mr. Shaw has been true to the trust reposed in him, honorable in business, reliable in public life and faithful in friendship. He has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated and well deserves representation in this volume.

J. Q. A. CLOWES, M. D.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in Shelby and in Richland county than Dr. Clowes. He has been an important factor in professional circles, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his town and county. The Doctor was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1845, and is one of the thirteen children of James and Rebecca (Kennedy) Clowes. His father also was a native of Allegheny county, and upon the home farm spent the days of his childhood. As a preparation for life's work he learned the cabinetmaker's trade, which he followed throughout his active business career. He made his home in what is now Cheswick, but was then Pleasant Shore, a village on the Allegheny river. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and died in 1867. His wife, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, passed away in 1862. Of their children only four are now living: Walter A., who is engaged in the undertaking business in Springdale, Pennsylvania; Henry R., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; J. Q. A.; and Mary, the wife of William Berwinkle, of Apollo, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Clowes spent the first seventeen years of his life in his parents'

home and pursued his literary education in the graded schools of Harmarville, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he began reading medicine, often seeking the seclusion of the woods, where he concentrated his mind on his studies and mastered many of the fundamental principles of the medical science. After a year thus passed he began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. B. F. Reynolds, of Harmarville, with whom he remained for a year, when he went to Pittsburg and continued his studies under Dr. G. T. Jacoby, under whose preceptorage he remained for two years. He then enjoyed the advantages of a college course, matriculating in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery in the fall of 1868. He was graduated at that institution in the spring of 1869. Well equipped for his chosen calling, he started westward to seek a favorable location. He went to Normal, Illinois, but was not favorably impressed with that section of the country and came to Richland county, Ohio, locating in Rome, Blooming Grove township. There he successfully practiced for six years, when, in 1875, he removed to Shiloh, where he built up a very enviable business. In October, 1900, he removed to Shelby, where he now continues the practice of medicine.

In 1872 Dr. Clowes was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary H. Van Horn, a native of Rome and a daughter of William Van Horn, who at one time was a leading carpenter and builder, but afterward engaged in the grocery business in Rome. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born four children, of whom three are yet living: Roselle and Estelle, at home; and Nellie, the wife of B. F. Long, an able attorney and the present mayor of Shelby, Ohio. The family is one of prominence in Richland county, and the hospitality of many of the best homes is extended to the members of Clowes household. The Doctor is a supporter of Republican principles. He is one of the well known residents of Richland county, and his career has been honorable and creditable. He represents a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit, and his high standing is an indication of his skill.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

Alexander Fraser, wholesale dealer in monumental marble and granite at Mansfield, Ohio, is of Scotch origin and possesses many of the sterling characteristics that have distinguished his countrymen wherever they have settled in the United States.

Mr. Fraser was born in Kincardineshire, Scotland, in 1860, and in his

native land was reared and educated. He is a graduate of Robert Gordon's College. The marble business, in all its details, he learned under the instruction of the firm of McDonald, Field & Company, of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he made a specialty of draughting. He was a draughtsman for five years in one of the largest shipbuilding establishments of Aberdeen. His parents, Alexander and Christina (Smith) Fraser, are both still living, and his father is the manager of a large estate in Scotland. In 1889, the year following his marriage, Mr. Fraser came to this country and located in Mansfield, where he at once established himself in his present business, and from the beginning has met with marked success. His business, constantly on the increase, now extends throughout the United States and into all parts of Canada.

In his office Mr. Fraser has the assistance of his entertaining and accomplished wife, and to her is due a share of the success they enjoy. Their business amounts annually to over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Fraser was formerly Miss Maria Milne, and she, too, is a native of Kincardineshire, Scotland, and a daughter of John and Jane (Donald) Milne. She had excellent educational advantages and holds a life certificate as a teacher in Great Britain. They are the parents of two sons,—Alexander John and Herbert Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are worthy members of the United Presbyterian church, and politically he is a Republican, voting with his party on all national issues. In filling local office, however, he makes it a point to support the man he believes best fitted for the place, regardless of party lines. Personally he is a man of fine physical proportions,—a well-developed, rugged determined, keen, successful Scotchman.

JOSEPH PATRICK HENRY.

This well known and prominent lawyer of Mansfield, a member of the firm of Henry & Reed, is a native of Richland county, born in Monroe township April 10, 1854, and is a son of Nicholas S. and Margaret (Yates) Henry. The Henry family was founded in America by his great-grandfather, Joseph Henry, a highland Scotchman by birth, who was one of the soldiers who came to this country with La Fayette to fight for the independence of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. He was scalped by the Indians in New Jersey at the age of sixteen, and left for dead, but recovered and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. His home was probably in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In his family were three sons, of whom Joseph Henry

J. P. Henry

was the grandfather of our subject. He married Margaret Zercher, a native of Switzerland, and to them were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom our subject's father was the ninth in order of birth. The grandfather settled in Belmont, Ohio, prior to the war of 1812, in which he took part. His military duties brought him through Richland county. After the war he returned to Belmont county, where he remained until 1834, and then brought his family to this county, locating on a half section of land one mile south of Lucas in Monroe township, where he died in 1848. On the maternal side our subject is of English origin, his ancestors having come to America soon after the Revolutionary war and settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where they lived until about 1825, when his grandfather, Patrick Yates, came to Richland county, Ohio, and also settled in Monroe township. About 1818 he married Elizabeth Dome, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and to them were born nine children, of whom our subject's mother was the fifth in order of birth.

Nicholas S. Henry, our subject's father, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 16, 1826, and was married in Richland county, February 10, 1853, to Margaret Yates, who was born in this county, February 28, 1830. They became the parents of six children and the first three born are still living, namely: Joseph Patrick, our subject; Ursula, the wife of Joseph P. Scott, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Laura L., the wife of Alonzo G. Warren, of Mansfield. Those deceased were Alexander W., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Mary P., who died at the age of thirty-five; and Jessie May, who died at the age of eighteen. The wife and mother died December 12, 1878, and two years later the father married Miss Matilda Ott, a native of Noble county, Indiana, by whom he has one daughter, Georgia, now seventeen years of age. The family reside on a farm in Mifflin township, this county, where the father has made his home for thirty years. During his active years he cleared about fifty-five acres of heavily timbered land. He served through the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on two occasions received serious injuries, which have disabled him largely since leaving the army. He was discharged for disability in July, 1863. He is a man of powerful physique, being six feet, four inches in height, and weighing about two hundred pounds when in health. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; in politics is a Democrat and in religious belief a Lutheran. He is one of the well-to-do, as well as one of the highly respected, men of his community.

The early education of Joseph P. Henry was acquired in the common

schools of his native township, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the Greentown Academy, where he pursued his studies two years less one term. The removal of the family necessitated his returning home to assist in clearing up a debt of three thousand dollars which the father had incurred in buying a larger farm. In four years the farm was free from mortgage, and there was a snug deposit on the credit side of the family cashbook. Our subject then told his father he desired a more thorough education and was willing to work on the farm in later years. His mother favored the boy, as mothers always do, and after attending school four years and teaching in an academy three and one-half years, he entered LaFayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, in the last term of the freshman year. He completed the classical course and was graduated in June, 1880, with the degree of A. B., the degree of A. M being conferred upon him three years later. LaFayette College is one of the prominent, well known institutions of higher learning, and was named in honor of the great philanthropist and lover of freedom, General LaFayette.

On the 20th of September, 1880, Mr. Henry commenced the study of law in the office of Pritchard & Wolfe, of Mansfield, and by examination at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1882, was admitted to the bar. He entered into partnership with his preceptors, and remained with them until January, 1885, when Mr. Pritchard withdrew and the firm became Wolfe & Henry, and continued such until Mr. Wolfe was elected judge of the common pleas court in 1891. In July of that year Mr. Henry formed a partnership with James M. Reed, under the firm name of Henry & Reed, and they have since successfully engaged in general practice.

Mr. Henry was married, October 28, 1886, to Miss Margaret A. Lutz, who was born in Mifflin township, this county, May 29, 1855, and was there reared and educated. Her parents, John P. and Catherine Lutz, are still living, the former at the age of eighty, the latter at seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have two children: Alice, born February 11, 1893; and Harvey, born June 3, 1897. The parents are both members of the First Presbyterian church of Mansfield.

As a Democrat, Mr. Henry takes a very active and prominent part in political affairs; is a zealous worker for the supremacy of his party; and as a political orator has achieved an enviable reputation. From August, 1890, to August, 1897, he was a member of the board of school examiners of Mansfield, examining teachers for the city schools; and served as the mayor from May, 1897, to May, 1899. He is prominently associated with several secret societies, being a member of Venus Lodge, No. 152, F. & A. M.;

Mansfield Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; and the Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar of this county, and as one of Mansfield's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens, Mr. Henry certainly deserves prominent mention in this volume, whose object it is to record the lives of the leading citizens of Richland county.

ENOCH HEGG FRANCE.

The venerable citizen whose name introduces this biographical mention was born in Yorkshire, England, January 6, 1821, and has therefore not only rounded the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, but has completed four-score years upon life's journey. His parents, William and Malinda (Davenport) France, were both natives of Yorkshire, born near Leeds, and were of pure English lineage. The father was a weaver by trade and was especially skilled in the weaving of fancy fabrics. He came to the United States in 1828 and located in Northfield, Ohio. About a year later his wife and three children sailed for this country to join him, but on the ocean voyage one of the sons died and was buried in the Atlantic. The other children were Enoch H., of this review; Ann, now the widow of David Lillie and a resident of Spokane, Oregon; Sarah McClure, of Dale City, Iowa; Lillie Peters, also of Dale City; James France, in Iowa; Walter France, at Spokane; and George France, at Hoquiam, Washington. Accompanied by two children, the mother joined her husband in Northfield, where the family resided for about five years and then came to Richland county. The father established a woolen-mill near Lucas and operated it for several years, after which he sold it to his son and a Mr. Lawnsdale, and removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where he followed farming the remainder of his days. He passed away about twenty years ago, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. France, of this sketch, was about eight years of age when he accompanied his mother to the new world and under the parental roof he was reared, receiving his business training in his father's mill, of which he afterward became a half owner. In connection with his partner, Mr. Lawnsdale, he operated the woolen-mill near Lucas until about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He then purchased his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor, and for about six years following he continued the manufacture of woolen cloth, blankets, stocking yarn and other goods in that line.

On abandoning the enterprise he at once became engaged in the business of supplying wooden ties to the railroad companies under contract, and later he took contracts for supplying crushed stone for railroads, public roads and street improvement. In that business he met with gratifying success from the beginning and after a time he admitted to a partnership his sons, who are excellent business men and in late years have contributed largely to the success of the enterprise, which has been conducted under the firm style of E. H. France. At Bloomville and Middle Point they operate two large limestone quarries, where three thousand yards of stone is crushed daily, and their sandstone quarry is located in Coshocton county. Their trade has now assumed mammoth proportions, and in addition to contracting in crushed stone Mr. France and his sons have constructed many miles of railroad.

Mr. France began life with a limited common-school education, as a son of a poor weaver, from whom he learned the trade, and when he began what has been a very successful business career he had an extremely limited capital. His career, however, has been an active and useful one. He has ever been industrious, energetic and determined, has improved his opportunities and has utilized his ability to the best advantage. Far-sighted in matters of business, and with ambition and wisdom, he has directed his affairs to successful completion, and has established for himself an excellent reputation as a reliable and energetic business man. At the same time he has secured a handsome competence as the result of his integrity and honorable dealing, and he has long held the respect and esteem of his contemporaries in the business world.

On the 9th of October, 1851, Mr. France was joined in wedlock to Miss Rachel Ross, a daughter of Natcher and Sophia (Arnold) Ross. She was born near Lucas, Richland county, May 10, 1829. Her parents were natives of Harrison county, Ohio, and were of Scotch-Irish extraction. At an early period in the history of this portion of the state they came to Richland county and spent their remaining days within its borders, being numbered among its respected and worthy pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. France have his five children, namely: Mary, now deceased; Ira Fremont, a contractor, residing in Bloomville, Ohio; Myra Myrtle, the wife of R. A. Hale, of Mansfield; Natcher Ross, a contractor and a resident of Bloomville; and Willie Grant, a contractor who is living in Middle Point, Ohio.

In his political affiliations Mr. France is a Republican, but has never sought official preferment. To his business affairs he has given his time, efforts and strict attention. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian

church and are numbered among the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the county seat, where they have long resided and are well and favorably known.

JAMES H. RUMMEL, M. D.

Engaged in the practice of medicine in Lucas and in the conduct of a drug store, Dr. Rummel is accounted one of the leading business men and representative citizens of the village. He was born in Worthington township, Richland county, on the 29th of January, 1856, his parents being William and Elizabeth A. (Bishop) Rummel, who had four children, the Doctor being the eldest. Almond, the second child, is now a farmer of Madison township; Thomas C., a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, is now a practicing physician of Tacoma, Washington; and Mary J., the only daughter, is the wife of L. E. Perry, of Lucas.

Dr. Rummel spent the first twelve years of his life in Worthington township. He was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and at the age of thirteen he was left an orphan. He then started out in life on his own account, being employed as a farm hand in Worthington township for about two years, when he went to Monroe township, where he worked on farms until eighteen years of age. During that time he attended school in the winter seasons, and, manifesting special aptitude in his studies, he was, at the age of eighteen, qualified for teaching, a profession which he followed through the winter seasons for some time. He also attended the Greentown Academy at Perryville for two terms and on the completion of his literary course began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. R. S. Boals, who directed his studies for three years. He then entered the Wooster Medical College at Cleveland and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1881, on the completion of a thorough course, which well fitted him for the responsible duties that fall to the lot of the medical practitioner. Coming to Lucas he engaged in the drug business for three years and then practiced his profession for a year, since which time he has given his attention largely to the conduct of his store.

The Doctor has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Sadie Ervin, the marriage taking place on the 20th of March, 1881. She died May 25, 1883, and on the 9th of October, 1884, he married Miss Mary O. Burger. They now have four children, Carl E., May O., Stella F. and Crete M., and the family circle yet remains unbroken. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and

ability, have several times called the Doctor to positions of public trust. He was for three years township clerk and for four years township treasurer. His political support is given the Democracy, and socially he is connected with Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., Mansfield Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., Commandery No. 21, K. T. and Monroe Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has filled all of the chairs and is now past master of the last named. Dr. Rummel is a progressive business man, energetic and capable, and his courteous and obliging manner render his store one of the popular mercantile establishments of Lucas.

ADAM H. WEISER.

Adam H. Weiser, who is a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Cass township, Richland county, June 11, 1852, and now carries on business on section 35 of that township. He represents one of the pioneer families of that locality. His father, Adam Weiser, Sr., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was there reared to manhood, acquiring his education in the common schools. With his parents he came to Ohio and soon afterward he accepted a position as a farm hand for John Bender, who later became his father-in-law. He worked for Mr. Bender for several years and during that time he wooed and won the daughter Susan.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. Weiser purchased a tract of timber land of eighty acres in Cass township, one-half mile southwest of London. He then began clearing his land and erected a log cabin, which became the pioneer home of the young couple. The cracks between the logs in the upper part of the building had not been filled up and squirrels frequently made their way through and engaged in a morning gambol before Mr. and Mrs. Weiser had arisen. With marked energy the father of our subject continued the work of clearing and improving his land, making his home thereon until 1860, when he sold that farm and purchased the present home of our subject, becoming the owner of the one hundred and sixty acres on which he located, continuing to make it his place of residence until 1877, when he bought a home in Shelby. There he resided until the death of his wife, after which he made his home with his children until his demise in 1893. He was an ardent Democrat, but never accepted an office, although township positions were frequently tendered him. Of the Lutheran church he was an active and consistent member, and for a number of years served as a deacon and elder therein. His life was at all times honorable and worthy of emulation.

His wife was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in her girlhood accompanied her parents on their removal to Madison township, Richland county, Ohio. Her father, John Bender, purchased and improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres four miles northwest of Mansfield. Later in life he removed to Shelby, where he lived for about six or seven years, when he and his wife broke up housekeeping, making their home among their children. Mr. and Mrs. Weiser became the parents of twelve children, of whom six are now living: Jacob, a farmer of Williams county, Ohio; Barbara, the wife of David Dick, a farmer of Hancock county, Ohio; Adam H.; William, who owns and cultivates land in Hancock county; Alice, the wife of William Sherman, a farmer of Hancock county; and Mary, the wife of George K. Suter, the president of the Suter Furniture Company, of Shelby, Ohio. The parents were honored pioneer people who experienced the various hardships and trials of life on the frontier, and also enjoyed the pleasures incident to a residence on the borders of civilization. They witnessed the remarkable growth and development of this section of the state, and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation of the present prosperity and progress of Richland county.

The old homestead was the scene of the boyhood labors and pleasures in which Adam H. Weiser indulged, and he became familiar with the curriculum in the public schools, where he pursued his studies during the winter months, aiding in the labors of the farm through the summer season. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Lybarger, a daughter of Louise Lybarger. With his bride he took up his abode at his parental home, and he and his brother Jacob cultivated the home farm on shares for two years. On the expiration of that period Jacob Weiser removed to Williams county, Ohio, and Adam continued to manage the farm alone. After he had conducted it as a renter for eighteen years, he purchased the old home place and is now its owner. He engaged in the operation of a threshing machine from 1893 till 1899, running two threshers much of that time. He believes in progress and advancement and has upon his place the latest improved machinery to facilitate the farm work. His buildings are kept in good repair, and in his business he is methodical and systematic.

To Mr. and Mrs. Weiser have been born three children: Archie, who runs the Wesley Fickes farm in Cass township; Otto Herman, at home; and Louis Curtis. The last named was killed by lightning July 3, 1900, his death proving a very great blow to the family and to many friends, for he was popular in the neighborhood. As every true American citizen should do, Adam H. Weiser keeps well informed on the issues of the day. He votes with

the Democratic party, but has always refused to accept office. Of the Reformed church he is an active member and for eight years has served as a deacon. He co-operates in all movements for the public good and at the same time neglects not his business affairs, successfully farming and raising stock. He is widely known as a representative agriculturist, and in Richland county has a large acquaintance, for his entire life has here been passed. The circle of his friends is extensive and the regard in which he is held is uniform.

HENRY WENTZ.

Henry Wentz, one of the prominent citizens of Shelby, Ohio, was born two miles from that city, in December, 1839. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sheibley) Wentz, who were the parents of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest daughter of the family, Mary, was born May 23, 1825, and married John Feiroved, a farmer. Hannah, born December 25, 1826, married Adam Stine and lives at Crestline, Crawford county, Ohio; she is now a widow. John was born November 11, 1828, is a carpenter by trade, and is living in the city of Shelby. David, born June 6, 1830, is a farmer and lives near Shiloh, Richland county, Ohio. Lydia A., born January 13, 1832, married George Bloom and died also in Richland county, October 12, 1889. George, born July 3, 1834, died in 1886. The next was a daughter that died in infancy. Elizabeth, born October 11, 1837. Henry, the subject of this sketch, born December 9, 1839. The next was a son that died in infancy. Sarah Anna, born September 9, 1843, married Samuel Miller, of Shelby, and died January 1, 1890. Levi S., born September 8, 1845, lives on the old homestead in Cass township. Priscilla Catherine, born November 13, 1847, married David S. Stroup, a farmer, and lives in Cass township.

The parents of these children removed from Perry county, Pennsylvania, to Cass township, Richland county, Ohio, in April, 1834, the former having been a native of Little York, Pennsylvania. The Wentz family in the United States sprang from brothers that came from Switzerland in the early settlement of this country and located in Binghamton, New York. Mr. Wentz was married June 8, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Bushey, of Shelby, and by her has had three children, namely: Harry R., born March 21, 1867, and died in November, 1877; Estella Blanche, born October 4, 1869; and George Ralph, born March 1, 1879, and died in August, 1886. Estella Blanche was married to Dr. D. V. Summers, of Shelby, June 7, 1894.

Henry Wentz remained at home until he was eighteen years of age and

Henry J. Mentz

then learned the carpenter's trade. When he was twenty-one years of age, the war breaking out, he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Lew Wallace, and immediately entered upon active service. From the ranks he was promoted through different grades up to that of first lieutenant. Having served three years and a half he resigned, in December, 1864. He participated in the battles of Forts Donelson and Henry; the battle of Shiloh; was with his company in Arkansas and Tennessee and was present also at the siege of Vicksburg; was in the battles of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; and of the forty-three men of his company that entered the last named battle only fifteen returned. the others, twenty-eight in number, being killed or wounded. He himself was shot with a ball which went through his cap, and the heel shot from his boot. After the Vicksburg campaign came to a victorious termination for the Union forces, he participated in the Sherman expedition to Jackson, Mississippi; he was transferred to the Gulf department and took part in the Teche campaign, and in 1864 went to the Shenandoah valley and fought in the battles of Hall Town, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar creek, resigning in the fall and returning to his home.

After spending one year working at his trade, of carpenter, he engaged in the hardware, tin and stove business at Crestline, remaining there until 1875, when he sold out and removed to Shelby in 1876. Here he became engaged in the insurance business and was chosen the secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Association. In 1885 this association reinsured their fire insurance business, and, reorganizing, changed the name to the Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Association, of Shelby, Ohio, of which organization he is the secretary. Mr. Wentz is also actively engaged in the real-estate business in company with Mr. Francis Brucker, in an addition to the town of Shelby, known as the Boulevard addition, which is destined to be the principal residence portion of the city. It was laid out in 1896. Mr. Wentz is a director in the Citizens' Bank, in the Sutter Furniture Company, in the Shelby Electric Company, and also a stockholder in the Shelby Tube Works, in the Ball Bearing Umbrella Company, in the New Shelby Stove Company, and Sheets Printing and Manufacturing Company. He is now a member of the city council and has been commander of Harker Post, No. 146, G. A. R., for many years. He is a member of the order of Ben Hur, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank (in which order he is lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Ohio Brigade), and of the Lutheran church. He is the president of the church council and is treasurer of the church. Few men fill so many positions and in such an acceptable manner as does Mr. Wentz, all of which tends to show the character and ability of the man.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN.

The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The example of the illustrious few of our countrymen who have risen from obscurity to the highest positions in the gift of the nation serves often to awe our young men rather than inspire them to emulation, because they reason that only a few can ever attain such eminence; but the history of such men as James Logan Chamberlain proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavor of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein.

Mr. Chamberlain is to-day one of the most successful men of Richland county and certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He was born in Butler township, this county, on the 24th of September, 1860, a son of Josiah and Rachel A. (Stratton) Chamberlain, who are much interested in his work. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm and as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow he assisted in the cultivation of the fields. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges, conning his lessons therein through the winter months when the labors of the farm were over.

On the 21st of August, 1879, Mr. Chamberlain chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Catherine E. Ford, a native of Butler township and a daughter of George Ford, who also was born in the same township, his parents having come to Richland county from Jefferson county, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Chamberlain worked with his father for two years, and, with the capital he had acquired by his industry and economy, he then purchased eighty acres of his father's land on section 19, Butler township, paying twenty-one hundred dollars for the tract. He then began farming on his own account and continued the cultivation of that place for four years, when he sold out and with his family removed to Missouri, taking up his abode in Cedar county. There he purchased a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, upon which he resided for seven years, when he disposed of that property, receiving twice as much for it as he had paid. He then returned to Richland

county and purchased the Hunter farm of eighty acres, making it his place of abode for two years, when, in 1894, he removed to the farm which is now his home. It was then known as the William McKibben farm and comprised one hundred and ninety-nine acres of rich land in Butler township. In 1896 he became the owner of the old Stratton farm of eighty acres, which had been entered from the government by G. M. Stratton, who was one of the first settlers of Richland county. This was the farm upon which Mr. Chamberlain was born and the place was also dear to him as the scene of his boyhood days. In 1900 he purchased the Ruth Ford farm of eighty acres, so that his landed possessions now aggregate four hundred and thirty-nine acres, a very valuable and productive property. He has engaged very extensively in feeding cattle, sheep and hogs.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have been born five children, namely: Mary R., Maggie M., Verdie B., Charles L. and Carrie Ruth. The family circle remains unbroken by the hand of death and the children are still with their parents. In his political views Mr. Chamberlain is a stanch Republican and for one term he served as township treasurer, proving a capable and trustworthy officer, yet the honors and emoluments of public office have had little attraction for him as he prefers to give his attention to his business affairs. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he is a faithful member, and is serving as a steward and class-leader and also as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a man of marked influence, owing to his sterling worth and reliability. His circle of friends is extensive, and all who know him entertain for him a high regard. In business he sustains an unassailable reputation, and integrity is synonymous with his name. His business transactions have been attended with a high degree of success, which may be ascribed to his close application and untiring industry.

WILLIAM H. GORHAM.

William Harvey Gorham, the foreman of the wood department of the great manufacturing establishment of the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, at Mansfield, Ohio, is an energetic, up-to-date man in his line and one whose services are appreciated by the company with which he is connected. Mr. Gorham has been in the employ of this establishment for eighteen years,—since 1882, and in 1899, in recognition of his valued services, he was promoted to the position he now occupies,—that of foreman.

A native of the Buckeye State, Mr. Gorham was born in Ashland county,

in 1859, a son of John G. and Susan (Adams) Gorham, the former a native of Long Island and the latter of Knox county, Ohio. John G. Gorham, when a boy, came with his parents to Perrysville, Ashland county, where he was reared and married and where he remained until 1881, when he came with his family to Mansfield. During the Civil war he served as a member of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, in Sherman's brigade, the date of his enlistment being 1861. Like most veterans of that war, he is identified with the G. A. R. Also he is a member of the Masonic order. He is now and has been for some time with the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, in the same department with his son.

William H. Gorham was reared and educated in his native county and there learned the trade of carpenter, under his father's instructions, his father having been employed for a number of years as a builder in Ashland. Coming to Mansfield in 1881, about the time he reached his majority, he soon afterward entered the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, and, as already stated, he has worked his way up to the head of one of its important departments, and now has under his immediate supervision one hundred and twenty-five men, who do all the wood-work of the establishment.

Mr. Gorham was married in Mansfield in 1884, to Miss Carrie Drake, a daughter of Phineas and Angeline Drake, deceased. They have an attractive home, which he built in 1885, and their happy union has been blessed in the birth of three children,—Ruth Charity, Helen L., and Don. G.

Politically Mr. Gorham is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Foresters.

HIRAM S. ROSE.

A historical work devoted to the pioneer days in Ohio would be most interesting, and a carefully compiled history of pioneering in Richland county would be specially valuable. Ohio's part in American wars has been an important one and the patriotism of the citizens of Richland county has been proved on many a field of carnage. This biographical sketch will deal not only with the sacrifices and achievements of pioneers but with those of soldiers. It has been often remarked that the same qualities which characterize the bold, self-denying pioneer characterize the brave and devoted soldier.

Hiram S. Rose, a prominent citizen of Shiloh, Cass township, Richland county, Ohio, was born in the township mentioned April 23, 1841, a son of Andrew M. and Mary M. (Green) Rose, and is one of five of their six children

who survive. These are Hiram S.; Bentley, of Butler, Indiana; Elmore Y., a farmer of Cass township; Osborne B., of Piqua, Ohio; and Sophronia, the wife of Thomas Swanger, of Angola, Indiana. Andrew M. Rose was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1817, a son of Aaron Rose, a native of New Jersey, who came with his family from Belmont county to Richland county in 1829 and entered the farm of one hundred and sixty acres now owned by Wesley McLaughlin, where he lived and died. Andrew grew up on the home farm and about the time of his marriage bought eighty acres of land a mile and a quarter east of Shiloh, where he began housekeeping and farming in a typical log cabin. His farm was heavily timbered, but he soon made a clearing which he gradually enlarged and brought under cultivation. He sold this farm late in the '40s and purchased another in Mercer county, to which, however, he never removed, but which he sold soon afterward in order to purchase a farm in Lorain county. Upon the last mentioned he lived three years, until he removed to Richland county and bought a portion of the Green farm from his father-in-law, which he sold a year later, when he bought fifty acres of the Rose homestead and fifty acres of the McConnell farm adjoining. There he lived from 1851 to 1872, when he died. He worked hard during the earlier years of his life, doing his full share of the labor of reclaiming the country from the forest. It is believed by his family that this hard struggle with nature gradually undermined his health and brought him to death years before his time.

Politically he was a Whig and later a rock-ribbed Republican, and he was a recognized leader in the work of the Methodist church in his neighborhood. His widow, now in her eighty-second year, was born in Cass township, on the old Green homestead, entered by her father, Robert Green, and one of the first farms settled in this part of the county. Her grandfather Green came to Richland county from Licking county, entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, built a log cabin on it and then returned to Licking county, where he married Miss Susannah Messmore, whose parents were natives of Switzerland. He then came back to Richland county and located on his farm, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. The Messmore family of Switzerland was a wealthy and influential one, and were there during a revolution. Mr. Rose's ancestors were compelled to leave their lands, and, with such money and portable valuables as they could bring with them, they came to America, whose hospitable shores offered them a refuge and a hope for the future. In later years they made some effort to have their lands restored to them, but their deeds had been lost and for that reason they were unable to establish their right to the property.

Hiram S. Rose received a common-school education and was brought up to farm work. August 15, 1862, when he was some months past his twenty-first birthday, he enlisted in the first independent Ohio artillery and served in that organization until the close of the Civil war and was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He participated in fifteen regular engagements. He was in Washington on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln and saw the martyr president only a few hours before that tragic event. After his discharge he returned home and was married, November 1, 1866, to Miss Mary Hunter, a native of Blooming Grove township, Richland county, and a daughter of Benjamin Hunter, who came to the county from Columbiana county with his parents when he was a child. For several years after his marriage he was engaged in farming. He then took up blacksmithing, without any practical knowledge of the trade. In 1873 he bought the blacksmith shop of John Ward at Shiloh and employed expert blacksmiths, in working with whom he learned the trade, and he has continued the enterprise with much success to the present time. To Hiram S. and Mary (Hunter) Rose have been born children as follows: Adelbert, who is an employe of the dry goods house of Hunter & Hardy, at Dayton, Ohio; and Cassius E., Flossie M. and Bessie P., who are members of their father's household. Mr. Rose is a stanch Republican and wields an appreciable influence in local political affairs. He has been a member of the town council two years, town clerk ten years and township clerk four years. He is a comrade of Speigel Post, No. 208, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been its quartermaster during the entire period of his affiliation with it. He and all the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Shiloh, and he is one of its trustees. A man of much public spirit, he has a real live interest in every movement affecting the welfare of his fellow townsmen and advocates and assists to the extent of his ability every measure, which in his judgment tends to the advancement of the interests of his township and county.

JOHN R. WOLFE.

John Rice Wolfe, one of the prominent and best known citizens of Richland county, and at present the postmaster at Shelby, was born at Ganges, this county, October 22, 1837. He is a son of Augustus and Sarah (Rice) Wolfe, the former of whom was a native of Knox county, Ohio, and the latter of Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He was born November 22, 1809, and was a son of Peter and Sarah (Ayers) Wolfe, who were married at Ganges, Ohio,

June 6, 1832. To them were born four sons and one daughter, as follows: Porter Ayers Wolfe, born April 10, 1833; James A., born in 1835; John Rice, the subject of this sketch; Charles T., born in 1840; and Amy A., who married Dr. W. S. McBride, of Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and died in 1864. James A. Wolfe went to California in 1860 and died there in 1886. Porter A. lives in Nebraska, and Charles T. and the subject live in Shelby. The father of these children died in 1846 and the mother in 1888, both being well known people and highly esteemed by all.

John Rice Wolfe was married in 1866 to Miss Nancy English, of Crawford county, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Nancy (Cummins) English, and to this marriage there have been born eight children, as follows: Amy A., born March 29, 1867: she married William R. Brooks, of Shelby, Ohio; Charles E., born August 6, 1870, and married Miss Jennie Roberts, also of Shelby; Sarah N., born April 11, 1873; Zorayda F., born November 3, 1875; Mary E., born April 3, 1878; Kathryn C., born August 30, 1883; John Rice, Jr., born August 9, 1885; and Esther Marie, born March 11, 1888. All of these children are living either at home or in the vicinity.

Mr. Wolfe began life on his own account as a school-teacher in 1856, and followed that most useful profession until the breaking out of the war of 1861. He enlisted as color sergeant in the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a three-months regiment commanded by Col. W. P. Benton, which was organized at Indianapolis and was a part of the brigade commanded by Rosencrans. But one severe battle was fought by his brigade, namely, at Rich Mountain. Mr. Wolfe served in the Eighth Regiment from the 18th of April, 1861, to August 6, 1861, being mustered out on the day last named, and returned to Shelby, Ohio, where on the 18th day of the same month he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, in which he served until March 10, 1865, when he was commissioned as adjutant of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in this capacity until September 7, 1865, on which day he was mustered out of the service of the government at Columbus, Ohio, having been in the service of his country for a period of four years and five months.

Returning to his home he resumed his profession of school-teacher, following it for three years. Since that time, so many have been his occupations and so active the life that he has led, that it would be difficult to trace his career through them all. Suffice it to say that he has been a most successful man, and has supported his family faithfully and well, though at times it seemed that he had all on his hands that he could manage; but now his fam-

ily are mostly grown to mature age, and he is capable of living more at his ease than when in middle life.

While in not any sense of the term an office-seeker, yet he has been honored by appointment to the office of postmaster of Shelby, first by President Harrison, at the close of whose administration he removed to Columbus, Ohio, there holding a position as examining clerk in the state insurance department under commissioner W. M. Hahn during Governor McKinley's administration of the chief executive office of Ohio. Upon Mr. McKinley's election to the Presidency of the United States he was again appointed postmaster at Shelby, and still retains the position. His wife is still living, and both are well known for many miles around, and are among the best citizens of the county.

JAMES N. PATTERSON.

A worthy representative of that sturdy Irish element which is so important a factor in the population of Ohio is James Nelson Patterson, of Mansfield, Richland county, who was born in Springfield township in 1845, a son of John Patterson, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1802, who came to Ohio at the age of twenty-two and died there at the age of eighty-two.

John Patterson settled in Harrison county, Ohio, and there married Mary Delaney, who was born in the year 1800 and died in the year 1881. She was a daughter of Philip Delaney, of Irish ancestry, who married Miss Betts, who in one line of descent was of French extraction and was a relative of that Betts who is known in history as an early settler at Cincinnati. That pioneer's father was killed during the Revolutionary war, and his widow and son, Philip, the last mentioned of whom was Mr. Patterson's grandfather, lived for several years under General Washington's roof at Mount Vernon. Later in life Philip Delaney often talked of Washington and often referred to the fact that when he was a boy Jack Custis frequently carried him on his back. He became a man of wealth and influence in Harrison county, Ohio, and died there at the age of about seventy-five years.

The parents of James N. Patterson came to Springfield township, Richland county, about 1835, and the father took up land in the wilderness four miles west of Mansfield, which subsequently became known as the John Patterson farm and is now owned by James N. Patterson. There were originally one hundred and sixty acres in the place. John Patterson had ten children, of whom James Nelson Patterson and Mrs. James Marshall, of Ontario, are the only ones living in Richland county. One sister lives in Indianapolis, Indiana,

and there are two others in Iowa. William B. was a member of the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died in the service while participating in the historic raid in pursuit of Bragg. S. A. Patterson also saw service in the Civil war, and died in Richland county, leaving no children, and all others of Mr. Patterson's brothers are dead without issue. Young Patterson attended the public school near his home and was brought up to farm work by his father. He left the farm, however, at the age of twenty, and eight years later went to Missouri, where for a year he was engaged in the furniture business.

Selling out his enterprise there, he went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where, in 1873, he married Miss Lucy M. Markley, a daughter of James and Catherine (Ankeny) Markley, both of whom were of Pennsylvania birth. Her mother's name has been perpetuated in that of Ankeny, Ohio. James Markley first located in Knox county, Ohio, and went from there to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he became wealthy and influential. Hon. M. D. Harter, late member of congress from this district and for years at the head of the Aultman-Taylor Manufacturing Company, was Mrs. Patterson's cousin. Her brother, James Markley, was a prominent lawyer of Mason City, Iowa. After he was married, in 1873, Mr. Patterson returned to Mansfield, bringing his wife with him, and entered the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Manufacturing Company, as general traveling agent for the southern and western states, and was so employed until 1880, when he accepted a position in the service of the Nichols-Shepherd Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, for which he acted as branch manager at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained until 1883, when he opened a branch for the same concern at Mansfield, which he has since conducted successfully, with jurisdiction over territory in Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have two sons and two daughters: Miss May Patterson married Sylvester Houston, of Mansfield; James Markley Patterson is the name of one son; Gus. is at Cornell University; and Bertha is in school in Mansfield. Associated with his brother, S. A. Patterson, Mr. Patterson conducted a fine stock farm on the old homestead, breeding many head of fine trotting stock. They were pioneers in that line at Mansfield and did more than all others to improve the speed of horses in the county. They brought the first high-bred stock to Richland county forty years ago, and their farm produced a number of fast trotters and pacers, some of them representatives of the celebrated Highatoga family.

Hayden Delaney, a grandson of Philip Delaney and a cousin of James Nelson Patterson, entered the United States Army at the age of fifteen and

was orderly to General Logan. In one engagement in which the division participated, it ran out of ammunition. The firing had been so hot that the teamsters had deserted the ammunition wagons. Young Delaney was sent back to order them forward, and, finding them without teamsters, dismounted from his horse and drove one of them to the firing line, where he distributed ammunition from his hat. At the close of the war General Logan, at the grand review at Washington, recommended him to be sent to West Point, and he was one of twelve chosen to be sent at that time. After his graduation he served in Indian campaigns and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was twice wounded and died in service in California. Cyrus Delaney, Lieutenant Delaney's brother, entered active service in the Civil war at the age of seventeen and was mustered out as adjutant general. He was then appointed captain in the regular army and served in Indian wars, and, like his brother, died in service. They were the sons of Samuel Delaney, of Harrison county, Ohio. John Delaney, of the state of Washington, is the only representative of this family whom death has spared. He has been an Indian agent on the western frontier and has held other important government positions.

JOHN D. LEWIS.

A representative of the farming interests of Springfield township, living on section 8, John D. Lewis, was born in Mifflin township, Richland county, January 31, 1846. His father is John F. Lewis, also a native of this county, born February 4, 1820. His grandfather, Samuel Lewis, a native of New York, was a Methodist circuit-rider and died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a widow and six children. His wife survived him until eighty-six years of age, and her death was occasioned by a broken hip. John F. Lewis was reared in Richland county and here married Christina Peters, who was born in New Jersey in 1824. She is the youngest of a large family, of whom six are living, the eldest being eighty-eight years of age. Their parents were Daniel and Lizzie (Gates) Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married in 1844 and are still living. They became the parents of five children, their first-born being John D., of this review; Almond C., a farmer of Franklin township, has twice been a widower and has eight children; Charles S., of Mansfield, is married and has one daughter; Elizabeth died at the age of seventeen years; and George died at the age of four years.

John D. Lewis was reared to farm life, having assisted in the arduous task of clearing an eighty-acre farm. At one time his father owned one hun-

dred and eighty acres of land, but sold the property and is now living retired in Mansfield, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and has been made possible to him through the competence acquired in earlier years. His children assisted him in the work of the farm and John D. remained at home until twenty-two years of age. He was married October 20, 1868, to Harriet Bell, who was born in Franklin township, Richland county, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Gates) Bell, both of whom are still living. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with nine children, of whom eight still survive, namely: Frank H., a widower of Mansfield, who has two children; George, who was hit with a ball which caused his death at the age of ten years; Harry C., a farmer of Springfield township, who is married and has one daughter; Walter, of Shelby; Byron, who is married and engaged in school-teaching in Springfield township; Roy, who follows school-teaching and assists in the work of the home farm; Willis, who also is upon the farm; Nellie and Maud T., who are still with their parents. The children have been trained to habits of industry and have been provided with good educational privileges, fitting them for the practical duties of life.

Mr. Lewis holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Pathfinders' Society and the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his attention to his business. He has always followed the farm as a life work, but for the past five years has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He rents the large and fertile farm owned by Bell & Brinkerhoff, and produces stock for William H. Beaver. His business affairs are prosecuted with marked energy and are bringing to him a comfortable competence.

LOUIS S. KUEBLER.

The Teutonic race has been an important element in framing our national commonwealth; its qualities and characteristics have been infused with those of other races in the development of a strictly American type and the United States willingly acknowledges its indebtedness to the German people for certain admirable qualities which are found among the representatives of the fatherland and their descendants.

Louis S. Kuebler is of German lineage and is the editor and proprietor of the Mansfield Courier, the only German paper published in Richland county. He was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, in 1854. His father, Anthony

Kuebler, came from Germany to America about 1840, locating in Seneca county. He married Frances Schabacker, also a native of Germany, and they reared their family in Tiffin. Mr. Kuebler of this review pursued his education in the public schools of Seneca county, and there learned the printer's trade. In 1876 he came from Cleveland to Mansfield and began the publication of the Mansfield Courier, which was established in 1872. He has since been its editor and proprietor. This is a German paper and has a large circulation among the German-speaking people of the county. In politics it is Democratic, strongly upholding the principles of the party as advanced by the Kansas City convention. In connection with the publication of the journal Mr. Kuebler is also doing a large general job printing business, and in this line his trade is constantly growing. He is recognized as one of the leading representatives of the Democratic party in Richland county, takes a very active part in politics and served as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the county in 1899.

Mr. Kuebler married Miss Lena Matthes, of Mansfield, a daughter of Adam Matthes, and they now have two children: Herman and Marie, who are attending school. Mr. Kuebler is a progressive business man whose life is an exemplification of the true western spirit of enterprise and progress, and through the columns of his paper he supports all measures which are calculated to prove of benefit to the community.

JAMES REYNOLDS.

The great interests of the Aultman-Taylor Manufacturing Company command the services of some of the ablest business men in America. One of the most efficient and best known of these is James Reynolds, of Mansfield, Ohio, who has been connected with the old company and the new since April 1, 1878, and now fills the resposible position of treasurer. His first duties were in closing up settlements and starting threshing machines. After experience in such work, he was given charge of collections in Missouri and Kansas, with headquarters at Kansas City. He came to Mansfield in 1877 and held several positions in the collection department, one after the other, and October 1, 1891, he was made the treasurer of the concern. The business has increased greatly during the past ten years. In 1894 the water tube-boiler department was added, and that alone gives employment to about four hundred people. A large number are employed in the thresher and other departments. The Aultman-Taylor threshers are known the world over and the Cahall ver-

tical boilers and the Cahall-Babcock-Wilcox vertical steam boilers are being sent to every part of the world where there is use for anything of the kind.

Mr. Reynolds was born in New York city, July 14, 1846, a son of William and Ann (Bowden) Reynolds. His parents came from Clare, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1836. His mother is still living, but his father died at Utica, Licking county, Ohio, at the age of sixty-four years, in 1885. He came to Ohio in 1863 and located in Crawford county whence he removed to Licking county in 1872. Young Reynolds received a practical education in New York city. At the age of sixteen he became errand boy in the office of a Wall street broker. He accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1863, and for eight years after his arrival taught country school. After that he taught town schools and was superintendent of high schools and inspector of schools at Crestline, Ohio, and Warrensburg, Missouri, and other places. He came to Mansfield in 1877 as the principal of the Fourth-ward school, now the Tenth-ward school, and closed his career as a teacher in 1878 to enter the employment of the Aultman-Taylor Company.

He has been active in Young Men's Christian Association work at Mansfield and is one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, whose fine home on West Park avenue he assisted to build with his time and money. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church and was superintendent of its Sunday-school for four years and taught its bible class. He addressed the State Christian Endeavor Society at Columbus in 1899 on "Practical Problems in Christian Citizenship," and is to supplement this address by another on the same subject at the convention at Toledo in 1901. He is greatly interested in the lines of study indicated.

December 28, 1869, Mr. Reynolds married Miss Charlotte A. Trimble, a daughter of William and Emma Trimble, originally from Harrison county, Ohio, who were pioneers in Crawford county. They have had four children: Emma, who died March 2, 1887, aged fifteen years; Alexander Tully, who is his father's assistant in the office of the Aultman-Taylor Company; Mary Bowden Reynolds; and William Fielding, another son, who married Miss Orpha Staninger, of Mansfield, and is a resident of Galion, Ohio. The family have a beautiful residence at Mansfield commanding a wide view of the surrounding country, which has the reputation of being one of the most hospitable in the city. Mr. Reynolds is a hard-working business man of much progressiveness and enterprise, who finds time to devote himself to the interests of his fellow men along all helpful lines, and he is undoubtedly as good an example of the up-to-date useful American citizen as Mansfield can boast of.

Mrs. MARY M. ZOOK.

Mrs. Mary M. Zook, who is living in section 20, Mifflin township, was born January 26, 1851, in the township which is now her home, her parents being Henry and Lydia (Byers) Hoover. She spent her girlhood days under the parental roof, aiding in the work of the household and pursuing her education in the common schools. In January, 1872, she gave her hand in marriage to Joseph C. Zook, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, born August 5, 1844. He was the son of John Zook, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1817, and with his parents removed to Franklin county during his boyhood. There John Zook was reared, learning the miller's trade, which he followed until 1850, when his health failed and he engaged in farming, hoping that the outdoor life might prove a benefit to him. He married Miss Elizabeth Clippinger, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1816. In his business affairs he prospered, becoming well-to-do. He was an active churchman whose consistent Christian life commended him to the confidence of all with whom he was associated. His death occurred in May, 1899, and the community thereby lost one of its valued citizens.

Joseph C. Zook spent his youth on the home farm and the schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges. The Zook and Hoover families were neighbors in Pennsylvania, and in 1871, when Joseph C. was on a visit to friends in Illinois, he stopped in Ohio to see the Hoover family. His acquaintance with the daughter of the household ripened into love, and three weeks after his return to Pennsylvania he again came to Ohio to claim his bride. He took her back with him to the old homestead in the Keystone state and then assumed the management of his father's farm, which he ably conducted up to the time of his death, on the 29th of December, 1891. He was a gentleman of sterling worth, diligent in business, straightforward in all his dealings and reliable in all life's relations. He, too, was an earnest church member, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Zook five children were born: David L., who resides on the old Zook homestead in Pennsylvania; John H., who is a farmer of Mifflin township, Richland county; and William S., Jacob W. and Prudence E., who are with their mother. Five years after her husband's death Mrs. Zook returned with her family to Richland county and located upon her farm of one hundred and seventeen acres which she had purchased four years previously. Shortly after her arrival she purchased another farm

of forty-two acres, and both tracts are now in a high state of cultivation, yielding a good income, which supplies Mrs. Zook with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. She displays excellent business and executive ability in the care of her property and at the same time manifests those truly womanly qualities which everywhere command respect. Her home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by her many friends.

THOMAS HALL.

Canada has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men, who have left the Dominion to enter the business circles of this country with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among this number is Thomas Hall, the well known superintendent of the Mansfield Machine Company, of Mansfield, Ohio.

He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, Canada, and is a son of Thomas and Agnes (Robison) Hall, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of England. He spent six years as a student at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1893, and later took a post-graduate course of two years. He is a member of a Greek-letter society, and received a fellowship at that college. For two years he was practically engaged in building steam engines at the vise and lathe work at the Waterous Engine Works, at Brantford, Canada, and then was called to Cornell, where he taught steam engineering, designing and drafting in the mechanical department of that university. In 1898 he came to Mansfield, Ohio, and has since filled the responsible position of superintendent of the Mansfield Machine Company. This factory builds steam, fire and gas engines, boilers and sawmill machinery and does general job work, employing from two hundred to two hundred and fifty hands. They are now building steam engines from designs made by Mr. Hall and Mr. Treat, who also is from Cornell University.

In 1894, in Ontario, Mr. Hall married Miss Mary Perry, of Oxford county, a daughter of Andrew and Martha Perry. By this union two children have been born, namely: Perry Oliver and Hazel. Mr. and Mrs. Hall attend the First Presbyterian church of Mansfield, and although their residence here is of short duration they have made a host of warm friends.

W. E. SEFTON.

Occupying the responsible position of superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory, W. E. Sefton is indeed well qualified for the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon him. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio, February 11, 1842, and in 1845 accompanied his parents on their removal to Ashland county. The common-school system afforded him his educational privileges and his youth was spent upon a farm where he early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was thus engaged until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade, following that pursuit until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he put aside all business considerations and with patriotic spirit offered his services to the government in 1861, joining Company G, of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase and left there on the 5th of July, or the first year of the long war, which was the call for the sacrifice of thousands of lives, yet was to bring liberty to three million enslaved people, and the establishment of the Union on a firmer basis than ever before. Mr. Sefton participated in all of the engagements with his regiment, including the battles of Carnifex Ferry, West Virginia, September 10, 1861; Princeton, West Virginia, May 15, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Cloyd Mountain, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, May 10, 1864; and Buffalo Gap, June 6, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Cloyd Mountain, on the 9th of May, and was honorably discharged on the 6th of July following, at Columbus, Ohio, his term of service having expired.

Soon after his return home Mr. Sefton engaged in the manufacture of mowers and reapers at Salem, Ohio, with the Etna Manufacturing Company. On severing his connection with that company he became associated with the C. Aultman Company, at Canton, Ohio, and for thirteen years was the traveling salesman and general agent of that corporation. His next business connection was with the Princess Plow Company, in which he served as secretary, treasurer and general manager, occupying those positions for seven years, when he dissolved his connection with the business, and in June, 1896, was elected assistant superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory. In the following March, W. D. Patterson resigned as superintendent and Mr. Sefton was elected to that office, assuming the duties of the office on the 1st of April, 1897. He has been most faithful, earnest and efficient in the discharge of the obligations that rested upon him. The position is a most important and responsible one, entailing as it does the care of the young who through lack

W E Sefton

of home influences or through a natural tendency toward the wrong have strayed into paths of crime. In the reformatory opportunity is offered to them to follow better methods of living, and upon the superintendent much depends. The discipline and order there maintained must teach the members of the school that they are amenable to law and at the same time they must not be deprived of the hope that when they have served their term opportunity for a different life will not be closed against them. Mr. Sefton is a man of broad humanitarian principles and deep sympathy, and his work in the institution is proving of great practical benefit. Among his friends he is a genial, social gentleman of cordial disposition and has a very large circle of acquaintances, who esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM STRIMPLE.

Perhaps a large per cent of the business failures is due in greater degree to the lack of persistency of purpose than to any other one cause. A continual change in business renders effort futile and labor unavailing, but perseverance in a given line, if guided by a fair measure of business judgment and practical common sense, will always result in prosperity. It is this which has brought to Mr. Strimple a good income, making him one of the substantial farmers of Richland county. He was born in Mifflin township, this county, on the 10th of September, 1840, being one of the eight children of Aaron and Keziah (Stout) Strimple. The father, a native of New Jersey, was reared in that state, and as the grandfather of our subject died during the early boyhood of Aaron Strimple, the operation of the home farm devolved upon him when he was quite young. He bravely took up the task that fell upon his young shoulders and carefully prosecuted his business interests. In his native state he was united in marriage to Miss Keziah Stout and to them two children were born ere their removal to Ohio.

On migrating to the Buckeye state they located in New Haven township, Huron county, where for some time the father cultivated a farm belonging to his brother. He afterward removed to Mifflin township, Richland county, where he rented land for some years and about 1850 he purchased the land upon which our subject now resides. During the first year of his ownership he raised six hundred bushels of wheat, which enabled him to pay off nearly the entire indebtedness upon the place. He was an energetic and progressive agriculturist and became one of the substantial citizens of the community. A few years prior to his death he left the old homestead, taking up his residence

upon a farm of eighty-three acres in Huron county, which he had purchased some years before. Throughout the greater part of his business life he was an actice member of the Methodist church, having joined that organization in 1859. He long served as one of its trustees and took an active part in its work and upbuilding. His political support was given to the Democracy and several years he served as a trustee of his township. His death occurred in April, 1891. Of his eight children six are yet living, as follows: John, of Huron county; Judith, the wife of George W. Vanscoy, of Butler township, Richland county; Sarah, the widow of Daniel Sizer, of Greenwich, Ohio; George, of Huron county; Elizabeth A., the widow of E. N. Burgess, of Huron county; and William.

Upon the home farm William Strimple spent the days of his boyhood, acquiring in the district schools of the neighborhood his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, but ill health forced him to abandon that profession after seven weeks' experience in the schoolroom. At the time of the Civil war he was found among the "boys in blue" who went forth to battle for the Union, enlisting on the 2d of October, 1862, as a member of Company C, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for ten months. He participated in the battles of Raymond, Fort Gibson, Jackson and Vicksburg, and was mustered out of service in July, 1863.

Mr. Strimple then returned to his home and in the spring of 1865 was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Gorham, a native of Perryville, Ashland county, and a daughter of Hezekiah Gorham, who in early life was a sea captain but later abandoned the sea and worked at the mason's trade. Mr. and Mrs. Strimple began their domestic life on the old home farm which he cultivated for a time on shares, but in 1874 he purchased the property of his father and he has since made it his place of abode. Thoroughly understanding farming methods, he has a well developed place, and the rotation of crops keeps his field in a productive condition. Good harvests annually augment his income and his farming interests have made him one of the well-to-do residents of Butler township.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Strimple was blessed with seven children, but only four are now living: Ernest H., who is a graduate of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, and now a teacher in the Olivesburg schools; Lenna E., who is a graduate of Savannah Academy, and now the wife of Rev. F. S. Fancher, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; Samuel H., a farmer of Huron county; and Leilla F., who is with her parents. Mr.

Strimple votes the Republican ticket and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee through various periods for the past thirty years. He has a wide acquaintance in his native county and his fidelity to duty in all life's relations has gained him the regard of his fellow men to a high degree.

THE TRAUGER FAMILY.

When the Trauger family was founded in America this was indeed a "new world." The colonies were ruled by King George III, and George Washington, who was to lead his nation from bondage into liberty, was still a youth; the French and Indian war had not yet occurred and the most far-sighted could not have foretold the struggle of the Revolution; the Alleghany mountains were in the far west and beyond that the country was an unexplored wilderness. The earliest family record extant locates Christian Trauger, the ancestor of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs, at his home in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, where many of the same name still reside. The German spelling of the name was Drocker, but in the change to English the present form was assumed, about 1800. It was probably in the year 1744 that Christian Trauger, accompanied by his family, his brother Henry and a sister, left the fatherland to seek a new home in America. They located in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1767, when the brothers purchased adjoining farms in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, that state. One of these farms is still owned by a descendant of the family. In later years some of the Trauger family located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and others in Troy township, Ashland county, Ohio.

Christian Trauger was born in Beckenbaugh, Germany, in 1726, and died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1811. His wife, Anna Barbara Trauger, was born in 1729, and died in 1821. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. That Christian Trauger participated in the Revolutionary war seems to be a certainty, and thus his descendants are rendered eligible to membership in the Revolutionary societies of the present time. His son, John Frederick Trauger, was born in 1765, and died in 1824. He married Magdalena Harpel, who was born in 1763, and died in 1848. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, two of whom—Samuel H. and his sister—became residents of Richland county, Ohio. The latter, Mrs. Elizabeth Fènner, came with her husband, Felix Fenner, and their family to Plymouth township, Richland county, in 1833,

locating on a quarter-section of timber land three miles west of the town of Plymouth.

Samuel Harpel Trauger was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1795, and was married, in 1825, to Susannah Maust, a daughter of George Maust, of Tinicum township, with whom he lived for fifty-four years. In 1835 Mr. Trauger came to Ohio and purchased a quarter-section of timber land two and a half miles southwest of Plymouth. The entire region was an unbroken forest and the work of progress and civilization seemed scarcely begun. In April, 1836, he removed his family and household goods by wagon from Pennsylvania, fording rivers and crossing mountains, making the journey over roads which were in very poor condition, the route by which they traveled covering about six hundred miles. But at length they located on a farm in Richland county, and there Samuel H. Trauger resided for forty-three years. He at once began the erection of a log cabin and through the succeeding twenty years he continued to clear and cultivate his land. His farm was awarded the first premium at three different county contests as the best farm in Richland county. Mr. Trauger was a charter member of the Plymouth Lutheran church, gave liberally toward the erection of the first house of worship, and also contributed largely to the support of the church. At the age of twenty-one, while still living in Pennsylvania, he was chosen captain of a militia company, which commission he held until his removal to Ohio. In politics he was a Democrat, cast his first presidential vote for James Madison and his last presidential ballot for Samuel J. Tilden. On the 3d of January, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Trauger had a family reunion, celebrating their golden wedding, at which all of their descendants were present except Mrs. Ralston and her family, who had but recently removed to Illinois. Mrs. Trauger died in May, 1879, at the age of eighty years, and Mr. Trauger passed away in November of the same year, at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, namely: Jonas; Tobias M.; Henry; Frank P.; Samuel; Saloma, the wife of Alexander Ralston; Sevilla, the wife of William Newton Conover; and two daughters who died in early life.

Jonas Trauger, the eldest son of Samuel H. Trauger, was born May 8, 1826, and in 1836 accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. He justly deserves mention among the honored pioneers, for he came to this state when the greater portion of Richland county was still covered with a heavy growth of natural forest. He assisted in clearing and cultivating the homestead until his marriage. Miss Sarah Wyandt became his wife. She was born January 8, 1831, the eldest daughter of Joseph Wyandt, one of

the pioneers of Plymouth township, Richland county. They began their domestic life on a farm adjoining the old homestead, which had recently been purchased by his father, and there they remained for seven years. On the expiration of that period Jonas Trauger purchased of William Enderby an adjoining farm, upon which they erected a dwelling, taking up their abode in their new home. There they resided together for thirty-three years. During Mr. Trauger's younger days he spent many seasons in threshing grain and clover seed and enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful thresher in the vicinity of Plymouth. He transferred his threshing business to his son, Samuel W., who still continues the same, while he is living retired. His first wife died October 26, 1893. In the year 1895 he married Sarah E. Trauger, and removed to the village of Plymouth, since which time he has been connected with no active business interests. He still owns his farm of two hundred acres, however, and it is under a high state of cultivation, yielding him a good income. For several years he held the position of township trustee, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. Of the Lutheran church he is a member and is now serving as one of its elders.

Tobias M. Trauger was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1827. At the age of seven years he went to live with his uncle, Henry Kruger, with whom he remained until his father's removal to Ohio, when he again joined the family, in 1836. During his minority he aided in the clearing and cultivation of the fields and after arriving at man's estate he operated his father's farm on the shares until 1860, when he purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead, then owned by his father. It consisted of ninety-six acres, to which he afterward added a tract of twenty acres. Tobias M. Trauger held the office of school director for about twenty years and the cause of education found in him a warm friend who earnestly promoted the interests of the schools. In the year 1875 he was the township treasurer. In 1860 he became a member of the Lutheran church, in which he held the office of deacon for thirty-one years or until 1894, since which time he has been an elder in the church. On the 20th of May, 1858, he married Mary Ann King, of Winesburg, Holmes county, Ohio, the eldest daughter of Elias King, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, who went with his father's family to Wilmot, Stark county, Ohio, in 1822. There he married Leah Wyandt, the eldest daughter of James Wyandt. They began their domestic life in Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, and afterward resided near Winesburg in Holmes county. Mrs. Trauger was born in Wayne county and resided with her father's family in Holmes county until

her marriage, when she became a resident of Richland county. The Trauger family lived upon a farm two miles southwest of Plymouth for forty-two years. In early life she joined the Methodist church, but afterward united with the Plymouth Lutheran church. Her death occurred June 23, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Trauger were the parents of one son and two daughters.

The son, Elmer King Trauger, was born October 12, 1861. He early became familiar with all the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and in the district schools of the neighborhood he pursued his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Plymouth high school, in which he was graduated in 1882. He then entered Wittenberg College, in Springfield, Ohio, and on the completion of a classical course was graduated in 1886. During his senior year he acted as the editor of the college journal. Subsequently he began teaching school in Clark county and became the superintendent of the public schools in Leipsic, Putnam county, Ohio, in 1888. He also taught in the Plymouth public schools in 1893. From 1894 until 1897 he pursued the study of law in the office of F. D. Gunsaullers, an attorney at Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1897. He has since engaged in practice in Plymouth and has attained an enviable position in the ranks of the profession. He has already gained a creditable clientage and is now serving as justice of the peace. He takes a very active part in church work, holds membership in the Lutheran church, and is the president of the Plymouth Township Sunday-school Union. He is the secretary of the Lutheran church of Plymouth and the treasurer of the Plymouth Bible Association. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Association, a college fraternity. He received from his *alma mater* the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1886, and the degree of Master of Arts in the year 1890. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and is secretary of the Democratic Club of his township.

Clara Trauger was born August 1, 1869, and died May 9, 1897. She was a graduate of the Plymouth high school, of the class of 1886. She engaged in teaching in 1891 and later was elected a teacher of the primary department of the public schools at Chicago Junction, Ohio, filling that position until 1891, when she became the wife of Mr. Monteith, who is now the cashier of the National Bank of Crestline, Ohio. They established their home in Shelby, Ohio, and after six months' illness Mrs. Monteith passed away, in 1897.

Rilla, the younger daughter of the Trauger family, is residing with her parents and is a graduate of the high school of Plymouth, of the class of 1891.

JEHU L. GARBER.

Jehu L. Garber, an industrious and enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson township, was born on the 29th of October, 1835, in the township where he yet makes his home. He comes of a family of Swiss lineage, and his grandfather, John Garber, was probably a native of the land of the Alps and became the founder of the family in the new world. He was killed at the battle of York in Upper Canada, in 1812. Samuel Garber, the father of our subject, was a native of Morrison's Cove, Pennsylvania, and was reared there as a farmer and shoemaker. When about twenty-five years of age he came to Ohio, making the journey on foot, and located in Jefferson township, Richland county, where he devoted his energies to shoemaking for a time. Later he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and died upon the farm where our subject now lives, when about eighty-nine years of age. He was successful in his business affairs and at one time owned an extensive tract of land, valued at twenty thousand dollars. He was truly the architect of his own fortune and built wisely and well, for when he came to this county he had only twenty-five cents and with that meager capital began life in Ohio. His prosperity was the legitimate outcome of his own earnest and well directed efforts. In politics he was a Democrat and served as township trustee for several terms, yet seldom aspired to office. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church. His wife bore the maiden name of Catharine Leedy and was a daughter of John Leedy. She died when about seventy-one years of age. In their family were eleven children: John L., a farmer of Jefferson township; Levi L., who died at the age of twenty-one; David L., who passed away at the age of fifty-five; Louis L., a resident of Bellville; Jehu L.; Elizabeth, the wife of Aaron Leedy; Jackson L., whose home is in Missouri; Washington, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Benton L., who died at the age of forty years; Mary, the wife of O. B. Rummel, of Bellville; Theodore L., a farmer of Jefferson township; and Minnie, who died in childhood.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the monotony of farm life for Jehu Garber. He remained at his parental home until he had attained his majority, and in the meantime engaged in teaching in the district school through three winter terms. On reaching man's estate he worked

at the carpenter's trade and engaged in cultivating the home farm on the shares for his father and brother. His time was thus occupied several years, after which he purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land adjoining the old home and there continued to reside until 1898, when he purchased his present farm of ninety-two acres, renting the old place of two hundred and fifty-five acres to his son. His life has been an active and useful one, and as a result of his capable business management and indefatigable industry he has gained prosperity. He owns altogether three hundred and forty-seven acres of land and derives therefrom a good income. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Patrons' Relief Association and Fire Insurance Company, which was formed in 1876, and of which he was secretary for sixteen years. The company now have between three and four millions insurance. He was also instrumental in organizing the first farmers' institute held in the county, in the year 1881, and has been the president of one of these organizations nearly every year since.

On the 19th of June, 1856, occurred the marriage of Mr. Garber and Miss Susan Wallace, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and a daughter of George and Mary Wallace. Their marriage was blessed with nine children: Ellen, the wife of John Watson; Irene, who was married but is now deceased; Clara A., the widow of Stephen A. Oyster; Ida M., at home; Horatio S., James W. and Wallace, who follow farming; Myrtle, at home; Mamie, who died at the age of twelve years; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Garber held the office of county commissioner from January, 1890, to September, 1896, there being no opposition to his election at the first term. He filled the office of township trustee for several years and was a member of the township school board for ten years. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Grange and to Cask's Lodge, No. 382, K. of P., of Bellville, and he and his family are members of the Universalist church. His entire life has been passed in Richland county and his many acquaintances know him to be a man of sterling worth, reliable in business and trustworthy in all life's relations.

THOMAS HAMMON.

Thomas Hammon was one of the representative men of Worthington township and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. He was a man whom to know was to respect and honor, for his career was ever an upright one and in all life's relations he was faithful to right and duty.

Thomas Hammon Rachel Hammon

A native of Virginia, he was born in Rockingham county, May 5, 1822, and with his parents came to Richland county, Ohio, in the fall of 1826. He was a son of George and Catherine (Hammon) Hammon, the former born in New Jersey in 1780, the latter in Pennsylvania in 1785. Mrs. Hammon lived in the Keystone state at the time of the Indian troubles there and later removed to Virginia, where she was married and made her home for a number of years. As before stated, Mr. and Mrs. Hammon came to Richland county in the autumn of 1826, and a year later the father purchased the farm that is now occupied by Mrs. Thomas Hammon and her family. It was school land and was sold at auction. Upon the place was a log cabin and a small field had been cleared, but the greater part of the land was still in its primitive condition, awaiting the awakening touch of the agriculturist to make it a desirable tract. Throughout the greater part of his remaining days George Hammon resided there and in his business he accumulated a handsome competence. He served in the war of 1812 and was ever loyal to all his duties of citizenship. A leading Jacksonian Democrat in politics, he served as a trustee for several terms. Both he and his wife held membership in the Lutheran church and enjoyed the high regard of a large circle of friends. His father, John Hammon, was a native of New Jersey, but his mother was born in Germany. Mrs. Hammon, the mother of our subject, died in Richland county, October 9, 1855, at the age of sixty-eight years. In her family were fourteen children, twelve of whom reached mature years.

At the old homestead Thomas Hammon spent the days of his boyhood and youth, remaining with his parents for twelve years after his marriage, when he removed to Jefferson township and bought a farm which he worked for three years. He then returned and purchased the old home place from his father, continuing its cultivation and improvement throughout his remaining days. His business was diligently prosecuted. He did not neglect in the slightest degree his work; and his close application to business, combined with his excellent farming methods, enabled him to win very desirable prosperity. He made a specialty of the raising of shorthorn cattle, and as his financial resources increased he added to his property until his landed possessions aggregated over five hundred acres. He was probably the wealthiest man in Worthington township and his life record demonstrated the possibilities that lie before men of energy and determination.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Thomas Hammon was united in marriage to Mrs. Rachel Simmerman, *nee* Taggart, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1823, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDowell) Taggart, both of whom were natives of Westmoreland county, in

which they were reared. In the fall of 1831 they came to Richland county, Ohio, and the father purchased a farm in Jefferson township, of which twelve acres had been cleared. There he resided for several years, and upon that farm his wife died, when forty-nine years of age. He afterward removed to Clark county, Illinois, and purchased a farm, upon which his death occurred, when he had attained the age of seventy. His success came to him in return for his own labor and he justly won the title of a self-made man. His wife was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hammon were born five children, namely: Catherine, the wife of Henry Wolford, of Kansas; Mary, the wife of Erastus L. Calhoun, a farmer of Worthington township; Ellen, the wife of Abner Dunmire, of Knox county, Ohio; John and George H. The last two now own the old homestead and are among the active agriculturists of the community.

The principles of the Democracy received the indorsement of Mr. Hammon and he always voted that ticket, yet never sought or desired office for himself. He served for several years as a school director, but otherwise occupied no official position. He followed closely the course which he believed to be right and in his business affairs he enjoyed an unassailable reputation, for he was ever just and honorable. Mrs. Hammon proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey, and her sound advice and assistance were important factors in his prosperity. She possessed excellent business and executive ability and was one of the world's busy workers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hammon enjoyed the warm regard of many friends and were both widely and favorably known in Richland county.

JOHN W. McCONKIE.

John Walter McConkie, teacher, politician, journalist and insurance solicitor, is the second and eldest living son of William and Rebecca McConkie. He was born in Worthington township, Richland county, Ohio, April 24, 1864. As a youth he was quite reserved and did not give much promise of future greatness, nor did he seem especially devoted to study, but later he developed a strong inclination for books and for learning and for a time was ambitious to become a student at the University of Michigan. During this time he cultivated a love for political history almost marvelous in that it prompted such wide and comprehensive reading of subjects bearing upon that department of knowledge. He is often to-day consulted upon various points at issue. Language, too, was most carefully studied then, as now, and word analysis, which goes to the origin of words, still finds great favor with him.

At one time he and Professor J. W. Scott, now of Colorado Springs, Colorado, stood highest in orthography of all teachers then employed in Ashland county, and that, too, at an examination that passed the critical eye of Professor J. E. Stubbs, whose success has since made him famous in the educational world. Mr. McConkie's devotion and close application to study often led him to pore over his books until the small hours of night, and this, in addition to the physical strength required to cultivate and conduct his father's farm (adorned with a log house ripe with age, located by the roadside over which it is said passed a section of General William Henry Harrison's army in his remarkable campaign against the Indians) told upon the then strong and vigorous young man and resulted in severe sickness in 1882 and again in a milder form in 1883.

After his recovery, in 1884, having been weakened physically to a considerable extent by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism that he had suffered in connection with other ailments which involved the liver and stomach, he concluded to turn his attention more fully to learning; so, in connection with James M. Reed, now prominent at the Mansfield bar, and Charlie L. McClellan, deputy clerk of courts for Richland county, he entered Greentown Academy, at Perrysville, where not a few young men and women have found inspiration and hope that have led on and on to higher and broader fields. After a year's study at that institution he began teaching, and at intervals during his academic course he taught in Ashland and Richland counties. In 1889, when Professor Lycurgus L. Ford severed his connection with the above institution by reason of its failure to adopt the more advanced methods of the time, Mr. McConkie promptly sided with that gentleman, who has since grown prominent, and headed a paper strongly testifying to the Professor's worth and ability,—a paper which is still held in grateful appreciation.

Later in the year Mr. McConkie was offered and accepted a position in the public schools of Iowa, and in October he left for that state, where he was granted a first-class teacher's certificate, that he values most highly. There he first observed the practical workings of female suffrage in school affairs. He served successfully under the superintendency of Mrs. A. N. Filson, whose personal ability and worth won for her a third election as the county superintendent in a Democratic county, while she was a Republican. Higher in authority at the state capitol was that noted educator, Henry Sabin, introducing model methods that have since grown very popular and have been widely adopted. During this period and under such inspiration Mr. McConkie was prominent in institute work, and he speaks in enthusiastic terms of praise of those with whom he was thus associated, and particularly

of the deceased Miss Dora B. Johnston, who ranked high at college and occupied an enviable position in both intellectual and social circles.

Later, when the economical era was manifest in the Hawkeye state and made itself felt among Iowa teachers laboring for the advancement and growth of its people to an extent not usually appreciated, Mr. McConkie, in connection with L. M. Gerhard, now of South Dakota, and others, left the state. Returning to Ohio, he launched boldly in the field of politics, opposing the "tariff reform" ideas of Grover Cleveland, and during the campaign of 1888 he supported most earnestly and enthusiastically the candidacy of Benjamin Harrison, for whom he entertained a most friendly feeling. In 1889 he again took up teaching, being employed in Knox county, Ohio. In 1890 he was associated with the work of the eleventh census and imbibed somewhat the statistical admiration possessed by Robert P. Porter, then the superintendent of the census.

In 1891 Mr. McConkie again put on the political armor, and as a member of the county central and executive committees he zealously and earnestly supported William McKinley, who was then the Republican candidate for governor. That this work was effective, is attested by the fact that his precinct at that election showed a net Republican gain of fifty-six. Later, when an attempt was made to lessen the victory by dethroning John Sherman and place J. B. Foraker in the senate of the United States, he did not hesitate to take sides with the great statesman from Mansfield, who was so prominently identified with the financial history of the United States and of the world. With voice and pen he insisted most firmly that honor demanded the re-election of Mr. Sherman and he championed his cause with others in a public speech in the Memorial Opera House in Mansfield, where the friends and neighbors of Senator Sherman met to resent the charge advanced by W. S. Cappeller and others that he was unpopular at home.

The following year, having brought himself to the favorable attention of William M. Hahn, the chairman of the Ohio Republican state executive committee and a resident of Richland county—where politics have always taken a deep root—as well as Senator Sherman, Frank W. Pierson, the chairman of the local committee, Captain W. S. Bradford and others prominent and influential, he was made a delegate to the Republican state convention that assembled in Cleveland. During this convention, presided over by William McKinley, now twice chosen the chief magistrate of the nation, he successfully widened his acquaintance. Among fast friendships there formed was one with L. C. Laylin, now the secretary of state, Mr. Laylin at that time being a delegate from Huron county. Three times in presidential years has

Mr. McConkie been chosen to represent his native county in state conventions.

In 1893 he taught again in Knox county, near Fredericktown, where ex-Secretary of the Treasury William Windom spent a part of his early manhood, and it was understood that his devotion to politics would bring a state appointment from Governor McKinley; but it was decreed otherwise. In 1894 he was invited and accepted a place with the Republican state executive committee, then as now under the leadership of Charles Dick, and participated actively in the contest that resulted in the re-election of Samuel M. Taylor by one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and eighty-six, the largest plurality ever recorded in Ohio. That his services were appreciated during this memorable contest is evident from the strong letter in his possession from Chairman Dick, testifying to his zeal, industry and capability.

Previous to this, in the campaign of 1893, Mr. McConkie wrote much in support of the Republican party and often have articles from his pen found places in the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press, Cleveland Leader, Ohio State Journal and the American Economist. The latter, strong and uncompromising in its support of the policy of protection, then as to-day, lifting up the hands of William McKinley in the bitter struggle for supremacy, sent out inquiries to leading Republicans asking "Why William McKinley should be re-elected governor of Ohio?" Among those consulted in the Buckeye state was J. W. McConkie, of Richland county, and at the head of the list of those replies we find his ringing, earnest words; and when the future political historian glances over the pages of that noted publication for words of inspiration as he writes the life of William McKinley he will see as many as three articles from the pen of Mr. McConkie in one issue. Later the subject of this sketch branched still more strongly into journalism and the list of articles extant from his pen is now a long one.

Mr. McConkie possesses great command of the English language, and often his articles along political lines are pointed to a remarkable degree. In 1896 William McKinley, under the leadership of Marcus A. Hanna, having won the nomination for president over strong and powerful combinations, there was presented a campaign of unusual activity. Mr. Hanna being in charge of the Republican end, with William M. Hahn, of Mansfield, for the second time in control of the speakers' bureau. Mr. McConkie was invited into a broader field and participated somewhat in the contest that resulted in a signal Republican victory. It was quite generally believed that Mr. McConkie would receive recognition by the national administration, but to the disappointment of his friends he was forgotten; and when advancement

seemed probable in the census bureau Congressman W. S. Kerr, whom he had supported and helped into public life, stood in the way while professing warmest friendship. This form of conduct extended in other directions, operating often to the detriment of those worthy and deserving; and this, together with the selfish, grasping nature developed, led to the defeat of Mr. Kerr in the convention that followed. President McKinley having been renominated at Philadelphia, and Marcus A. Hanna, whom Mr. McConkie had supported with pen and might in the ever memorable Ohio senatorial contest of 1897-8 that sustained, as he believes, the honor of the Republican party and sent Mr. Hanna to the senate of the United States, the successor of John Sherman, who had elected to enter the cabinet of William McKinley, being again in control of the national executive committee, this time with Henry C. Hedges, of Mansfield, as chief of the speakers' bureau, Mr. McConkie, whom fortune seems to lead into the fight rather than where remuneration is to be had, was invited and for eight weeks he participated most actively in the campaign that resulted so decidedly for the Republican party. That Mr. McConkie possesses political instinct is evident from the accuracy with which he forecasts results in both state and nation. In fact, one of the strong features in his makeup is the reading of public sentiment, and he looks to see it better understood and recognized in its higher advanced condition. Will his expectations be realized? Possibly so when the jar of politics bring men to a full realization of the situation and when deceit and treachery shall mean political death always and everywhere,—an era when it is to be hoped party platforms will say what they mean and mean what they say and when wider, broader opportunities shall encourage the honest legitimate efforts of men and women too.

Mr. McConkie, being a nephew of Professor John McConkie, has imbibed somewhat of the educational spirit that characterizes that gentleman, as well as the dead wife and aunt, for whom he cherishes the highest regard. His close association, too, with the splendid daughters that have blessed that union, and particularly with Bessie, the younger, and their splendid brother, who is winning fame and position, has served to broaden and widen the field that makes womanly instinct shine with a brighter luster. That Mr. McConkie's personal and political acquaintance is very large is evident from the demands upon his time; and that he enjoys and appreciates the value of a well chosen library is understood from the volumes in his possession, notably and distinctly along statistical and economic lines; and that he has even found time to study the American trotter in a development not yet complete, is apparent when we see him with Harvest King, or better still with the granddaughter of Greenlander, the world's champion two-mile trotter, built, we

might say, for strength and action, and again when we gaze upon the lifelike forms in his possession of The Abbott and Crescens, who have made the closing hours of the nineteenth century ever memorable in the annals of the American turf. At some future time Mr. McConkie may present something relative to the high degree of intelligence possessed by the American horse, and the dog, whose instinct and good judgment often make him a fitting companion.

GEORGE W. GEDDES.

No man was ever more liked in Richland county and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the public than George W. Geddes, while none ever better deserved such esteem and confidence. In his lifetime the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory. It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate as far as possible the memory of the eminent citizen—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit not only upon his city and state but also upon the whole country. Through such memorials as this at hand the individual and the character of his services are kept in remembrance, and the importance of those services acknowledged. His example in whatever field his work may have been done thus stands as an object lesson to those who come after him, and though dead he still speaks. Long after all recollection of his personality shall have faded from the minds of men, the less perishable record may tell the story of his life and commend his example for imitation.

George W. Geddes was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 16, 1824, and a few years later accompanied his parents on their removal to Richland county. As the family was in limited financial circumstances, he was early forced to earn his own living, and the splendid position to which he attained was an indication of his merit and splendid ability. His life illustrates the possibilities that lie before the young men of ambition, determination and upright character. After acquiring a common-school education Mr. Geddes spent a few years as clerk in a store, and during his leisure hours and at night he pursued a course of study, including the law. He finally entered the law office of the Hon. Columbus Delano, under whom he completed his preparatory reading, being admitted to the bar in July, 1845.

Mr. Geddes then opened a law office in Mansfield and continued to engage in practice at the bar or on the bench until his death. He was not

long in gaining a large clientage and his ability won recognition in 1856 by his election to the office of judge of the court of common pleas of the sixth judicial district. After serving a term of five years he was re-elected in 1861, without opposition, and served a full second term, after which he retired and resumed the practice at the bar. Two years later he was once again elected a common-pleas judge for the full term of five years and again discharged his duty in a manner most highly acceptable to the people. When this period also had ended he once more took his place among the lawyers of Richland county and enjoyed an extensive legal practice, being connected with the most important litigation held in the courts of his district.

Many public honors were conferred upon Judge Geddes. He was a recognized leader in the Democracy and became a candidate of his party for supreme judge in 1871, without his solicitation. He was a prominent candidate for the nomination for governor in 1877 and at the Democratic congressional convention in 1878, after a contest of five days, and when twelve hundred and fifty ballots had been cast for the candidates before the convention, Judge Geddes was induced to accept the nomination and thus reconciled the differences. With reluctance he did so and was elected as a Democrat, receiving fifteen thousand, six hundred and seventeen votes against eleven thousand and thirty-nine cast for General S. O. Jones, the Republican candidate. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress by a vote of eighteen thousand, five hundred and twenty against twelve thousand, six hundred and fifty-three for his Republican opponent. The district was again changed, this time being composed of Ashland, Huron, Lorain and Richland, with a Republican majority of twenty-one hundred, but Judge Geddes was re-elected to the forty-eighth congress by a majority of more than sixteen hundred votes. To the forty-ninth congress he was again chosen, serving for four consecutive terms.

Judge Geddes made his first speech in the council chamber of the nation on the 22d of April, 1879, against the use of federal officials and military at the polls. The speech attracted not only the attention of the house, but also of the entire country and gave prominence in that political proficiency and usefulness to which Judge Geddes afterward attained, for he served as chairman of the committee on war claims during the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congresses, and was again nominated by acclamation for the fiftieth congress, but declined to become a candidate.

In 1848 the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Lemon, of Ashland county, who died in September, 1878. They had three sons: Samuel Lemon, James I. and George M. The first has passed away. James is

now successfully engaged in merchandising at Joplin, Missouri, while George is connected with Shield & Banner, a newspaper published at Mansfield. The Judge was again married in December, 1880, his second union being with Mrs. Amelia Gass, the widow of the late Colonel Isaac Gass. Judge Geddes was always deeply interested in the cause of education, for which he had a sincere love. He was ever a close and discriminating student, analytical in his study and sound and logical in his reasoning, and his distinction as a representative of the bar was well merited. He was also an ardent Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of his party. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Baltimore in 1876, and was for many years one of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and of Mount Union College, at Mount Union, Ohio. He was of stern integrity and honesty of purpose and despised all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose, or to promote his own advancement in any direction, whether political or otherwise. Not even the tongue of calumny ever uttered a word to the contrary, nor did the malevolence of detraction dare to assail his private reputation. He was an earnest and consistent Christian. It is our duty to mark our appreciation of such a man—a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a statesman diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good.

JOSEPH HAVERFIELD.

Not in the desultory manner that renders effort without result, but with steady persistence has Joseph Haverfield carried on his work, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial farmers of Weller township. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all personal considerations and loyally served his country as a defender of the Union, after which he returned to the farm and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, with excellent results. He was born on the farm where he now resides, February 28, 1831, his parents being James and Mary (Allen) Haverfield. The father was probably a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born January 17, 1784, and there he was reared to manhood. On the 6th of November, 1806, he married Miss Allen, and amid the wild scenes of the frontier they began their domestic life, establishing a comfortable home for their family. James Haverfield served through the war of 1812 and after his return came to Richland county, in 1814, entering from the government the farm of eighty acres that is now owned by his son Joseph. Here he built a log cabin in the midst of the forest and began

the work of clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. Throughout his remaining days he carried on agricultural pursuits. For many years he served as a justice of the peace, and his dealings were ever fair and impartial. He was one of the well known and highly respected men of the county, and his death, which occurred in 1851, was deeply mourned, the community losing one of its valued citizens.

Joseph Haverfield, whose name introduces this review, spent his youth upon his father's farm and was early trained to habits of industry and economy that have proved a substantial foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his manhood's success. His education was obtained in the common schools, and after his father's death he and his brothers conducted the home farm. On the 26th of April, 1855, he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Louisa McMillan, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Alexander McMillan, one of the pioneer settlers of Weller township. In the meantime his older brothers had married and left the home place and so at the time of his marriage he brought his bride to the old homestead and resumed farming. During the succeeding five years at different times he purchased the interest of the other heirs and the farm became his own.

But the war cloud gathered over the nation, and feeling that his duty was to his country he left the plow and took up the rifle. It was on the 25th of August, 1861, that he offered his services to the government, enlisting in Company M, Second Ohio Cavalry. Soon afterward the regiment was sent to the front, going first to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Fort Leavenworth, where they remained until the spring of 1862, when they went to Fort Scott and afterward to Carthage, Missouri, Little Rock, Pea Ridge, the Boston mountains and into Indian Territory as far as Fort Gibson. Mr. Haverfield's services were of a very arduous nature, consisting largely of an attempt to keep the guerrillas in subjection. After eighteen months he returned with his regiment to Columbus, where they were given fresh horses and new supplies and went up the Ohio to Maysville, thence across the river into Kentucky and proceeded to Danville and Crab Orchard. He was in Kentucky when Morgan made his raid into Ohio, and the Second Ohio and other troops were sent in pursuit of the Rebel leader, who was thus advancing upon the north. They afterward went to Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and to Lenore Station, where Mr. Haverfield for the first time engaged in a pitched battle. He participated in the siege of Knoxville and thence returned to Cumberland Gap under General Burnside, the Union troops capturing two thousand Rebels who then held the gap. Later they proceeded to Straw-

S. M. Douglass

berry Plains, winning a victory at that place, and afterward participated in the battles of Blaine's Cross Roads and Blue Springs. Not long after that engagement most of the regiment re-enlisted, but Mr. Haverfield felt that his family now needed him more than his country, but he was, however, put on detached duty at Knoxville, where he remained until the term of his enlistment had expired, when he was mustered out, on the 10th of September, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio. He had two brothers, John and Allen, who were also in the service, and the family was thus well represented in the struggle which preserved the Union entire.

After his discharge Mr. Haverfield returned to his home and gladly resumed the work of the farm, for his wife and his sister Jane had done the plowing and mowing during his absence, and he willingly released them of this self-imposed task. He has since devoted his energies to the cultivation of his land and now has a well improved farm, which yields to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon the place. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Haverfield has been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: Alexander M., a resident of Benson, Nebraska; James A., who is conducting the home farm; Elizabeth A.; Emma, the wife of Frederick Johnston, a carpenter and builder of Ashland county, Ohio; Cynthia, the wife of O. F. Stull, of East Mansfield, Ohio; Nettie, a teacher in the public schools; and Rhoda, the wife of Edward Pugh.

In his political views Mr. Haverfield is a Republican and does what he can to disseminate the principles of the party and secure their adoption. He is not a politician in the usual accepted sense of office-seeking, yet has held a number of minor positions, including that of township trustee. Socially he is connected with Jacob Ward Post, No. 467, G. A. R., in which he is now serving as the officer of the day, and with Weller Grange, No. 1072, of the Patrons of Husbandry. Not only when following the old flag upon southern battle-fields but at all times has he been faithful to his duties of citizenship and to the obligations of business and social life. His sterling worth is widely recognized and his friends in the community are many.

SILAS M. DOUGLASS.

Occupying a prominent position in the circles of the legal profession, Silas M. Douglass has been called to the bench of the circuit court and is a lawyer of distinguished ability. An excellent presence, earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to to apply its principles accurately, made him an effective and successful advo-

cate and has insured him high rank among the representatives of the jurisprudence of the state.

Judge Douglass was born on a farm in Monroe township, Richland county, on the 1st of January, 1853. His father, John J. Douglass, was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and his mother was of German and French descent. Amid rural scenes he spent his boyhood and youth, early becoming familiar with the labors and duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, and his preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in Greentown Academy. Not content with the knowledge he had acquired he entered Wittenberg College in 1876, and on the expiration of two years was matriculated in Heidelberg College, in which institution he was graduated in June, 1879. In his efforts to secure an education he engaged in teaching school and also acted as tutor while pursuing his collegiate course. With the determination to make the practice of law his life work he began reading under the direction of Judge May, of Mansfield, and when he had mastered the fundamental principles of jurisprudence he entered the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School in 1882, and completed the course with the class of 1883.

In July of the same year Judge Douglass began practicing in Mansfield, where he was associated with John A. Connelly. Three years later his brother, A. A. Douglass, was admitted to the bar and became Mr. Connelly's successor, the firm of Douglass & Douglass being then formed. This professional relation between the brothers was continued until Judge Douglass was elevated to the circuit bench. His success as a lawyer came soon, because his equipment was good, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of the science. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense and a large capacity for earnest labor—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain real gifts,—eloquence of language and a strong personality. In November, 1896, he was elected to the circuit bench of the fifth judicial circuit of Ohio for a term of six years. He has here demonstrated his ability to handle the intricate problems of the law, has shown strict impartiality in disposing of cases and in his decisions has given evidence of his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of legal principles and precedents. He has jurisdiction over fifteen counties. At the annual meeting of Ohio circuit judges in September, 1900, he was elected chief justice of Ohio circuit courts. He was also honored with the office of mayor of Mansfield by appointment

to fill an unexpired term of six months. Later he was elected city solicitor and served for two terms.

On the 10th of October, 1883, occurred the marriage of Judge Douglass and Miss May Weagley, a daughter of Captain William H. Weagley, of Bellville, Ohio. To them have been born four children: Stephen Augustus, Eleanor May, Marian Hilary, and Marion Drexel. Mrs. Douglass is a lady of marked culture and innate refinement, who presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home and displays excellent management in the care of her household and her children. Socially Judge Douglass is connected with Alpha Gamma Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity; is a member of Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F.; of Madison Lodge, No. 56, K. of P.; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he exemplifies in his life the benevolent spirit of these orders. In politics he is a stanch Jacksonian Democrat, unswerving in his allegiance to those principles. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Mansfield, but is liberal in his views, believing in the spirit of Christ without regard for creeds. His nature is kindly, his temperament genial and his manner courteous. He is a student and a clear and logical thinker. His friends find him a most companionable gentleman, but when on the bench his attitude at once indicates the student, earnest and scholarly, fully upholding the majesty of the law.

JACOB G. HILL.

Jacob Grove Hill, a representative of the journalistic interests of Shelby, was born on the 13th of August, 1839, near Strasburg, Stark county, Ohio, a son of Peter and Julia (Willard) Hill, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. His father was a shoemaker by trade. In the family were ten children.

At the age of sixteen years the subject of this review entered upon an apprenticeship to Robert Wilson, of New Lisbon, Ohio, to learn the printer's trade, serving for a term of three years. When he was twenty-one years of age a spirit of patriotism prompted his enlistment in the Union army and he joined the "boys in blue" of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, Ohio Infantry. During the first four months of his service he was engaged in skirmishing at and near Laurel Hill. The first real engagement in which he participated was at Rich Mountain. He was often in the thickest of the fight, but was never wounded. He served under Captain Erwin Beam, who was a veteran of the Mexican war, and under Colonel Samuel Batty, who was afterward appointed brigadier-general.

Upon his return home Mr. Hill resumed work at the printer's trade and was thus engaged until May 12, 1864, when he re-enlisted, under Captain O. M. Todd, as a member of Company K, of the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio National Guard. He became a member of Company K, Eighteenth Battalion of Ohio Volunteers, which was raised in Columbiana county, Ohio. The regiment was sent to Wilson's Landing, where Colonel Miller, of Mansfield, was in command of the post. After one hundred days' service at Camp Chase, Ohio, Mr. Hill received an honorable discharge, on the 13th of December, 1864.

Subsequently our subject returned to New Lisbon, Ohio, and there worked at the printer's trade until the fall of 1868, when he came to Shelby. Here he entered into partnership with Hinkly Young, establishing a weekly paper known as the Shelby Chronicle, which he conducted for about two years, when the paper was sold to S. S. Bloom, who changed the name to the Shelby Independent. Mr. Hill acted as its publisher for eight years and also shared in the profits of the business. On the expiration of that period the partnership was dissolved, in the fall of 1876, and Mr. Hill established what has since been known as the Shelby Times. The paper has a good circulation and is proving a profitable investment. It is Republican in its political complexion and is an earnest champion of all measures and movements calculated to prove of public benefit. He is earnest in his advocacy of the political principles in which he believes and through his editorials has done much to promote the cause of the party. Socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

OSCAR A. HUBBS, M. D.

In the medical fraternity Dr. Hubbs has attained a position of relative distinction and occupies a leading place as a representative of his profession. For twenty-one years he has practiced medicine in Butler, and his marked ability has won for him a large and constantly growing patronage, which is well merited, for he has qualified himself by a comprehensive and thorough mastery of the principles of medical science and the best methods of applying these to the needs of suffering humanity.

The Doctor was born in Fayette City, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1851. His grandfather, Charles Hubbs, was also a native of Pennsylvania and was a successful physician. Edwin Hubbs, the Doctor's father, was born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and became a salesman for a jewelry

and drug firm. In 1856 he came to Richland county, locating in Olivesburg, where for several years he engaged in the cultivation of rented land. In politics he was a stanch Republican, but never sought or desired political office. His death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Storer, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and is still living, at the age of eighty-nine years, in the enjoyment of good health. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By her marriage she had eight children, of whom five are still living. Her grandfather, John Davitt, was a native of Ireland and emigrated from that country to the new world.

Dr. Hubbs was the fifth in order of birth in his father's family. His early youth was spent in his parents' home and at the age of thirteen he began learning the printer's trade in Ashland, Ohio. He was employed in a printing office until eighteen years of age in Ashland, becoming familiar with the various branches of the business. He also worked on the Loudonville Independent, and for five or six years was the publisher of the Loudonville Advocate; but, not content to devote his energies to journalistic work, during that time he began reading medicine, his studies being directed by Dr. S. S. Mills. Subsequently he was graduated in March, 1879, at the Pulte Homeopathic College, of Cincinnati, and for six months practiced in Loudonville, but in 1879 came to Butler, where he has since followed his chosen calling. He soon demonstrated his ability to cope with disease and his efforts were attended with very creditable success. This brought to him a constantly increasing patronage and he now has a large practice among the best citizens of Butler and the surrounding country. In addition to his home property he owns a valuable farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, which he rents.

The Doctor married Miss Maggie A. Ruth, of Ashland, Ohio, who was born in Arkansas and during her early girlhood accompanied her parents to Ashland. She now has three children: Roy S., who in 1895 was graduated at the Pulte Homeopathic College and is now associated with his father in practice; Floyd M., who is an adopted son and who is one of the most talented pianists in the state; and Hazel E., at home. In his political views the Doctor is a valiant Democrat, but has always refused to accept public office. He belongs to Bellville Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., of Bellville; to Sturgess Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., of Butler; and the Lucullus Lodge, No. 121, K. P. His career is a creditable one, well worthy of emulation. He had but limited opportunities in his youth, for his parents were poor and he not only provided for his own support but also assisted his brother and sister. With undaunted energy he prepared himself for one of the higher callings of

life and has attained prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity, having long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

NELSON OZIER.

It becomes the duty of every American citizen upon attaining his majority to support in one way and another the constitution of the United States. By exercising his privilege of voting he evinces his fealty to his country and his pride in its citizenship. In this respect Mr. Ozier has never failed to show his loyalty, and as an uncompromising Republican has taken a most active part in local and county matters in behalf of his party and friends. He has himself been honored with public office and is now serving for the second time as the postmaster of Mansfield. He is an ardent adherent of the principles incorporated in the platform of the Republican party and has served long and faithfully in the ranks of the organization, resolutely following in the footsteps of the leaders and ever evincing that intelligent discrimination and integrity which marked the supporters of Republicanism and maintained the high standard adopted at the inception of the party.

Mr. Ozier is also widely known as a pioneer and prominent and successful business man of Richland county. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of January, 1823, and is a son of Stephen and Margaret (Nichols) Ozier. His father was born in Delaware and died in Richland county, Ohio, at the age of fifty-two years, having been a resident of the county from 1824. His wife was a native of Belmont, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in this county, when she had attained the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, but of the family only two, David and Nelson, are now living.

The latter pursued his education in the primitive schools of Richland county and was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, early becoming familiar with the arduous duties and labors of farm life at that early period. He was a youth of only about ten summers when his father died, after which he aided in supporting his mother and the family. His early business efforts were in the line of buying stock and wool, in which enterprise he continued from 1848 until 1863. For twenty years he was associated in partnership with his brother David, who is now engaged in the banking business in Shiloh, Ohio. The conditions attending stock-dealing at that time were very different from the present, when horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are loaded into cars and shipped to every part of the country. Mr. Ozier has driven sheep

Nelson Dingley

from this county to New Jersey, taking sixty days to make the trip, often having charge of from one to two thousand head. He has also driven hogs from this county to Buffalo, forty days being consumed upon the road. In his business affairs, however, he prospered. He made judicious investments in stock and profitable sales. His excellent judgment enabled him to quickly determine upon the good qualities of the animals and his familiarity with the market enabled him to dispose of them at a time when he could realize upon his investment.

From the organization of the party Mr. Ozier has been a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the principles which have upbuilded the nation along all lines of advancement. In 1863, unsolicited by him, he received the nomination for sheriff and was elected to that office by a majority of three hundred, when the county usually gave a Democratic majority of from fifteen to eighteen hundred. His election was a tribute to his personal worth, his ability and popularity. He served for one term during the troublous times of the Civil war and was perfectly fearless, prompt and decided in the discharge of his duties. He was a warm personal friend and admirer of Senator Sherman, and as a member of the convention he gave his influence and aid toward securing his nomination for his first term in congress, the convention being held in Shelby, Richland county, in 1854. At that time the congressional district gave a usual Democratic majority of three thousand, but Mr. Ozier and others labored untiringly for the interests of their friend who was destined to occupy so prominent a place in the political councils of the nation, and he was elected by a majority of twenty-five hundred. Ever afterward our subject continued earnest in his support of the Ohio statesman and took an active interest in securing for him the large vote he polled in this locality. When Benjamin Harrison was elected to the presidency Mr. Ozier was appointed by him to the office of postmaster of Mansfield. In March, 1898, he was again appointed postmaster of Mansfield by President McKinley, and entered upon the duties of the office in April, so that he is the present incumbent. He has made one of the best postmasters that Mansfield has ever had, has increased the business of the office in volume, has improved its methods and has made marked advancement in its administration along many lines.

In 1852 Mr. Ozier was happily married to Miss Margaret J. Snapp, who was born in Virginia. Her father, Peter Snapp, also a native of the Old Dominion, was a stalwart Democrat, and at one time was a county commissioner of Richland county. He died in Rome, Ohio, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Ozier have one child, Fred S. They occupy a

pleasant home in Mansfield and also own the old family homestead at Rome. Mrs. Ozier is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is an estimable lady.

Mr. Ozier is public-spirited in an eminent degree. National progress and local advancement are causes both dear to the heart of this thoroughly loyal son of the republic. His devotion to his country is above question and his labors have contributed in a large measure to the welfare and progress of his adopted county. In manner he is pleasant and genial, an approachable gentleman who enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. It is not alone because of special prominence in public affairs that he has and is justly entitled to the respect and confidence of his fellow men, for his personal qualities are such as to make men esteem and honor him.

DAVID McCORMIC.

The county whose history is now under consideration has been well named,—Richland,—for its broad acres are easily transformed into rich fields which yield excellent returns for the care and cultivation bestowed upon them. Mr. McCormic is one who has successfully carried on agricultural pursuits here for some years and is now classed among the substantial agriculturists of Blooming Grove township. He was born in Hancock county, Ohio, on the 2d of August, 1842, of the marriage of Daniel and Freelove (Bradin) McCormic, whose family numbered nine children. The father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, a son of Joseph and Betsey McCormic, who came to Ohio when he was a young man, taking up their abode about a mile east of Petersburg, in what is now Ashland county. After a short time, however, they removed to Hancock county, where the grandmother of our subject died in the year 1870. The grandfather then sold his farm and returned to Richland county, making his home with Mr. McCormic of this review up to the time of his death, which occurred three years later.

Daniel McCormic was married soon after his arrival in Richland county, and when his parents removed to Hancock county, with his wife and one child he accompanied them, but not being favorably impressed with that section of the country he returned with his little family, and some time later bought a farm of ninety-four acres a mile and a quarter west of Olivesburg, in Weller township. There he carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, and reared a family that became a credit to his name. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office, and in the discharge of his duties he was ever prompt

and faithful. His political support was given to Republican principles, and from early manhood he was an earnest member of the Disciple church and did everything in his power to promote Christian work and to inculcate Christian principles among his fellow men. He was called to the reward prepared for the righteous in 1891. His wife was born in what is now Ashland county, but was then a part of Richland county, in the year 1826, her parents being Thomas and Freelove Bradin, who were of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock and came to Richland county among its pioneer settlers, entering a quarter-section of land from the government four miles southeast of Olivesburg, in what is now Ashland county, making their home there throughout their remaining days. The mother of our subject is still living and yet resides on the old homestead in Weller township. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, four of whom yet survive, as follows: David, of this review; Sarah, the wife of William Smith, of Olivesburg; Lorinda, the wife of Clark Monyer, of Weller township; and Weller, who is living in Butler township.

David McCormic spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, working in the fields from his early youth, and when his father was taken ill the burden of the farm work largely devolved upon his young shoulders. Thus his educational privileges were limited, he being permitted to attend school for about two months through the winter season. Reading and observation, however, have made him a well informed man on all public questions, and he is a broad-minded and intelligent conversationalist who talks in an interesting manner upon the issues and affairs of the day.

On the 24th of November, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McCormic and Miss Lydia Harlan, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel Harlan, who was born in Pennsylvania and became one of the pioneer settlers of what is now Ashland county. After his marriage he began his independent career as a farmer, renting a tract of land in Weller township, a mile and a half east of Shenandoah. The year following he rented land in Clear Creek township, Ashland county, where he met with a great misfortune, his home being destroyed by fire and almost all his household effects burned. In 1870, with capital he had acquired through his industry and economy, he purchased eighty acres of his present farm. He was at that time the possessor of four hundred dollars in money, one horse, two cows and twenty-five head of sheep. He labored industriously and indefatigably, however, and prosperity has attended his well directed efforts.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCormic was blessed with five children, as follows: Edmund, who is now a farmer in Blooming Grove township;

Estella, the wife of Perry Noble, of Cass township; Margaret, the wife of Ransom Huston, of Blooming Grove township; Bertha, wife of Frank Kotz, of Huron county; and Dora, who is still at her parental home. Mr. McCormic is a supporter of Republican principles and has been a member of the Disciple church since his youth. He has always lived in this section of Ohio and has many warm friends who have known him from early life, an indication that he has ever merited the esteem and respect of those with whom he has associated.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Samuel Ferguson, deceased, was for many years one of the honored citizens and successful agriculturists of Washington township, Richland county, Ohio. He was born near Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of August, 1816, a son of Samuel and Wilhelmina (Dye) Ferguson, in whose family were nine children. His father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a traveler to a considerable extent, came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1820, and from the government entered the land upon which our subject's family now reside. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

Mr. Ferguson, of this review, was reared on a farm in his native state, and continued to reside there until 1842, when he came to Ohio and took up his residence upon the farm in Washington township, Richland county, where he made his home up to the time of his death. In the original purchase there were three hundred and twenty acres, and the family still own two hundred and twenty acres, which is pleasantly located on section 8, four miles from Mansfield. Of this tract, one hundred and forty acres have been cleared and placed under a high state of cultivation.

On the 2d of May, 1844, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret C. Glasgow, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1820, a daughter of James and Betsy A. (Sleator) Glasgow, both natives of Ireland. Her family removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio by team in 1832, and first settled in Knox county, but a year later came to Richland county. In June, 1834, there was a heavy frost, which did much damage to the crops. Mr. Glasgow purchased eighty acres of land where Joseph Hainley now resides, and erected thereon a log cabin. Here he followed farming for some years, but his last days were spent in Henry county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson began their domestic life in a log cabin on the farm where the family is still living, and there ten children were born

to them, namely: James Glasgow, who is mentioned below; Wilhelmina E., the wife of William Lawrence; Samuel, deceased; Jennie, the wife of Ervin Beattie, of Michigan; Lycurgus E., a resident of Hiawatha, Kansas; Ella, the wife of Charles Dean, of Cameron, Missouri; Wilda O. and Rilda A., twins, the former the wife of John Longshore, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and the latter the wife of John Dean, of Mansfield; Nettie, the wife of Frank Brown, of Kansas; and one who died in infancy. James G., the oldest son, is now successfully carrying on the home farm, and has served as a trustee in Washington township for three years. He married Louisa Hiskey, who died October 6, 1900, leaving seven children: Anna L., Ethel W., John S., Mary O., Nettie M., Alice J. and William. Two children preceded her in death, namely: Josie, whose death was followed by that of her sister Maggie a few days afterward.

Throughout his active business life Mr. Ferguson followed farming and his labors met with well deserved success. He was one of the most highly esteemed men of his community, and was called upon to serve as a trustee for several years. Politically he was a strong Democrat, and religiously was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church. He died April 6, 1895. He had won by an honorable and upright life an untarnished name and the record which he left behind him is one well worthy of emulation.

DAVID WOLFORD.

In David Wolford we find a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Richland county, Ohio, his home being on section 26, Weller township, where he owns and cultivates a valuable farm. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Dauphin county, February 17, 1825, and is a son of J. George and Esther (Castle) Wolford. Of their eight children only two now survive, these being David, and Mary, the widow of Allen Haverfield and a resident of Mansfield.

J. George Wolford, our subject's father, was also born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1795, his parents having emigrated from Germany to America shortly after their marriage. On reaching man's estate he wedded Esther Castle, also a native of Dauphin county, born November 3, 1798, of German parentage. In 1829 they came to Richland county, Ohio, and the father purchased a quarter section of land in Weller township, where our subject now resides, making that place his home until

called to his final rest December 31, 1871. A Lutheran in religious belief, he took an active part in church work, and served either as a deacon or elder of his church for many years. Politically he was a stanch Democrat; and for two or more terms held the responsible office of infirmary director, besides filling other minor positions, such as township trustee. His wife, who died in 1879, was also an active church worker from early life, was a kind mother and loving wife.

During his boyhood David Wolford received a common-school education, and acquired an excellent knowledge of all the details of farm work. On Christmas day of 1849 he led to the marriage altar Miss Leah M. Kohler, a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Jacob Kohler, came to this county in 1829, arriving in Mansfield on the same evening as the father of our subject. He located in Franklin township, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolford were born the following children: Maria, now the wife of Samuel Pugh, a farmer of Weller township; Amos Frederick, deceased; Sarah E., the wife of Henry Pugh, a farmer of Franklin township; Darius K., a farmer of Nemaha county, Kansas; Allen H., who now owns and manages the home farm; Henry, deceased; and William B., at home. The wife and mother, who was an earnest and consistent Christian and a most estimable lady, died August 6, 1885, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss.

After his marriage Mr. Wolford took his bride to the parental home, and for five years he worked with his father upon the farm. The children having by this time all married and left home, our subject took complete charge of the place and purchased it after his father's death. Here he has since resided, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. As a Democrat he has taken an active interest in politics, and on his party ticket was elected infirmary director, which office he filled for two terms with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He has also held other positions of honor and trust. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is one of the most highly esteemed men of his community.

CHARLES G. GROSSCUP.

Charles G. Grosscup, a prominent business man of Shelby, Ohio, was born at Lynnville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and is a son of Charles and Mary (George) Grosscup, who were of sturdy German extraction and most excellent people. They were the parents of four sons and

two daughters, as follows: William, born in 1837; Caroline, in 1840; Owen, in 1843; Joseph, in 1846; Charles C., the subject of this sketch; and Matilda, born in 1852. Owen died in 1896; and Caroline, who married Jonas George, of Germansville, Pennsylvania, died in 1894. The other members of the family are still living. The parents of these children died at Germansville, Pennsylvania, each of them at about three-score and ten years of age.

Charles G. Grosscup located in Ohio in 1869, after having spent a year in visiting the west, especially Kansas and Nebraska. After his return from the west he married Amelia Neikirk, a daughter of Daniel C. Neikirk, of Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, the marriage taking place in the year 1873. To this marriage there has been born one daughter, who is the wife of Dr. G. A. Metzger, a practicing physician of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Grosscup located in Shelby in 1877, and was engaged in the pump business for ten years, at the expiration of which period he sold his business to J. L. Bloom. He then became engaged in the sale of creamery butter, being the first to introduce this system throughout this section of Ohio. This business he followed for nine years, when he purchased the business he had previously sold to Mr. Bloom, and engaged in the plumbing and pump business, taking as a partner Mr. Doty, who also had been engaged in the creamery business about four years with Mr. Grosscup. They put in a full line of plumbing supplies and are doing a thoroughly modern plumbing business.

Mr. Grosscup so won the confidence of his fellow citizens that they elected him a member of the city council in 1882, and he served in this position until 1886, and again from 1892 to 1899, with the exception of the year 1895, and they showed their confidence in his integrity by electing him, in 1898, the treasurer of Sharon township, which office he still retains.

Politically Mr. Grosscup is a Republican, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church, though in reality he is what is known as a German Reformed Lutheran, as is also his wife. Both are among the best citizens of Richland county, and are highly esteemed by all their acquaintances.

NORMAN WEBSTER TUCKER.

The subject of this review is one of the most enterprising, energetic and progressive business men of Richland county. He owns and operates a well-improved and valuable farm on section 15, Mifflin township; is successfully engaged in the dairy and stock business, and is also interested in

other enterprises which have materially advanced the welfare of his community.

A native of this county, Mr. Tucker was born in Monroe township May 29, 1867, and is a son of David Franklin and Mary W. (Welty) Tucker, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He grew to manhood on the home farm and attended the local schools for some time, later becoming a student at the National Normal University at Lebanon, where he pursued a teacher's course and was graduated in 1888. During the following nine years he successfully engaged in teaching school during the winter months, while devoting the summer season to farm work. In 1891 his father purchased the farm of one hundred and forty-five acres upon which our subject now resides, and he kept the place as a renter until the spring of 1898, when he purchased it. For the past four years he has been largely interested in the dairy business, delivering his butter exclusively to private customers in Mansfield. In connection with his father and brother he has also engaged in buying and shipping stock since 1897, and in 1899 they organized the Mifflin-Lucas Telephone Company, which has since been in successful operation.

On the 10th of March, 1892, Mr. Tucker married Miss Marilla Gatton, a native of Jefferson township, this county, and a daughter of Cyrus and Mary Gatton, one of the prominent families of that locality. By this union have been born four children, namely: Cyrus F., Mary E., George C. and Belva L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES HARVEY CRAIG, M. D.

For fifteen years a member of the medical profession of the city of Mansfield, honored and respected in every class of society, Dr. James Harvey Craig is numbered among the representative citizens of Richland county and as one of the able medical practitioners of the state. Dr. Craig entered upon the active practice of his profession here in 1885, immediately after his graduation at the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, in which he completed the course as a member of the class of 1885. He had previously read and studied in the line of his profession under the careful and discriminating direction of his father, James Wood Craig, M. D., who was one of the old and honored physicians of the state, having been a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College in 1851, about three decades antecedent to his son's graduation in the same well known institution.

Dr. James Wood Craig was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in the year

J. Harvey Craig M.D.

1821, and in 1830 removed with his father, Joseph Carson Craig, to Richland county. Joseph C. Craig settled in Sharon township, where he was prominently concerned in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1865, at which time he had attained the venerable age of seventy-six years. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, his father having maintained his home in or near the city of Boston during the great struggle of the colonies for independence. He later removed to Pennsylvania, and from that state his son, Joseph C., the grandfather of Dr. Craig, removed to Ohio. The grandfather was an active participant in the war of 1812, and at all times and in all generations the family name has stood significant of patriotism and loyalty.

As the name implies, the lineage is of pure Scotch extraction. Joseph C. Craig married Mary Wood, of Belmont county, who died in the year 1880, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. Dr. James Wood Craig was about twelve years of age when he went to live at the home of his maternal uncle, William Wood, an able attorney of Belmont county, and there he remained until he nearly attained his majority, when he began the study of law under the perceptorship of his uncle, continuing his studies in the line about a year, after which he removed to the vicinity of Cincinnati, where he was engaged in teaching school for a period of two years. Later removing to Shelby, he there entered upon the study of medicine, with Dr. John Mack as his preceptor, having decided to abandon the study of law; and then matriculating in the Western Reserve Medical College, as noted, he there completed the course and graduated as a member of the class of 1851. He forthwith began the practice of his profession in Ontario, this state, where he remained until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Mansfield, where he resided until his death. He retired from active practice about the year 1894, and his death occurred August 15, 1895, he having reached the age of about seventy-five years. Dr. Craig was one of Ohio's most distinguished physicians and surgeons, being called into consultation as far west as the Rocky mountains and to the eastern seaboard, his reputation being one which bespoke his eminent ability in his profession and his sterling worth as a man among men. In political matters the Doctor gave a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, in which he was an active worker, and in religion he held to the faith of the United Presbyterian church; in his fraternal relations he was identified with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, Dr. James W. Craig entered the Union service as a surgeon, having charge of Camp Mans-

field for a time, after which, not by assignment but as an individual, he went to the front in order to render his professional services and aid the cause to the extent of his ability. He was on the ground at the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Gettysburg, but was finally compelled to return to his home on account of impaired health, being relieved of his duties as surgeon.

He chose as his companion on the journey of life Miss Eliza McConnell, who is still living, making her home with her son, the subject of this review, who accords her the utmost filial solicitude. She is in excellent health and in full possession of her mental faculties, being a woman of gentle refinement and noble character. She was the daughter of Hugh and Mary J. (McCommon) McConnell, of Springfield township, this county, the former having been born in 1802 and his death occurring in 1885, at the age of eighty-three; while the latter, who was born in 1804, died in 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Hugh McConnell was a prominent and influential citizen of Richland county, whither he came as a pioneer from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. James H. Craig, the immediate subject of this review, was born at Ontario, Ohio, on the 26th of July, 1857, and in the public schools of that place he received his preliminary educational discipline. Upon attaining his majority he matriculated in Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Ohio, where he was a student for three years, after which he read medicine with his father and later graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, as has already been noted. He at once came to his home in Mansfield, and here was associated in practice with his father until the latter's retirement, since which time he has been alone in his professional work, having not only held the extensive general practice of his father as a physician, but also having established a prestige which is essentially his own, his ability as a physician and surgeon being widely recognized. He is to-day one of the representative physicians of the state. The Doctor has been health officer of the city for the past five or six years.

In social relations the Doctor is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has passed all the chairs, being also a major in the Uniformed Rank of that order. In religion he is a member of the United Presbyterian church. The Doctor has two sisters who are residents of Mansfield,—Mrs. Dr. Hedges and Mrs. M. O. Gates; and one, Mrs. L. A. Ewing, who is a resident of Boulder, Colorado.

The Doctor is extremely fond of animals and has many pets about him, while he also keeps a number of fine standard-bred horses, which have shown

up well on the grand circuit, making records down to 2:16. Dr. Craig is a man of genial nature and unfailing courtesy, and enjoys a marked popularity in both professional and social circles.

GEORGE W. VANSCOY.

Of one of the pioneer families of the Buckeye state George W. Vanscoy is a representative, his birth having occurred in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 16th of October, 1822, and his parents being Abraham and Mary (Knapp) Vanscoy. His father was born and reared in Westchester county, New York. After arriving at years of maturity he was married to Miss Knapp. He then engaged in farming in the Empire state and during his residence there three children were born unto him and his wife. With his family he then came to Ohio and after remaining for some years in Geauga county he removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for five years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ohio, locating in Huron county where he purchased a small farm of ten acres, making it the place of residence up to the time of his death, with the exception of two or three years spent in New London, Ohio. Of the Democratic party and its principles he was an earnest advocate. By his marriage to Miss Knapp he had thirteen children, but only three of the number are now living, namely: Priscilla, who became the wife of a Mr. Jamison and is a widow living in Hillsdale, Michigan; George W., of this review; and Abigail, who became the wife of Joseph Eddy, and is now a widow, residing in Calhoun county, Michigan.

George W. Vanscoy spent his boyhood days at his parental home and acquired his education in the common schools, but his educational privileges were limited, as the school facilities of that day were of a primitive character. On attaining his majority he entered upon an independent business career as a farmer, renting a tract of land which he operated on shares. He was industrious, ambitious and energetic and utilized his leisure time in chopping wood or at anything he could get to do which would yield to him an honestly earned dollar. This secured to him the nucleus of his present possessions.

In December, 1850, Mr. Vanscoy chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Judith Strimple, a daughter of Aaron Strimple, who came to Richland county at an early day from New Jersey. Five children have been born unto them: Myron Eugene, now a farmer in Butler township; Lavila Jane, who died June 27, 1859, aged five years and nine months; Lester A., who cultivates the home farm; Elliott W., who is engaged

in the cultivation of his father's land in Indiana; and Noris D., who died December 27, 1879, aged fourteen years and seventeen days.

After his marriage Mr. Vanscoy purchased thirty-five acres of his present farm and began the task of making a pleasant home for his young wife. Only a very small portion of the land had been cleared and the improvements upon the place consisted merely of a log cabin. As the years passed and prosperity attended his efforts, he has added to his farm from time to time until it now comprises two hundred and eighteen acres of land in Richland and Huron counties, and he also owns seventy-four acres of land in Jennings county, Indiana, which he purchased in 1888. This is one of the rich farming districts of Ohio and he has a very valuable property which has come to him as the reward of his own labors. His political views connect him with the Democracy and on that ticket he was elected a trustee of his township for one year. He has also served for several terms as a supervisor and for many years as a school director, doing all in his power to promote the efficiency of the school. He is now one of the well known men of the county, having a wide circle of friends who recognize his worth and accord him their regard.

ERASTUS S. CLOSE.

Erastus S. Close, one of the most widely known citizens of Shelby, was born September 13, 1833, at Hinckley, Medina county, Ohio, and is a son of Zaccheus M. and Lydia (Crane) Close, who removed to Hinckley when there were not more than two dozen houses in the city of Cleveland. They had formerly lived in Genoa, New York, and traveled from their native state to Ohio by means of a team and wagon. Zaccheus M. died in 1840, and Lydia Close in 1833. Soon after his father's death Erastus went to live with his uncle, Dr. E. S. Close, of Springdale, Hamilton county, Ohio, to which place he was taken by his grandfather, the two traveling by way of the canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, and thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. Living with his uncle until 1853, he then went to Columbus for the purpose of taking a course of lectures in Starling Medical College, having previously studied medicine three years with his uncle at Springdale. After one course of lectures in the medical college above named he became tired of the study and decided to establish himself somewhere in business, and in order to the better qualify himself for such a career he entered a business college, finishing the course of training in due time. Then after working about Columbus a short time he removed to Shelby in 1856, and was

there made clerk in the freight office of the S., M. & N. and the C., C. & C., now the Baltimore & Ohio and Big Four Railroads, and being about the same time appointed agent for the American Express Company, a position which he has filled ever since and still holds. About 1860 he was made joint agent for the two railroad companies and also for the United States Express Company, holding all these positions until within a few years, when the duties became too onerous for a man of his years and were divided.

Mr. Close was married, March 4, 1857, to Miss Annis M. (Close) Close, of Sullivan, Ashland county, and a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gale) Close, who were among the earliest settlers of Ashland county. To this marriage there were born seven children, six of whom are still (1900) living. Their names and the dates of their birth are as follows: Harry K., born November 19, 1858; Willis Irving, April 14, 1860; Anna E., July 20, 1861; Erastus S., Jr., October 29, 1867; Charles, born November 22, 1868, and died February 6, 1869; Harriet E., born May 1, 1870; and Annis Mary, September 24, 1871. The mother of the above named children died in 1873, and Mr. Close, in November of that year, married Lenora L. Barber, of Shelby, to which marriage there have been born four children, viz.: Charles Lilley, November 16, 1874; Zaccheus A., born May 26, 1876, and died December 2, 1900; Mamie Drake, born December 31, 1878; and Lucian Mack, January 18, 1881. Of these children Harry K. is the ticket clerk at the railway station; Willis Irving is employed in the First National Bank of Shelby; Erastus S., Jr., is in Pueblo, Colorado; Charles L. is the chief clerk in the tube works. The daughters are all employed as bookkeepers or stenographers. Annis Mary is a stenographer for J. A. Sultzer & Sons. The youngest daughter and the youngest son are in the office with their father.

At the last election Mr. Close was chosen city treasurer for two years by his Democratic friends. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Presbyterian church, in the latter organization holding the office of elder.

In 1860 Mr. Close built the house on North Gamble street now occupied by Charles Holbrook, and in 1865 removed to West Main street, where he at present resides. In 1872 he erected the large brick residence which still stands, one of the largest and handsomest in the city. Few men remain so long in the employment of the same company, to say nothing of filling the same office. And as agent of the express company he has become acquainted with almost every one in the vicinity of Shelby, and is highly

regarded by every one that knows him as an upright, honorable citizen and a good neighbor and friend, of all of which his long service with the American Express Company bears ample testimony.

AUGUSTUS ALLEN DOUGLASS.

Richland county, Ohio, is fortunate in the possession of a bar of which any county in any state of the Union might well be proud; and one of her able lawyers whose success is most creditable is Augustus Allen Douglass, of Mansfield, who as prosecuting attorney for Richland county did a work in the interest of law and order which made him known throughout Ohio and adjoining states and set an example for public prosecutors worthy of emulation everywhere.

Mr. Douglass was born in Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, October 30, 1850, a son of John J. and Elizabeth (Schrack) Douglass, and on the paternal side is of Scotch-Irish descent. John J. Douglass was a son of Samuel and Mary (McCurdy) Douglass, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1821. Samuel Douglass brought his family and settled in Worthington township, Richland county, in November, 1829, and in March, 1831, they removed to the southwest quarter of section 28, which Mr. Douglass acquired by purchase. He was an energetic man who possessed many of the traits that have made the name of Douglass famous in many lands and in many generations. In Scotland the Douglass family, from the year 1605, when the first Lord Douglass appears in history, has furnished to Great Britain and to Europe more men prominent in war, statecraft and learning than any other family, and in these later days it has given to America some of its great and influential men. John J. Douglass, the only son of Samuel, bore his full share in the toils and achievements of a pioneer life. He possessed indomitable energy and great decision of character and mental qualities of a high order and lost no opportunity to improve in a time when opportunities for intellectual improvement were rare in that part of the country. He qualified for the performance of the duties of a teacher and for a number of years taught school, successfully, during the winter months. Such predominating traits of character as he inherited and cultivated, combined with a religious regard for and a faithful observance of the higher duties of life, have made the Scotch-Irish a wonderful factor in modern history.

January 1, 1850, he married Elizabeth Schrack, and about that time became the owner of a homestead, on which they began their married life.

For ten years he was in the employ, in a responsible capacity, of the Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway Company. His sterling qualities made him a power in local and county affairs, and during the trying days of the Civil war he was known as a stanch war Democrat. For four years he was the auditor of Richland county and discharged the duties of that important office with the signal ability and devotion he brought to all affairs, and during that busy period of his life his private business and farming interests were so well managed that there was no falling off in any quarter and his place was a model of cultivation and productiveness. He was an active member of Monroe Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife and children were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Pleasant Valley. He had two sons and a daughter, and Augustus Allen Douglass was his eldest child.

In his youth the subject of this sketch worked industriously on his father's farm and attended the common school near his home. His father believed in bringing out the latent powers of his children and insisted that they should be self-reliant, hew out their own paths to worldly success, and their careers have justified his judgment and fully rewarded his confidence in them. At the age of seventeen Augustus Allen Douglass, following in the footsteps of his father, was a successful teacher. He completed his English and classical course at Greentown Academy, while yet little more than a youth, but he has never ceased to be a student and has ever sought deeper and broader views of all important questions through diligent investigation and reflection. He was for four years the superintendent of public schools at Shiloh, Ohio, and for three years was the superintendent of the public schools of Bellville, this state. In 1880 he was elected the school examiner for Richland county, and his success in the office was recognized by repeated re-election until he had a record for ten years' faithful and efficient performance of its duties. In 1882 he secured at Columbus a life certificate authorizing him to teach at any time in any public school in Ohio without further examination. His examiners were Prof. H. L. Parker, of Berea, Ohio; President Williams, of Delaware College; and Prof. A. D. Johnson, of Avondale, Cincinnati; and his examination was continued with searching thoroughness through three whole days. After having accomplished the prescribed course of reading under competent professional instruction he was admitted to the bar of Richland county in 1884.

In 1890, at the expiration of his service as an examiner of schools, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Richland county, and in 1893 he was re-elected, running three hundred and fifty-seven votes ahead of his ticket,

and he served six years in the office. His administration was characterized by vigor and crowned with success in the conviction of guilty criminals. He prosecuted to conviction and landed in the penitentiary for eleven years each of the members of the Oliver gang, five in all, who had had a career of robbery and torture of aged people scarcely credible, and had for a long time eluded the law. Other important cases were handled by Mr. Douglass with equal success, and it is worthy of remark that only three of his indictments failed during the entire six years of his incumbency of the office. In his legal practice he has respected the law and the courts and turned his back on wrong and upheld what he has believed to be the right to an extent that has given him a most creditable individuality. His brother, Hon. S. M. Douglass, is the judge of the circuit court of this district and the chief events in his successful career are set forth in a biographical article which appears in this work. As a member of the law firm of Douglass & Mengert (A. A. Douglass and L. C. Mengert) Mr. Douglass attends strictly to his increasing practice, which includes the local attorneyship of the Pennsylvania Railway.

Like his father, Mr. Douglass is a stanch Democrat. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, in which latter order he has passed all the chairs, and is an Elk, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Order of the Golden Eagle, and of the National Union, of which last mentioned society his firm are local attorneys.

In 1895 he married Miss Ida Thompson, a daughter of John Thompson, of Mansfield, Ohio. Her mother was a Hughes, of Perryville, Ohio, where the family is prominent. They have two children: Don Hughes Douglass, born August 10, 1897; and Ida Corinne Douglass. The family are attendants at St. Luke's Lutheran church.

GEORGE M. EWING.

George M. Ewing, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1837, is a son of Samuel and Emily (Miller) Ewing, and a representative of one of the honored families of the Keystone state. His father also was born in Allegheny county, June 20, 1810, and was one of nine children, five sons and four daughters, whose parents were Amos and Letitia (Potter) Ewing. The grandparents spent their entire lives in Allegheny county. None of their children are now living. The great-grandfather of our subject also bore the name of Samuel Ewing. He was of Welsh ancestry and became one of the first settlers of Allegheny county,

where he took up his abode in the days when the Indians roamed through the forests and disputed the dominion of the land with the white men. He became the possessor of extensive landed tracts and was long known as a wealthy resident of his community.

On the farm which he cleared and developed his son, Amos E., the grandfather of our subject, was reared, and later in life he came into possession of a part of the old homestead, upon which he lived and died. The father of our subject also spent his boyhood days under the paternal roof and became familiar with the labors of the field and meadow, but desiring to follow some other pursuit he learned the trade of a wagon and carriagemaker, and engaged in business in that line during his residence in Pennsylvania. About 1834 he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Miller, who was born in Fredericksburg, Holmes county, Ohio, in 1811, a daughter of George and Anna (Galbreath) Miller. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ewing in Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1839, with his little family, the father emigrated to Ohio, settling in Ashland county, two miles south of Hayesville, where he purchased a small farm of eighty acres, giving his attention to the cultivation of the soil. After two years, however, he removed to the town of Hayesville, where he opened a carriage and wagon shop, following his trade during the succeeding decade. He then returned to the farm and was identified with agricultural pursuits up to the time of his retirement from active business life in 1865. For thirty years thereafter he made his home in Hayesville, enjoying a well earned rest. He was a large, strong man, vigorous and energetic, was persevering and diligent. These qualities, combined with good business training, won him success in all his undertakings. At the time of his retirement his landed possessions aggregated two hundred acres, and he was numbered among the substantial residents of the county. In public affairs he was prominent, giving an earnest support to all measures calculated to be of public benefit. He was long an active member of the United Presbyterian church and served for many years as one of its elders. His political support was given to the Whig party and later he became a stanch Republican. He died in August, 1895, on the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth, but his wife passed away in 1847. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Amos, a practicing physician in Greenwich, Ohio; George M.; Ann L., who is living in Bates county, Missouri; Samuel G., a farmer of Ashland county, Ohio; and Amanda J., who resides on the old family homestead.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm

life for our subject during the period of his boyhood and youth. The sun shone down upon many a field which he plowed and ripened the grain which he later aided in harvesting, and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. At the age of twenty-two he began farming a portion of the old homestead on shares; and the year following he went to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand by the month for one summer, returning to his home on the expiration of that period. This was in 1861, the first year of the Civil war, and two of his brothers entered the service. Amos became a member of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers and was wounded on Champion Hill, while Samuel was a member of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment and was wounded after leaving Corinth, while going with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. When the two brothers entered the service of the government George M. was importuned by his father to remain at home and take charge of the farm. This he did, continuing the operation of the fields until after the close of the war. A year later he and his brother, Samuel, who had returned from the south, together purchased a farm of one hundred acres joining the old homestead and cultivated their land in partnership for nine years, when, in 1875, George M. Ewing sold his interest to his brother and invested his capital in one hundred and fourteen acres of his present farm, whereon he has since resided. In the years which have come and gone he has replaced the small buildings by commodious farm structures and has made many substantial improvements, adding all the modern accessories and conveniences. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to this climate, he engaged extensively in feeding and selling stock.

On the 13th of February, 1872, Mr. Ewing wedded Miss Martha J. Reed, a native of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Adam Reed, who in early life was a blacksmith and afterward removed to Ashland county, Ohio, about 1856, and engaged in farming. Six children blessed the union, but of this number only three are now living: S. Reed, who is the proprietor of a grocery in Greenwich, Ohio; Ethel V., the wife of Fred Mead, a farmer of Ashland county; and Nellie B., the wife of John Mead, an agriculturist of Butler township. Those who have passed away are Hortense, Eva N. and Ralph.

A careful consideration of the political questions and issues of the day has led Mr. Ewing to ally his interests with the Republican party, for he believes firmly in its principles and gives a hearty endorsement to the present administration. He served for one term as justice of the peace and for one term as assessor of the township, but he prefers to give his attention

to his farming interests entirely, and has met with signal success. His religious views are in harmony with the faith of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. He is one of the well known men of the county, for he has long resided in this portion of the state, as a worthy representative of that calling which Washington said is the most useful and honorable to which man devotes his energies.

JOHN KNOX.

Washington township has no more highly respected or worthy citizen than this well-known farmer, who has spent almost his entire life in Richland county. He was born on the 8th of February, 1836, on the old Knox homestead purchased by his father, John Knox, Sr., in 1820, and now owned by W. B. Knox, the brother of our subject. Their father was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Mary Muncie. In 1822 he came to Richland county, Ohio, and took up his residence in Washington township on the farm where our subject was born, and where he successfully engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life. When he located here only a few acres of land had been cleared, and a rude log cabin constituted the only improvement. He was five feet, ten inches in height, and weighed one hundred and eighty pounds, was a man of strong character and firm determination, and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In religious belief he was a United Presbyterian, and in politics was a strong Democrat. He died on the old homestead in 1866, at the age of eighty-two years. In his family were fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom grew to manhood or womanhood.

The boyhood and youth of John Knox, Jr., were passed upon the home farm, and his early education, acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood, was supplemented by a course at Monroe Seminary at Hastings, Richland county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching school, and during the winter season followed that profession for ten terms, while the summer months were devoted to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-two he moved to Morrow county, Ohio, where the following four years were passed, but at the end of that period he returned to Richland county and has since resided upon his present farm on section 20, Washington township. It is pleasantly located on the Mansfield and Bellville road, and consists of one hundred and sixty acres, of which sixty-four acres had been cleared when he located thereon. Now one hundred and

twenty acres are under a high state of cultivation, and the place is improved with good and substantial buildings. Mr. Knox now owns two hundred acres of valuable land, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having for many years made a specialty of the breeding of thoroughbred Poland China hogs.

In 1858 Mr. Knox was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Campbell, and to them was born a daughter, Eva P., at home. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and religiously is a consistent and faithful member of the Presbyterian church. His life has been one of industry, and due success has not been denied him, and his career has ever been such as to win for him the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

FRANK D. WEBBER.

The value of honesty and a good name to one who would succeed in business has been demonstrated in the career of Frank D. Webber, architect, contractor and builder, Mansfield, Ohio, and also in the careers of his ancestors in both lines of descent. Mr. Webber was born in Mansfield February 28, 1851, a son of Samuel Webber. The latter was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, a son of Jonathan Webber, who also was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Jonathan Webber's father, the great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, came from Holland, and one of his ancestors was once president of that country. Samuel Webber came to Mansfield first in 1836, when he was eighteen years old, but he went back to Pennsylvania and there married Miss Rachel Worthington, whose father came from England in his youth. He returned to Mansfield in 1843 and was master mechanic on the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railway, now a part of the Big Four system, which extended from Galion, Ohio, to Union City, Indiana. Later he was made master mechanic of the then newly constructed Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and was in a position to look back with complacency upon his humble employment, as stage driver on the old Wooster line during his first stay in Mansfield. About 1850 he began business for himself as a contractor and builder, and was prominent in his line in Mansfield until his retirement in 1892. He built some of the most important structures in the city, and during all his active years was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and a leader in all the important affairs of the town. He was for twelve years a member of the city council and was for four years the president of that body.

For many years he was the superintendent of the Richland County Agricultural Society, and after his retirement from business served one term as a justice of the peace, and declined re-election on account of failing health. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, and though feeble of body he is strong and alert of intellect and a most genial and interesting companion, full of remininscences of earlier days. He has three sons and a daughter living in Mansfield: Samuel Webber, carpenter; Frank D. Webber; Hamilton H. Webber, the proprietor of the Mansfield book bindery; and Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Frank Gregory. Anna (Mrs. S. Starry) died at Springfield, Ohio.

Frank D. Webber was educated in the schools of Mansfield, learned the carpenter's trade of his father, studied architecture and for a time carried on business in connection with his father. Since 1888 he has had no partner. He has been one of the most successful and popular architects in the city, and has built the county jail, the children's home, the Blecker block, the Baxter Stove works, extensive oil works, the Marion avenue, Bowman street and high school buildings, the M. B. Bushnell residence, the finest in Mansfield, and many other prominent business buildings and residences. He now carries a line of all kinds of building material. He is a Democrat in politics, but is too busy a man to take much part in public affairs. He is a member of the order of Maccabees and of the First Lutheran church, which he served nine years as a deacon and the secretary of its board of trustees, and for six years was the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He married Miss Addie Condon, a daughter of the late Elija Condon, a farmer of Madison township. They have children named Hattie, Lee, Roy, Pearl, Ruth and Paul, all of whom are members of their household. Lee and Roy assist their father in his business and the others are pupils in the public schools of Mansfield.

DAVID NELSON.

On one of the desirable farms in Richland county resides David Nelson, whose business methods, reliable dealing and progressive spirit have made him one of the leading agriculturists of his community. His home is situated on section 23, Cass township, where he owns and cultivates one hundred and fifteen acres of land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, bringing to him a rich tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon it.

Mr. Nelson was born in Olivesburg, Richland county, October 8, 1842.

His father, George Nelson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1805. During his boyhood he came to Ohio with his parents, who took up their abode on a farm near Wooster. There were only two children in the family, George and David. The latter went to Macon, Illinois, and engaged in merchandising, becoming one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in that portion of the country. In early manhood George Nelson apprenticed himself to the tailor's trade in New Haven, and after completing his term of service removed to Olivesburg, where he followed his trade until 1859, when he purchased the farm of eighty acres in Cass township now owned by Salathiel Bloom. Upon that place he spent his remaining days, being called to his final rest in 1870. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Mary Crabs, who was born in Weller township, Richland county, about 1810. Her father, David Crabs, was one of the early settlers of the county and would frequently relate interesting tales of his experience with the Indians and the trials and hardships endured when this region was a frontier settlement. Mrs. Nelson was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and was always a resident of Richland county. Her death occurred in 1853, and the father afterward again married, his second union being with Matilda Alberson, who still survives him and is now in her seventy-seventh year. By his first marriage he had eight children, six of whom are living: Elmer Y., a farmer of Madison township; David; George T., an agriculturist of Cass township; John, who owns and cultivates land in Jackson township; Silas, a farmer of Franklin township; and Rachel, the wife of Isaac Dick, of Cass township. The children of the second marriage were five in number, and the following are still living: William, an enterprising agriculturist living near Shelby, Ohio; Belle, the wife of Thomas Forsyth; Butler, of Cass township; and Laura, the wife of Daniel Burnheisiel, who lives near Shelby, Ohio.

David Nelson was only eleven years of age at the time of his mother's death, and through the succeeding three years he found a home with an uncle. At the age of fourteen he began working as a farm hand in the employ of John Urich, receiving four dollars per month in compensation for his services during the first season. He remained with Mr. Urich for four years and annually received an increased salary, a fact which indicated that he was faithful to his duties and capably performed his work. When the country became involved in civil war he upheld the cause of the Union and demonstrated his loyalty by his enlistment on the 11th of August, 1862, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which command he served until the close of the war. He par-

ticipated in various skirmishes and in the engagement between the armies of Hood and Thomas. He was discharged in August, 1865, returning to his home on the 11th of that month, exactly three years from the time of his enlistment. Through the four succeeding years he again worked for John Urich, and in 1869 he and his brother Elmer purchased seventy acres of land in Weller township, which they operated for two years.

In 1871 David Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Swanger, a native of Richland county, born on the farm which is now her home. She is a daughter of Peter Swanger, of Pennsylvania, who entered from the government the tract of land now owned by Mr. Nelson. He made the first clearing upon the place and transformed much of it into well cultivated fields. After his marriage Mr. Nelson rented a farm in the southwest corner of Cass township for a year and through a similar period lived upon a rented farm two miles north of his first home. In the spring of 1874, with the capital he had acquired through his exertions, he purchased a tract of sixty acres a mile south of Shiloh, residing there for eight years. In 1882 he sold that property and removed to his father-in-law's farm, which he cultivated on the shares for five years, when, in 1887, he purchased the old family homestead. In 1898 he extended its boundaries by purchasing thirty-five acres of the old Mariott farm, and is now the owner of a valuable tract of one hundred and fifteen acres.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson has been blessed with ten children, nine of whom are living: Charlie D., a farmer of Blooming Grove township; Roy J., who is a farmer of Weller township; Taylor A., who is engaged in the commission business in Cleveland, Ohio; and Lloyd H., Martha, Frances, Benjamin L., Wallace A. and Gladys M., all at home.

Mr. Nelson is an advocate of Republican principles, standing by the party which has ever been the protector of American rights. He maintains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army post, and his record as a soldier is equaled by his record as a citizen. Whether upon the field of battle or in private life he is found true to his country, faithful to his friends and honorable in all his business relations.

JOHN CORBETT.

This honored and highly esteemed citizen of Lexington is a native of Pennsylvania, his birthplace being in Clarion county and his natal day April 28, 1830. There he passed the days of his boyhood and youth in much the

usual manner of farmers' sons at that time, and in the common schools of that locality he obtained his education. On leaving home in 1850, he came to Columbus, Ohio, and soon afterward took up his residence in Delaware county, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until coming to Richland county in 1876 to take charge of the Ferry woolen mills, which he operated twelve years, manufacturing cashmere, blankets, satinets, flannel and stocking yarn. The following three years were spent in contracting in Bellville, and at the end of that time he removed to Lexington, where he has since worked at carpentering. In Troy township he owns a fine farm of eighty-two acres of very valuable and productive land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved by the erection of good and substantial buildings.

In 1850 Mr. Corbett was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Brown, and they had four children: Conway W., a resident of Morrow county; Hortense O., Eva C., and Elna I. The daughters are deceased. During the dark days of the Civil war Mr. Corbett enlisted at Columbus, in January, 1865, as a private in Company G, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for two years or during the war, and was on detached duty much of the time. After serving five months and seventeen days he was honorably discharged and returned home. He is a member of Ashley Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Delaware county, and is an ardent Republican in politics. As every true American citizen should, he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs and gives his support to every worthy enterprise for the public good.

GUY T. GOODMAN, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners of Mansfield is numbered Dr. Goodman, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1871, and is a son of David B. and Adeline (Lutz) Goodman. His father was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and during his boyhood accompanied his parents to the Buckeye state, the grandfather of our subject dying when David Goodman was very young. Since 1890 the latter has been a resident of Mansfield. His wife is a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church,—an earnest Christian woman whose influence on her family and friends has been most marked. She, too, was born in Ashland county, a daughter of Martin and Matilda Lutz. The father came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and was a well-to-do farmer of Ashland county and widely known in his own section of the state. He was also a prominent Methodist and served as an elder in his church. His death occurred in 1872. The Doctor's father was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-

Guy T. Goodman, M.D.

third Ohio National Guard, during the Civil war, and was ever loyal to his duties of citizenship. He has been a member of the Mansfield police since 1892.

Dr. Goodman pursued his preliminary education in the public schools, and in 1890, when nineteen years of age, accompanied his parents on their removal to Mansfield. During the years of 1888, 1889 and 1890 he was a student in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, and on coming to this city he entered the business college in which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He then went to Chicago and for nine months was employed in the retail dry-goods house of Siegel, Cooper & Company. Returning to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began preparation for the profession by reading medical works, under the direction of Dr. J. Harvey Craig, of Mansfield, and in 1895 he was matriculated in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, in which he graduated with the class of 1898. He has since engaged in the practice in Mansfield, and has secured a liberal patronage which many an older representative of the profession might well envy. He successfully passed the examination for assistant surgeon in the Lakeside Hospital, at Cleveland, for the treatment of diseases of women. There were twelve candidates for the position, but Dr. Goodman and a fellow student were appointed and he served for fourteen months in that institution. Although he engages in general practice to some extent, he makes a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of women.

In politics he is a Democrat. Socially he is connected with Madison Lodge, No. 26, K. of P., is a prominent Mason, belonging to Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T. Dr. Goodman is ambitious, resolute and determined. He makes a close study of his profession, keeping abreast with its advancement, and his devotion to the duties of his calling, combined with his ability, both natural and acquired, has given him already an enviable rank in the medical fraternity.

In 1899 Dr. Goodman married Miss Lucena Woodward, of Cleveland, Ohio.

HIRAM W. HILDEBRANT.

Hiram W. Hildebrant, the subject of this review, has risen to a high position as one of the representative business men of Richland county. His identification with the industrial and commercial interests of Shelby is extensive and varied and embraces connection with those interests which in

their successful control demand the services of men of master minds, of keen discernment, of reliable judgment and of indefatigable energy.

Mr. Hildebrant was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, in 1844, a son of Frederick and Cornelia (Snyder) Hildebrant, both of whom were also natives of the Empire state. The father died in October, 1848, at the age of forty-four years, and the mother passed away in January, 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. In their family were seven children besides the subject of this sketch, namely: George, now a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, who for four years served in the army during the Civil war and was then honorably discharged, with the rank of quartermaster, and was for a long period afterward a well known merchant, but is now living retired; Emeline is the wife of John L. Mosser, who resides in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in the grocery business; James M., who is a groceryman in Griffin, Missouri; Harriett Wallace, who is a resident of Lockport, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Sanders, who died in Lockport, New York, about 1875; Mrs. Sarah Morris, who passed away in 1868; and Duwan, who was identified with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, died in Omaha, Nebraska, about 1894.

Mr. Hildebrant, of this review, was only four years of age at the time of his father's death. He acquired his education in the public schools of Shelby, including the high-school course. He began teaching in 1868 and followed that profession for about five years. In 1872 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, to which he has since devoted his energies. From its organization he served as the vice-president of the Plate Glass Insurance Company, and at the latter date was elected its president, since which time he has been the incumbent. He is also the president of the Building & Loan Association of Shelby and of the Shelby Stove Company, which was organized in May, 1900, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, to manufacture gas and gasoline stoves. Since its organization in 1895 he has been the president and a director of the Citizens' Bank. He also owns stock in the Shelby Tube Company, the Shelby Electrical Company and the Sutter Furniture Company. He is public-spirited and progressive and believes in encouraging the establishment of such enterprises, realizing that from commercial activity arises the progress and prosperity of the nation.

In December, 1869, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hildebrant and Miss Adelaide Gamble, daughter of Judge Hugh Gamble, of Shelby, one of the first settlers of this section of the state. Three children have been born to them. The eldest, Carlos M., was born in December, 1871, and was

thrown from a horse and killed in October, 1885. Hugh G. was born in August, 1873, and is now assistant cashier in the Citizens' Bank; and Bessie Fay, who was born in 1882, completes the family.

Mr. Hildebrant is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and of the Presbyterian church. He withholds his support from no measure or movement which he believes will advance the material, intellectual, social and moral development of the community. He has been called upon to fill a number of public offices, was elected city clerk about 1874, and, after filling the position for about half a term, was elected the mayor of the city, in which capacity he served for three consecutive terms. His administration was progressive and he exercised his prerogatives in a manner to commend him to the confidence and regard of all citizens interested in the welfare, upbuilding and progress of the community. For twenty-one years he was a justice of the peace, and his decisions were marked by extreme fairness and impartiality. For eighteen years he was a member of the school board, and with the exception of one year served as the clerk.

In no other country than ours can the history of a private individual be written which will touch in various points the public interests, and in fact prove to be a portion of the political, social and moral growth of his community, in which the individual himself has sprung from the ranks of the people, and with no assistance from birth, fortune or environments, has carved out his own career and made for himself a name. It is a pleasure to do honor to such men, and their example cannot be too highly commended to our young men as an incentive to laudable ambition and earnest endeavor. Mr. Hildebrant has been indeed one of the active factors in the growth and development of Shelby along many lines and over the record of both his public and private career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

COLONEL JONATHAN W. SLOANE.

Among the well known and honored early settlers of Richland county was Colonel Sloane, who located here when this region was wild and unimproved. In the work of development he took an active part in the early days and aided in opening up the country to civilization. As the years passed he faithfully performed his duties of citizenship and his interest in the welfare and progress of the community never abated. Becoming widely and favorably known, he made many friends, and his death was a loss to the entire community.

A native of Ohio, the Colonel was born in Jefferson county November

24, 1805, and in 1827 removed with his father, Oliver Sloane, to Ashland county, locating near the present site of Hayesville, where the father conducted a saw and grist mill. On the 24th of April, 1828, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Rocella Bushnell, and the same year they came to Richland county, taking up their residence in Washington township, upon the farm now owned by Mr. McCreedy. Here the Colonel's father had entered eighty acres of government land, and in a log cabin upon the place the young couple made their home until a more pretentious dwelling could be erected. At that time the farm was covered with a dense growth of timber, which had to be cleared away before crops could be planted. To the improvement and cultivation of his land Colonel Sloane devoted his attention throughout life, and converted the wild tract into a highly productive and well improved farm.

In his family were twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. The others were Oliver, who went to California in 1849 and is supposed to have been killed by Indians; Hulda, who first married Martin B. Bowers, who died in 1875, and three years later she married S. A. Gass, who died in 1888; Sterling B., a resident of Kansas, who is connected with the secret service; Lizzie, the wife of William Roland; William B., a veteran of the Civil war and a merchant of White Cloud, Kansas; Oscar, who was a drum major in the Civil war and is now a resident of Wichita, Kansas; Rosa, the wife of S. M. Martin, a real-estate dealer of Arkansas City, Kansas; and Martin B., an electrician of Mansfield, Ohio.

Colonel Sloane was for many years connected with the state militia, and won his title in that service. In business he was eminently successful and became well-to-do. He was a public-spirited and progressive man, who took a great interest in educational affairs, and gave his support to enterprises tending to advance the moral, intellectual or material welfare of his county and state. He died in 1877, and his wife, who long survived him, passed away in 1898. Both were active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them.

CALVIN McBRIDE.

Calvin McBride is a retired farmer and one of the honored pioneers of Richland county. He was born September 26, 1836, on the farm where he now resides, and for sixty-four years has been a witness of the growth and development of this section of the state. Great changes have occurred

during that time: where there were only great tracts of wild land are now seen richly cultivated fields, and churches and schools dot the landscape, giving evidence of the advance of civilization. In the work of improvement in the county he has taken a deep interest and has cheerfully borne his part.

Mr. McBride is of Irish lineage, his grandparents, Alexander and Jean (Raney) McBride, being both natives of the Emerald Isle, the former born in county Antrim February 15, 1759, the latter in the same county on the 1st of May, 1761. There they were reared and soon after their marriage they emigrated to America, the grandfather purchasing land in Hampshire county, Virginia. Soon after the war of 1812 he came to Ohio and entered four hundred and sixty acres of land in Richland county,—the farm upon which our subject now resides. He also entered land in Monroe township, and then returned to the Old Dominion, but after a short time he again came to Ohio, accompanied by his two sons.

The father of our subject, Alexander McBride, Jr., was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, August 4, 1795, and with the father came to the Buckeye state. He then located in Cass township, where he built a log cabin and made other improvements. A year later he removed to Monroe township, where his brother and father had settled. After some years he returned to the farm which his father had entered in Cass township. Alexander McBride, Jr., purchased two hundred and thirty acres of this land and made additional improvements and prepared to make the place his home throughout his remaining days. He was thrice married, his first wife being Miss Susanna Pettit, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are now living: Thomas, of Shiloh, Ohio; Alexander, a farmer of Cass township; and Jane, the widow of Mr. Burner, of Robinson, Illinois. The mother died, and the father afterward married a Miss Smith, by whom he had one child, who is now deceased. For his third wife he chose Miss Elizabeth Calvin, who was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, October 30, 1796, and was a daughter of Samuel Calvin, who emigrated to what is now Mahoning county, Ohio, but was then a part of Columbiana county. There he spent the residue of his days. He was a man of quiet, retiring disposition, but commanded the high regard of all by reason of his upright life, his inflexible integrity and many noble qualities. By the third marriage of Mr. McBride there were two children, but Calvin is the only one living.

The father was an active supporter of the Democratic party and held a number of township offices, in which he discharged his duties in a most prompt and faithful manner. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was an active member of the Lutheran church, and was largely instru-

mental in the erection of the house of worship for that denomination in Planktown in the '40s. Later he aided in building the Lutheran church in Shiloh, and at all times did what he could to promote the work and upbuilding of the church, holding office during almost his entire connection therewith. He was an active, energetic man, of determined purpose and marked enterprise, and he not only accumulated a comfortable competence for himself, but as his sons reached manhood assisted them in gaining a start in life. He was at all times reliable, and his word was as good as his bond.

Calvin McBride, whose name introduces this record, gained a common-school education and was early trained to habits of industry and economy upon the home farm. On the 27th of October, 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth Gettings, a native of Cass township and a daughter of William and Mary (Fox) Gettings. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and in an early day came with his family to Ohio, locating in Cass township, where he spent the residue of his life. His wife came to Ohio from New Jersey, her native state, with the Opdike family. She intended to return in a short time, but made the acquaintance of Mr. Gettings and gave him her hand in marriage. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McBride eight children have been born: Mary, now the wife of Ross R. Barnes, a resident farmer of Cass township; Lillies, the wife of Albert Golden, a farmer of Huron county, Ohio; Owen, who cultivates a tract of land in Cass township; Frances, the wife of Fred Devier, an agriculturist of Plymouth township; Edith, the wife of Benjamin Boardman, a farmer of Huron county; Agnes and Grace, at home; and Arthur, who follows agricultural pursuits in Cass township.

When Mr. McBride was nineteen years of age his father made his will and our subject took one-half of the farm, while his brother, Alexander, came into possession of the other half, the two brothers purchasing the interests of the other heirs in the property. To their parents they gave filial care and devotion until they were called away. Since becoming the owner of the property Mr. McBride has resided thereon and has made many excellent improvements upon the place. In 1884 he built one of the finest residences in the county. There are good barns and outbuildings upon the land, and the fields are under a high state of cultivation, giving the indication of bountiful harvests. Mr. McBride finds time to devote to church work and for forty years has taken an active interest in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. During the greater part of this time he has served as one of its officers. In his political views he is is liberal. He believes, however, in the free coinage of silver and will vote

for a party that endorses it. His career has been one of activity, industry and enterprise, and in all life's relations has been found true to every manly principle, his word is as good as his bond, and he enjoys the unlimited confidence and regard of all with whom he is associated.

JONATHAN UHLICH.

Faithfulness in public office not only attracts public attention, but also brings substantial reward in the way of continuance of public favor. This is a latter-day development of public affairs which has superseded the comparative apathy with which the average voter regarded the manner in which public trusts were administered a generation or more ago, and it has been impressed on the mind of the writer by the approbation with which the people of Richland county regard the management of the Richland County Children's Home by Superintendent Uhlich.

Jonathan Uhlich was born in Madison township, Richland county, Ohio, May 14, 1857, a son of Joseph Uhlich, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born December 27, 1818, who arrived in Richland county May 12, 1830, and located in Madison township on a farm just north of the Mansfield corporation line, now consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, on which the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day and of which he is at this time the owner. Joseph Uhlich married Miss Catharine Fiddler, also a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born April 30, 1821, whose parents settled in Madison township. Joseph Uhlich died June 15, 1890, his wife having died in 1880, aged fifty-six years. Mrs. Ella Fay is their daughter and Mr. Uhlich's sister.

Jonathan Uhlich obtained an education in the district schools, and after he had gained some practical knowledge of affairs he engaged in business in Mansfield and continued with success until he relinquished his enterprise to assume the superintendency of the Children's Home, in September, 1897. He came to Mansfield from the farm in 1873, and from 1873 until 1897 he carried on business in this city.

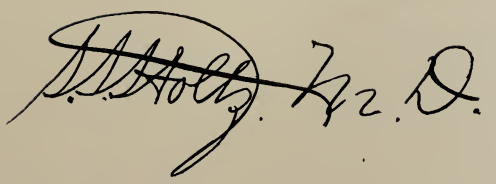
Mr. Uhlich married Miss Hettie Caldwell, a daughter of Samuel Caldwell, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and died in Missouri in 1880. She is a granddaughter of Samuel Caldwell, Sr., who died about 1830. Her mother was Sarah, *nee* Chambers, of Springfield township, whose father, James Chambers, was a pioneer settler from Pennsylvania in 1810. Both the Caldwells and the Chamberses were of Scotch-

Irish descent. Mrs. Uhlich was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1858, and was brought to this county by her parents in 1859.

The consensus of opinion in Mansfield is to the effect that too much cannot be said in praise of the management of the Children's Home by Mr. and Mrs. Uhlich, who have had the institution in charge, as superintendent and matron, respectively, since September 1, 1897. The farm consists of forty acres of well-cultivated land, and the house contains about sixty large and airy rooms. It has a spacious hall and is in every way splendidly appointed, an ideal home with an avenue a quarter of a mile long bordered by young trees, by which it is approached from the street. The average number of children accommodated at the home from different parts of the county is about sixty, ranging in age from one year to sixteen. At the latter age the children are placed in desirable homes, where they are cared for until fully able to take care of themselves. Since Mr. Uhlich assumed the superintendency of the home it has never had less than forty-two children under its roof nor more than eighty-three. Mr. Uhlich is in all ways an ideal superintendent for an establishment of this kind, for he loves children to such a degree that he stands to those under his charge practically in the relation of a father, and Mrs. Uhlich is a veritable mother to them all from the oldest to the youngest. Under Mr. Uhlich's supervision the farm is managed exactly as if it were his own personal enterprise instead of a public institution.

SAMUEL S. HOLTZ, M. D.

Samuel S. Holtz, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Shiloh, has attained an enviable position in the circles of the profession with which he is connected by means of his marked ability and devotion to his work. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1850, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Schaeffer) Holtz, who had two children, but the Doctor is the only one now living. His father was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born March 6, 1826. Upon the farm he spent his early life and in the Keystone state he was married. Soon after the birth of his son Samuel he removed with his family to Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, where he resided for a year, when he took up his abode near Shiloh, Richland county, Ohio. He purchased a farm of eighty acres and continued its cultivation until about six years ago, when he put aside business cares and removed to the town, where he is now enjoying a well earned rest. His wife also is living and for fifty-one years they have traveled life's journey happily together. They are both of



Holland lineage and possess many of the sterling characteristics of that worthy people.

The Doctor remained at his parental home through the period of his minority. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and further continued his studies in the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. In 1870 he began teaching and for four years followed that profession, giving satisfaction to the directors in the districts in which he was employed; but, determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began to study under the direction of Dr. J. M. Fackler, of Plymouth, Ohio. In the fall of 1875 he was matriculated in the Hahnneman Medical College, of Chicago, and in the following year became a student in the Pulte Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which institution he was graduated in January, 1877. He began the practice of medicine in Plymouth, in partnership with Dr. Fackler, and four years later removed to Shiloh, where he opened an office, and his time and energies have been given to the alleviation of the suffering in this part of the county. His marked ability in the line of his chosen profession has won him signal success and gained him a very large and lucrative patronage. For the faithful performance of each day's duties he finds inspiration for the labors of the next. Cool and collected in the sick room, at the same time genial and kindly, his labors have proven of great benefit to those in need of medical assistance, showing that he is thoroughly familiar with the healing art and the best methods of medical practice.

On the 4th of July, 1878, Dr. Holtz was united in marriage to Miss Mattie A. Flora, a native of Maryland, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Plymouth, Ohio. Their union has been blessed with four children, but they lost their first born, Gracie Dell. The others are John Franklin, who is reading medicine under the instruction of his father; Harry Wells and Fred Schaeffer, both at home.

The Doctor is a valued representative of Shiloh Lodge, No. 544, F. & A. M., and has also taken the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees, his membership being in Plymouth Chapter and Mansfield Commandery. He likewise belongs to Shiloh Council, No. 374, of the Royal Arcanum. His religious faith is in harmony with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he belongs, and in his political views he is a Republican. He is an earnest and discriminating student of his profession and his skill has been demonstrated again and again in the sick room. His advancement in his profession is well merited and the high position which he occupies in social circles is an indication of a well spent life.

ROBERT HUNTER.

Robert Hunter was born on the farm in Blooming Grove township which is now his home, his natal day being October 28, 1855. He is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the Buckeye state, the name of Hunter being closely interwoven with the history of Ohio throughout almost the entire nineteenth century. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to James Hunter, and the family was founded in America in colonial days by George Hunter, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and crossed the Atlantic to America when the states along the seaboard were possessions of Great Britain. When the yoke of British oppression became intolerable and the colonists resolved to sever all allegiance to the mother country, he joined the army for independence and aided in establishing the republic. His son, Samuel Hunter, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1790, and was a veteran of the war of 1812, serving under General Beal. He spent one winter at Camp Council, near Shenandoah, in Richland county, and was at Detroit at the time of Hull's surrender. He married Jane Paul, who was born June 6, 1786, and died October 10, 1870.

The father of our subject, Benjamin Hunter, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 12th of December, 1815, and when he was nineteen years of age his parents removed to Richland county, purchasing from Thomas E. Hughes the farm of one hundred and sixty acres upon which our subject now resides. A log cabin already erected became the place of their residence, where a small part of the land had been cleared, the remainder being in its primitive condition; but soon the plow was set in the furrow, the work of planting followed and in course of time abundant harvests were garnered. Benjamin Hunter was reared in this pioneer home, sharing with the family in the hardships and trials incident to the development of a farm upon the frontier.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Margaret Irwin, and they had three children, but all are now deceased. After his marriage he settled on the home farm with his wife, continuing the cultivation of the land, and after his father's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs in eighty acres of the old homestead, making it his place of abode until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 21st of December, 1886. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, becoming one of the earnest workers therein during his boyhood, and throughout his entire life he used his influence to inculcate its teachings among men. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, but never sought office and never served in posi-

tions of public trust save as a member of the school board. For many years he was identified in that way with educational interests, and the schools of the community found in him a warm friend.

He was twice married, his second union being with Sarah Jump, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Ogden) Jump. Her father was born in Talbot county, Maryland, of English parentage, while her mother, a native of New Jersey, was of Scotch extraction. Soon after their marriage they emigrated westward to Belmont county, Ohio. When Mrs. Hunter was a child of seven years they came to Richland county, taking up their abode in the Ogden settlement, in Franklin and Weller townships, on the farm now owned by Roland Boyce. There the maternal grandparents of our subject lived and died. Mrs. Hunter became an active member of the Presbyterian church, and her admonition and example told forcibly on the lives of her children in making them honorable men and women. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, of whom four are living, as follows: Priscilla, the wife of Fred McCarron, of Knox county, Ohio; Thomas, of Shiloh, Ohio; Susan, the housekeeper for her brother Robert; and Rebecca, the wife of Arthur Ferrell, of Blooming Grove township.

Having mastered the common English branches of learning, Robert Hunter matriculated in Wooster University, Ohio, where he pursued a special course in civil engineering, and then entered Dartmouth College, leaving that institution one year before completing his course on account of ill health. His impaired constitution rendered him unfit for the work of civil engineering, and he returned to the farm, giving his attention to the development of the fields. He assumed the management of the home place after his father's death and continued the cultivation of the fields until after his mother's death, when he and his sister Susan purchased the old home farm, upon which they have since lived, neither having married. Mr. Hunter is an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, whose labors have been crowned with a creditable degree of success. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hunter has served for three years as the township clerk and for six years as the township treasurer, capably discharging the duties of the offices. Socially he is connected with Shiloh Lodge, of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN W. DAWSON.

John W. Dawson, to whom fate has vouchsafed and honorable retirement from labor, as a reward of his active toil in former years, is now living at his home at No. 49 Second street, in Shelby. He was born in Lincoln-

shire, England, March 15, 1824, and when in his twentieth year came to the United States, making the voyage on a sailing vessel, which after thirty days reached the harbor of New York in October, 1844. Soon afterward he made his way to Plymouth, Ohio, where he had an uncle living who had come to the United States eight years before. Mr. Dawson crossed the Atlantic in company with a paternal uncle, William Dawson, who settled in Auburn township, Crawford county, Ohio. In that township the subject was employed as a farm hand for seven years, and on the 13th of March, 1850, he was married, securing as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Mary Briggs, who was born in England and was reared in this country. They became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, but four are yet living: John H., a farmer and thresher, who has one son; Ira, of Cass township, who has two sons and a daughter; George Edward, who is living in the same township, and has one daughter; and Effie Ann, the wife of David Hindley, of Huron county, by whom she has two daughters. The mother of the above named children died in 1893, and on the 26th of March, 1896, Mr. Dawson wedded Mrs. Sarah (Kilpatrick) Smith.

The first land which he owned was an eighty-acre tract given him by his wife's father, who was an early settler of the county. He is to-day the owner of two valuable tracts of land, one of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Plymouth township and the other of fifty acres in Cass township. He has good buildings upon these places and all the modern accessories and improvements. He does not personally engage in the cultivation of his land. It is now under the care of tenants, while he lives retired. Always fond of a good horse, he has seldom been without a fine white horse, noted for its speed and good qualities. At present he is in possession of a fine roadster that can pass any other horse in the neighborhood. Although seventy-six years of age, Mr. Dawson is still active, and often drives out to his farm six miles away. In the fall he and his neighbor, George Clark, hitch their horses together,—one white, the other black,—and bring in their supply of dry wood for the following year's consumption. In his political views he is a Democrat, and for two terms has served as a trustee of Plymouth township. For fourteen years he was a school director of his district, and did much to promote the efficiency of the schools by employing good teachers and endorsing good methods. For many years he has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has long served as one of its officers. Mr. Dawson is a splendid type of the English gentleman, strong and vigorous, reliable in business and possessed of many sterling traits of character.

It may be of interest in this connection to note something of the family relations of our subject. He belongs to one of the old English families, his ancestors having for many generations resided on the "merrie isle." His father was John Dawson, and his mother bore the maiden name of Beacham. The former passed away about the year 1858, at the age of sixty years, after which the wife and mother with her daughters came to the new world and took up their abode in Plymouth, where they spent their remaining days. The father had four brothers, and all were yeomen with the exception of one, who conducted an inn. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dawson were born two sons and five daughters who reached mature years. One sister, who was married, died at sea while on her way to Australia. All of her children have now passed away with the exception of John W. Dawson and his younger brother, who is now a farmer and freeholder in England, where he is extensively engaged in the cultivation of his land. He had two sons and several grandchildren.

WILSON S. WEAVER.

In the history of the representative men of Richland county Wilson Shannon Weaver certainly deserves mention, for he is numbered among the leading agriculturists of the county, and the lessons in his life are forceful and well worthy of emulation, his career demonstrating what it is possible for men to accomplish through resolute purpose, indefatigable energy, unflagging application and keen sagacity. He was born November 1, 1838, in Wayne county, Ohio, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Fisher) Weaver, of whose family of six children he is the youngest survivor excepting his brother, Jacob Weaver, of Berea, Ohio. His father was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, and was there reared, learning the trade of shoemaker in early life. When a young man he left his home to seek a place of residence on the western frontier, taking up his abode in Wayne county, Ohio. A year or two afterward he came to Richland county and purchased the farm in Blooming Grove township upon which our subject now resides. A log cabin had been erected upon the place and a portion of the land had been cleared, the remainder being still in its primitive condition. His labors, however, soon enabled him to transform the tract into richly cultivated fields, and in connection with farming he also followed shoemaking for several years. In 1872 he removed to Huron county, Ohio, and after selling his farm in Richland county to his son Wilson purchased a farm a mile and a half southeast of Greenwich, making his

home thereon until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in his political faith was a Democrat. On that ticket he was elected and for six years served as township treasurer of Blooming Grove township, his long retention indicating his trustworthiness and capability. He married Elizabeth Fisher, who was born in Germany in 1805 and came to the new world with her mother when a maiden of ten summers. They landed in Philadelphia and located in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Weaver passed away in 1866, and is now survived by four of her children, namely: Lucinda, the wife of John Rodgers, of Whitley county, Indiana; Wilhelmina, the wife of John Crouse, of Huron county; Wilson S.; and Jacob, of Berea, this state.

There is little to record concerning the early history of men who spend their days upon a farm. It is a record of work in the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops are garnered and the barns are stored with the yield of the fields. In the common schools Mr. Weaver mastered the common branches of English learning and at home performed the tasks assigned him by his parents, enjoying all the sports in which boys of the period indulged. On the 22d of February, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Huston, a native of Richland county, and a daughter of Jesse Huston, one of the well-known farmers of the county, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver began their domestic life on the farm where Peter Myers now resides, directly north of the old homestead, his father having purchased forty acres of land there during the war. For two years Mr. Weaver made his home thereon, and then, by purchase, became the possessor of a forty-acre tract three-quarters of a mile north of Shenandoah. It was his place of residence until his removal to his present home in 1872. For twenty-eight years he has continued the development of the fields here. In the '80s he purchased the old Peter Snapp farm of one hundred and eleven acres, south of Rome, and in 1893 bought the Linsey farm of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the home place, so that his landed possessions now aggregate three hundred and fifty-one acres.

In 1884 Mr. Weaver was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, and their only child died in 1887. In May, 1899, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Sarah Benedict, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Abraham Benedict, one of the well-known and highly esteemed farmers of Blooming Grove township. Well informed on the questions of the day, Mr. Weaver supports the Democracy, believing that the principles of the party are best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in an

individual. Unless a man is extremely wealthy he is judged by his character, and his acts are weighed on the scale of public opinion. Thus judged, Mr. Weaver has never been "found wanting," for throughout his business career he has been honorable and trustworthy in all transactions, has been loyal to the duties of citizenship and faithful to the obligations of private life.

HARRY T. MANNER.

In the personnel of the bar of Richland county are to be found a number of young men who have attained prestige and honor, and of this number is Harry Thaddeus Manner, a popular representative of the legal profession in the city of Mansfield.

A native son of Richland county, Mr. Manner was born in Monroe township on the 6th of October, 1872, the son of E. M. Manner, who was born in Green township, Ashland county, in 1842. From the above statement it will be at once inferred that our subject is a scion of pioneer stock in the Buckeye state. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Manner, was a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Berkeley county, Virginia, December 9, 1804. His father was Joseph Manner, who married Catharine Mentzer, and they came to Ohio in 1827, purchasing a tract of wild land in Richland township (a portion now included in Green township), Ashland county. On this property was an old mill, one of the first in this section of the state, and Joseph Manner put the same into repair and operated it successfully for many years. He died in April, 1840, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his widow died soon afterward, their remains being interred in Perryville cemetery.

Jacob Manner, the grandfather of our subject, married Miss Jenette Calhoun, a daughter of Noble and Sarah (Taylor) Calhoun, of Monroe township, this county, and eventually Mr. Manner abandoned agricultural pursuits and engaged in the mercantile business in Newville. After a varied experience as a miller, merchant and farmer,—he having erected three mills and repaired a fourth,—he purchased of his father-in-law the latter's farm of two hundred and sixty acres, to which he added by purchasing an adjoining one hundred and forty acres, all located in Monroe township, and he thus became the owner of four hundred acres of as valuable land as may be found in this county, or even in the state. Before the advent of the railroads he was a pioneer in the live-stock business, driving the stock through to the eastern markets. He claimed also to have been the first man to ship live stock by rail from this county. In later years his sons, including the father

of our subject, continued the business on an extensive scale, and were known as the leading live-stock dealers of the county. It is interesting to note the fact that this line of enterprise is still carried on on the old homestead and by members of the family, and the industry, as thus effectively promoted, has proved of incalculable value to this section of the state. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Ann Johnson, was born in Mount Vernon, her father being a cousin of President Andrew Johnson.

Harry T. Manner, the immediate subject of this review, received his more purely literary education in Greentown Academy and at Perryville, and in the practical utilization of his acquirements engaged in teaching school for two years, having in the meanwhile determined to prepare himself for the legal profession. He prosecuted his legal studies under the direction of Messrs. Henry and Reed, of Mansfield, devoting himself assiduously to his work and gaining his admission to the bar in 1895, after which he began the practice of his profession in Mansfield, where his success has been marked and his clientele of a representative character. In politics he gives a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party, and he was at one time a candidate in the Republican caucus for the office of mayor of Mansfield.

Mr. Manner married Miss Essie Miller, a daughter of John A. Miller, a lumber merchant of Butler, Ohio, and they have a little son, Kenneth. Mrs. Manner is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Our subject has two brothers and one sister: Noble Calhoun is connected with the United States Express office in Mansfield; Joseph M. is associated with his father in the stock business; and Jessie is the wife of W. A. Darling, of Perrysville, Ohio.

H. H. METCALFE, M. D.

A well known representative of the medical fraternity in Plymouth, Dr. Metcalfe has attained a position of prominence in the ranks of his profession in Richland county. He was born in South Marysburg township, Prince Edward county, Ontario, Canada, on the 25th of February, 1867. His father, Robert Metcalfe, was also a native of Ontario, born in 1839. He was of Irish descent and married a lady of English lineage. They are still living in Ontario and enjoy the high regard of all with whom they have been associated. The Doctor pursued his education in the place of his nativity and supplemented his preliminary course in the Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. He is also a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and

H. H. Metcalfe M.D.

thus well equipped for the practice of his profession he located in Plymouth in 1897, and has since secured a large and growing patronage. He is one of the most progressive and popular physicians of the county and his high rank in the fraternity is well deserved by reason of his thorough knowledge of medical principles and his excellent ability in applying these to the needs of suffering humanity. His labors have been attended with excellent results, and thus he has gained a place of distinction.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ida Stephens at her home in Prince Edwards county, Ontario, November 26, 1889. They now have one son, Arden Bruce, who is nine years of age. Dr. Metcalfe is a member of several secret societies, including the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ben Hur. Both he and his wife have a large circle of warm friends in Plymouth and their own home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. The Doctor is a man of strong character, of marked individuality, an earnest purpose and laudable ambition, and with these qualities to aid him we have no hesitancy in predicting that his will be a successful career.

WASHINGTON McBRIDE.

In some respects Washington McBride is a remarkable character. In this age of urban development and prosperity, few men of his strength of character and practical business qualifications are content to lead what may be called a pastoral life; and certainly few men have had the natural trend of sentiment and love for mother nature that would lead them to shun the more glittering opportunities for material advancement in a business or speculative city life; have had in their makeup so blended the rather unique qualities required to harmonize the nineteenth-century spirit of advancement and adaptation with the quiet life of the husbandman. It is true that his efforts have not been confined alone to one line, as he is actively connected with the banking interests of Mansfield, yet for many years he has been accounted one of the leading farmers of Mifflin township. He makes his home upon section 20. Through the whole course of his career the primary moving spirit that prompted his actions seems to have been improvement and advancement.

A native of Monroe township, Richland county, Mr. McBride was born on the 1st of April, 1840, his parents being Duncan and Elizabeth (Chew) McBride. He is the only survivor of their family of five children. His father, Duncan McBride, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, June 11, 1807, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (McVicker) McBride. The

former was a native of Callabackey, Ireland, born in 1771, and when a youth of fourteen years he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. His father and mother were descended from Scotch ancestry who fled from Scotland to Ireland during the religious persecution in their own land. On the arrival of the McBride family in the United States the great-grandparents of our subject located on a farm in Hampshire county, Virginia, which was paid for the following year with earnings from the mother's spinning wheel. In the old colonial days Thomas McBride was reared to manhood, and in 1797 he married Mary McVicker. They continued to reside in Hampshire county, Virginia, until the spring of 1817. In the previous spring the grandfather had come to Ohio and entered from the government the south half of section 15 in Monroe township, Richland county. A year later he removed his family to this property, which was covered with a dense forest; but soon the sound of the woodman's ax was heard and the trees fell before his sturdy stroke. Then came the plow, and soon richly cultivated fields were seen where once stood the tall trees in their primeval strength. There Thomas McBride made his home until his life's labors were ended in death. Both he and his wife were active members of the United Presbyterian church for many years, and were people of the highest respectability, enjoying the esteem of all who knew them. He died April 27, 1824, in his fifty-fourth year, and was the first person buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery near Lucas. His wife, surviving until May 8, 1833, passed away in her sixtieth year. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, namely: Alexander, Agnes, John, Archibald, Duncan, Wilson and Mary. All are now deceased.

Duncan McBride spent the first ten years of his life in the Old Dominion, and then became identified with pioneer interests in Richland county. He bore his share in the work of developing the farm and had the various pioneer experiences. He married Miss Elizabeth Chew, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 8, 1808, a daughter of William and Lydia Ann Chew, who were of Welsh descent. Mrs. McBride died January 19, 1874. She was an earnest Christian woman and held membership in the Presbyterian church until 1864. Owing to her husband's death she then went to live with a daughter, and as there was no Presbyterian church in the neighborhood she transferred her membership to the Congregational church.

Washington McBride obtained his education in the common schools of the primitive type, the building being constructed of logs and furnished in the

style common on the frontier. When he had reached man's estate he was married, on the 26th of April, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Swan, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Jesse Swan, a large land owner of Monroe township. The young couple began their domestic life on a farm on Black Fork in Monroe township, Mr. McBride giving his attention to agricultural pursuits. There they lived for three years, but the wife suffered from malaria and in consequence he sold out and came to Mifflin township, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 20, the place of his present residence. During the succeeding ten years he carried on farming and stock raising, with excellent success, acquiring a handsome competence, which enabled him on the organization of the old Mansfield Savings Bank in 1873 to become one of its leading stockholders. He was a member of the board of the executive committee during his twenty years' connection with that institution. About 1890 he became one of the stockholders of the Bank of Mansfield, and in 1898 he disposed of his interests there in order to purchase stock in the Citizens' Bank. On the organization of the Richland Savings Bank in 1898 he purchased a large share of the stock in that institution, was made one of its directors and has since served in that position. He is a man of sound business judgment, giving careful conideration to all questions connected with the conduct of the enterprise with which he is associated. His opinions are reliable, as is shown by his prosperous career.

By Mr. McBride's first marriage four children were born, of whom two are now living. Franklin Elmer, the eldest son, was a graduate of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago. He died in Kalgan, China, where he had gone as a medical missionary, his death occurring July 6, 1890, at the age of twenty-eight years, four months and twenty-nine days. William S., born October 12, 1864, died March 3, 1888. Lilly A. is the wife of John M. Van Tilburg, a farmer of Madison township. Lora E., the youngest daughter, is the wife of Ezra Kuenzli, a farmer of Wyandot county, Ohio. The mother died January 22, 1873, and Mr. McBride was again married December 17, 1874, his second union being with Miss Mary A. Au, a daughter of Jacob Au, one of the well-known farmers of Mifflin township, who came to the county in 1855, but is now deceased. By the second marriage ten children have been born: Margaret E. was born February 5, 1876, and is a student in the Western Female College, at Oxford, Ohio. Maria May was born May 8, 1878, and is attending the Western Female College. Charles Washington was born May 27, 1880; Curtis G., November 16, 1882; Nettie G.,

December 11, 1885; Mary I., October 3, 1888; Thomas F., November 24, 1890; Hubbell R., May 1, 1892; Chester W., November 17, 1894; and Arthur A., September 26, 1896.

Mr. McBride votes with the Republican party, and in 1893 was its nominee for the position of county treasurer, but Richland county is strongly Democratic and in consequence he was defeated. He has several times served as a member of the school board and in other local offices. He holds membership in the First Congregational church of Mansfield, and is not slow to give his support to interests which contribute to the moral, material, social and intellectual welfare of the community. He is a man of action rather than theory. While others might argue in debate he goes to work and practically demonstrates his position, which in almost every instance is correct. His success has been well and worthily won, and his fellow citizens of Richland county entertain the highest regard for Washington McBride.

WILLIAM H. WEAVER.

William H. Weaver is a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Richland county and a member of the firm of Weaver Brothers, whose reputation in the line of their chosen vocation is both wide and commendable. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He carries to successful completion whatever he undertakes if it can be accomplished by honorable methods, and as a representative of the great department of agriculture he is well known. The farm is located on section 26, Sharon township, near Vernon Junction.

Mr. Weaver was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, September 4, 1866. His father, John Weaver, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, June 12, 1835, a son of John D. Weaver, a native of France. The last named was born in 1804 and when a young man crossed the Atlantic, locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He followed the butcher's trade and was among the pioneer settlers of Richland county, who from the government entered eighty acres of land, for which he paid a dollar and a quarter per acre. He was married in Pittsburg to Miss Magdalene Ball, a native of France, and they became the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. They lost one son and one daughter in childhood, but nine of the family are now living; and of this number, with one exception, all are married and have families of their own, and most of them are farming people. The grandparents of our subject began life in limited circumstances amid humble sur-

roundings, but by industry and economy they prospered. The grandfather died in 1880, and his widow passed away in 1892, at the age of eighty-one years, their remains being interred in the Congregational cemetery in the Shelby settlement.

Having arrived at years of maturity, John Weaver was married, in the fall of 1861, to Miss Mary B. Remlinger, who was born in France in 1840, and during her girlhood was brought to America by her parents, Martin and Barbara Remlinger, who went to Buffalo, New York. They were farming people and had a family of ten children, eight of whom reached mature years and are now married and have families. Soon after his marriage John Weaver was drafted for service in the Civil war. He began farming on one hundred and twenty acres of land in Richland county, owned by his father, and four years later he removed to Wyandot county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for six years. His children are as follows: William, of this review; Frank J., who is in partnership with his brother; John E., who is married and resides in Shelby; Rosa, the wife of Will Gosser, of Crawford county, Ohio, by whom she has three children; Anna, the wife of Peter Keller, by whom she has two children; and Charles D., who is living on the home farm. The first three children were born in Wyandot county, and three upon the old homestead in Richland county.

The farm here comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land, belonging to the widowed mother. The sons, William and Frank, are the owners of one hundred and ninety-six acres of land on section 31, Shannon township, and upon this farm a tenant resides. They are now extensively engaged in buying and shipping hogs, sheep and cattle, William Weaver attending to this branch of the business, while Frank operates a profitable sawmill, purchasing tracts of timber land from which he cuts the trees, converting them into lumber.

William Weaver was married April 30, 1893, to Miss Mary E. Fry, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Conrad Fry, who was of German lineage. By this marriage three children have been born: Edward, who was born April 24, 1894; Wilfred, born August 31, 1896; and Norbert, born April 2, 1898.

Mr. Weaver is a Democrat, and has served for two years as a township trustee. He and his family are connected with the Catholic church. He believes in having good roads and is a stanch advocate of the pike system. In the last three years fifteen miles of pike have been laid, the residents being greatly benefited thereby. Public spirited and progressive, Mr. Weaver

withholds his support from no measure which he believes would prove for the general good, and is a valued citizen of his community. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception and earnestness of purpose are numbered among his strong characteristics, and have been the means of winning him a place among the substantial citizens of Richland county.

JOHN W. HAFER.

John W. Hafer, contractor and builder of Shelby, Ohio, who resides at No. 188 West Main street, was born in Sharon township, Richland county, Ohio, April 28, 1858. His father, Frederick Hafer, was born January 2, 1831, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, removing thence in 1852 to Canton, Ohio, driving the entire distance with a team of horses and wagon. By trade he has always been a carpenter, and has followed the business of contractor and builder for many years, but removed to Shelby in 1854. About this time he was married, in Mansfield, to Margaret Meeks, who died in 1880, the mother of eight children, five of whom grew to mature years. Dora, the youngest of the family, married Curtis Willis, and died at the age of twenty-four, leaving three children. The five that still live are as follows: Emma, the wife of Marion Taylor, living in Springfield township and having one son and two daughters; John W., the subject of this sketch; Alva, living in Shelby, and having five daughters; Elsie, living in Cleveland, Ohio, and having two sons and one daughter; and Frederick J., living in Shelby, unmarried. The father is now living with his third wife, but has no other children than those named above.

John W. Hafer was well educated in the common school, attending until he was fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1880 he established himself in the building business, and has been thus engaged ever since, most of the time alone, but from 1890 to 1895 he had as a partner a Mr. Slaybaugh. December 23, 1880, he was married to Miss Emma Wagner in Salem Center, Steuben county, Indiana, by whom he had one son, born March 28, 1884, and now a bright young man in school. Mrs. Hafer died October 12, 1887, at the age of thirty-one. Mr. Hafer married for his second wife Ida May Taylor, of Franklin township, a daughter of Robert Taylor, and by this marriage he has three children, viz.: Nellie, who died at the age of seven years; a Democrat, but so far has succeeded in escaping office, with the single Ray, a boy of seven years, born April 14, 1893; and Carl, born November

7, 1896. Mr. Hafer is a member of the National Union, and in politics is exception of county commissioner. His present large frame residence he erected in 1876; and he has erected most of the blocks and public buildings in Shelby and has had numerous contracts in other places. At different times he employs from five to fifty men, according to the work he has on hand, his father and one of his brothers working for him. Mr. Hafer is one of the self-made men of his county, has made by his own exertions what property he now owns, and though not wealthy is well-to-do and carries on a prosperous business. He is well known to many and well thought of by all that know him.

DAVID L. COCKLEY.

In this enlightened age when men of energy, industry and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who by individual effort have won favor and fortune may properly claim recognition. That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered as a most grateful and beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim realized—if such is possible—there must follow individual apathy. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate and creative talent waste its energies in supine inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satiety lay ever in the future, and they have labored continuously and have not failed to find in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Mr. Cockley belongs to this class of men and his activity in the business world has not only gained for him a handsome fortune, but has also been the means of contributing to the general welfare and the substantial growth and improvement of the community with which he is associated.

He is numbered among the native sons of Richland county, his birth having occurred in Lexington on the 8th of June, 1843. His parents were Benjamin and Fannie (Winterstem) Cockley, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They had three sons and two daughters. Of their sons, W. W. was born in 1840, and Allen was born in 1847 and died in 1882. Of the sisters, one died in infancy, while the other, Mrs. L. A. Corbus, is still living, now sixty-two years of age.

Under the parental roof Mr. Cockley, of this review, spent his early boyhood days, and at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, in which he served for six months. He then enlisted for a three-years term, was with the Army of the Cumberland and went with

Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He joined the service as a private, but was promoted through the various ranks until he became the captain of Company D, of the Tenth Regiment of Ohio. He received a special medal of honor from Congress for leading a charge at Waynesboro, Georgia, on the 4th of December, 1864, and in August, 1865, he was mustered out with a very creditable military record.

After the war Mr. Cockley engaged in buying cattle in Texas, driving from Dallas to St. James, Missouri, and sending from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head in a drove. After his marriage, in 1867, he was engaged in the lumber business for two years and then became connected with a wholesale house, that of Hart, Bliven & Mead, wholesale hardware merchants of New York. About that time he established a retail store at Shelby, but traveled for the wholesale store for seven years. He also conducted the hardware business for about twelve years, when he sold the store to the firm of Seltzer & Steele. He then purchased a controlling interest in the Shelby Mill Company, of which he was the president for five years, and during that period he organized the Shelby Steel Tube Company, of which he was for six years the president and manager. It was incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars and became the largest establishment of the kind in the world, employing seven hundred and eighty workmen. Its financial affairs were capably conducted by Mr. Cockley and thereby the success of the concern was largely insured. In 1893 he established the Shelby Cycle Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, but recently the business has been sold to the American Bicycle Company. In 1898 Mr. Cockley was instrumental in forming what is known as the Rib Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of umbrella ribs and other articles in that line. The business was incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars and work is now furnished to sixty employes, one-third of whom are women and girls. The enterprise has proved a profitable one, its trade from the beginning constantly increasing. The plant is splendidly equipped with first-class machinery and the output is satisfactory in quality, Mr. Cockley's name always being the guarantee in that line. He is a man of splendid business and executive ability, resourceful and enterprising, and has been a leading factor in many concerns which have contributed in a large measure to the progress and prosperity of this section of the state. He is now the president of the First National Bank of Crestline, Ohio, is a director in the Perrysville Banking Company; the Snow Fork & Hocking Valley Railroad Company; the Toledo Cash Register Company, of Toledo, and the Railway Cycle Manufacturing Company of Hagerstown, Indiana. He carries to

successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his judgment is so sound and unerring that his counsel carries weight in all business conferences.

In 1867 Mr. Cockley was married to Miss Eunice L. Palmer, of Mansfield, Ohio. Their eldest son, Willard A., was born April 25, 1869, and is now traveling for the Magnolia Metal Company, of Philadelphia. Harry was born in 1872 and is secretary of the Shelby Steel Tube Company. The daughter, Fanny L., was born in 1880. Willard completed his education in the Shelby high school; Harry, in Oberlin College; and Fanny has been a student at the People's and Thompson's College in New York. Mr. Cockley is a trustee of the Toledo State Hospital. He served as a colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Bushnell for four years and has taken considerable interest in local politics, but has never had the time nor inclination to seek public office.

He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in the Cleveland consistory. He is held in the highest respect by those who know him best, including Colonel C. A. Vaughn, of Chicago, who says that he was ever ready for duty and never shirked an order. The same fidelity has characterized his actions in every walk of life and he sustains an unassailable reputation in business, and in social circles is well known for those qualities which endear a man to his fellow men. He entertains broad, liberal views, inspires strong personal friendships and commands the respect of all with whom he is associated. His career clearly illustrates the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men who have the courage of their convictions and are determined to be the architects of their own fortunes. When judged by what he has accomplished, his right to mention among the representative citizens of Shelby cannot be questioned.

J. W. PORCH.

For many years this gentleman was actively identified with the business interests of Mansfield. He is one of the most prominent and influential members of the Odd Fellows fraternity in this state, and has taken a very active part in its work.

Mr. Porch was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, a son of David and Catherine (Hess) Porch and a grandson of David Hess, all natives of the Keystone state. His grandfather became one of the most prosperous and successful farmers of Knox county, Ohio. On leaving Pennsylvania, in 1836, his father, with his family, moved to Holmes county, Ohio,

in 1844, took up his residence in Knox county, and in 1874 came to Mansfield, where he died in 1895, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, and was well known and highly esteemed. The Democratic party found in him an active supporter of its principles, and he efficiently served as justice of the peace in Knox county for many years.

On leaving the home farm J. W. Porch went to Fredericktown, Knox county, where he attended high school, and then learned the joiner's trade, at which he worked in that place from 1852 to 1864. In the latter year he came to Mansfield, which has since been his home and from 1868 to 1896 was in the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Company in their wood department, being foreman of the framing department. Since then he has lived retired.

At Fredericktown, Knox county, Mr. Porch was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Jane Baxter, a daughter of David Baxter, a well-known auctioneer of that county. By this union were born two children: Lola D., the wife of J. H. Krause, a grocer; and Annie J., the wife of Milton W. Conley, a druggist,—both of Mansfield.

By his ballot Mr. Porch supports the men and measures of the Democratic party. Since 1856 he has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; served as scribe of the local encampment for a quarter of a century; and was three times elected to office on the state ticket, being grand junior warden in 1872; grand high priest in 1875; and grand patriarch in 1877. The last named is the highest state office in that fraternity. As an officer and representative he attended the grand encampment of the state for about thirty years, and by that body was presented with a gold rope chain and jewel as a memento. No man in the state is better posted on the laws of the order, and he has made a splendid record in the lodge. He is widely and favorably known, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends. He also filled the office of township clerk two terms twenty-three years ago; for a number of years was a member of the Mansfield board of education, and in April, 1899, was elected trustee of Madison township for a term of three years.

CHARLES H. HUSTON.

Richland county, Ohio, has been singularly fortunate in the personnel of her professional men, who have stood for honor and integrity of character and for exceptional ability in their chosen fields of endeavor. An able representative of the legal fraternity in the county is he whose name intro-

duces this paragraph. He is a member of the well-known firm of Laser & Huston, who control a representative clientage as identified with the bar of the county, with headquarters at Mansfield.

Charles Henry Huston is a native son of Richland county, having been born in Butler township, in the year 1870. The year subsequent to his birth the family removed to Blooming Grove township, where his father, James Huston, now resides, aged fifty-eight years. He also claims Richland as his native county, his birth having taken place in Franklin township, on the 18th of February, 1841. He devotes his attention to the basic art of agriculture, carrying on operations on an extensive scale and being recognized as one of the leading and influential farmers of the county. James Huston has taken a public-spirited interest in all that has conserved the progress and prosperity of the county, and he has figured as one of the leading factors in the local ranks of the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he has been a stalwart advocate.

Jesse Huston, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, was of good old Scottish stock and was a native of the Keystone state, emigrating from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, when a young man of twenty years, locating first in Weller township, Richland county, and later removing to Jackson township, where he was a successful agriculturist for many years. He married Margaret Thrush, and his death occurred in the year 1879, at which time he had attained the venerable age of seventy-five years. Jesse and Margaret Huston were the parents of two sons and four daughters, James, the father of our subject, being the youngest in order of birth. The others are noted as follows: Ira Huston, of Blooming Grove township; Mary, the wife of David Bowls, of Mifflin township; Maggie, the wife of David Sampsel, of Butler township; Nancy, the wife of John Wolfe, of Cass township; and Elizabeth, who married Shannon Weaver, of Blooming Grove township, now deceased.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Dorcas Zeigler, and she was born in Butler township, this county, on the 25th of January, 1842, the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Miller) Zeigler, who came here from Pennsylvania in an early day. Mrs. Huston entered into eternal rest in 1880, aged thirty-six years, leaving four sons and two daughters, of whom Charles H. was the second in order of birth, a brief record of the other members of the family being here incorporated: Carrie is the wife of Jesse Esbenshade, of Ashland county, Ohio; Rufus married Miss Sadie Oswalt, of Greenwich, this state; Ransom married Miss Maggie McCormack,

and is a resident of Blooming Grove township, he being the twin brother of Rufus; and Jesse remains on the old homestead. In 1882 James Huston consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary E. Lattimore, a daughter of James and Nancy Lattimore, of Blooming Grove township, and of this union two children have been born,—Bertha and Ora, both of whom are still at the parental home. James Huston served in the transportation corps, at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war of the Rebellion, and in the same great struggle a brother of his first wife was an active participant, being taken prisoner and sacrificing his life in Andersonville prison.

Charles H. Huston grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, receiving excellent educational advantages. He secured his preliminary scholastic discipline in the common schools, completing the prescribed course in the high school at Shiloh, after which he put his acquirements to the practical test by teaching school for five terms,—covering a period from 1889 to 1892,—being successful in his pedagogic work. His desire for a more advanced education led to his matriculation in the Tri-State College, at Angola, Indiana, in the scientific department of which institution he graduated, as a member of the class of 1894. Having determined to make the legal profession his life work, he began reading law under the preceptorship of J. C. Laser, of Mansfield, devoting himself so assiduously to his studies as to secure admission to the bar of the state in 1897. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, associating himself with his former preceptor Mr. Laser, under the firm name of Laser & Huston, and the clientage of the firm is of a distinctively representative order, the ability and professional prestige of the interested principals insuring the constant expansion of their business.

The inherent patriotism of Mr. Huston was signally exemplified at the outbreak of the late Spanish-American war, when he enlisted as a member of Company M, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, proceeding with his regiment to Camp Bushnell, at the state capital. Thence they went to Camp Alger, Virginia, where Company M was detached and assigned to guard duty and clerkships in the quartermaster's and commissariat department at Dunlowing station. They left camp July 5, 1898, and embarked on the cruiser St. Paul, at New York, on the following day. On the 10th of the month Company M and three other companies of the First Battalion landed at Siboney, fourteen miles from Santiago, and on the following day were ordered to the fighting line in the trenches, but owing to the swollen condition of the San Juan river did not reach their assigned position until the 12th, on

which day General Miles arranged the terms of surrender with the Spanish. On the 17th the entrance to Santiago was made and Company M participated in the occupation of the city. Mr. Huston was promoted to corporal at Camp Alger. Since the return of the Eighth Regiment a reorganization has been effected, and our subject is now battalion adjutant, with rank of second lieutenant.

In politics Mr. Huston is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His family in religious matters are members of the Church of God, in Blooming Grove township.

Mr. Huston was united in marriage, June 21, 1900, to Miss Marie F. Pettker, of St. Louis, Missouri.

FRANK L. BOALS.

Among the agriculturists of Richland county who have attained a well-merited success in their chosen calling is Frank L. Boals, one of the leading agriculturists of Mifflin township, whose home is on section 16. He was born upon his present farm January 4, 1860, and is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the county.

On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to James Boals, a native of Ireland, who was the suitor for the hand of a young lady who had emigrated with her parents to America. Against the wishes of his parents he came to the new world and was rewarded by her consenting to become his bride. After their marriage they settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, where they continued to make their home throughout the remainder of their lives.

Among their children was David Boals, the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Jefferson county, in 1801, and on attaining man's estate was married there to Susan Glover, who was born in the same county, in 1803, a daughter of Josiah and Susan Glover. Her father was one of the pioneers of Jefferson county, having come to this state at an early day from Vermont. His parents were natives of England. After his marriage David Boals engaged in farming in his native county until 1828, and then removed to Richland county, locating on the southwest quarter of section 9, Mifflin township, which land had been entered by his father some time previously. In the midst of the forest he built a log cabin, and experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. In politics he was a Democrat, and for a number of years he efficiently served as township trustee. Religiously he was

an earnest member of the Presbyterian church. This worthy pioneer died upon his farm in Mifflin township, in 1860, and his wife passed away in 1858.

James W. Boals, the father of our subject, was born in Jefferson county, June 20, 1825, and was only three years old when brought by his parents to this county. He married Miss Elizabeth Parkinson, by whom he had four children, three still living, namely: Frank L., of this review; Mary L., the wife of C. L. Reed, a farmer of Madison township, this county; and Wade P., a farmer of Mifflin township. After his marriage Mr. Boals purchased the farm on which Gideon E. Hoover now resides, and there he followed agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he disposed of the place and purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which is now the property of our subject. Here he spent the remaining years of his life. He met with excellent success in his farming operations, owning at the time of his death two farms,—one containing one hundred and ninety-two acres and the other one hundred and seventy-two acres.

Politically Mr. Boals was an ardent Democrat, but never cared for official honors. Although he never allied himself with any religious denomination, he was a liberal supporter of all church and charitable work; was a kind husband and indulgent father, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died August 5, 1895. His wife, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, about 1837, died about 1869. Her parents were Jacob and Mary (Keller) Parkinson, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, who came to this state after their marriage, and spent the remainder of their lives in Jefferson county. Mr. Parkinson was a machinist by trade and had a shop on his farm, where he manufactured threshing machines, finding a market for his products throughout different sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was very successful and became quite well-to-do. He served as a captain in the Mexican war, and the sword used by him in the service is still in possession of the family.

Frank L. Boals was reared on the home farm, and his early education was obtained in the local schools, but later he attended Frazier Business College at Mansfield. He was married on the 24th of December, 1889, the lady of his choice being Miss Josie Brindle, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Burns) Brindle. In early life her father removed from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Ashland county, this state, and for many years was one of the prominent and influential farmers of Ashland county, where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Boals have five children, namely: Edwin, Herman, Bryan, Shirley and Mabel.

After his marriage Mr. Boals and his brother Wade took charge of the home farm, and carried on the same for the father up to the latter's death, when the home farm was transferred to our subject, while the upper farm became the property of his brother. Here he has since resided, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Being a natural mechanic he also runs a machine and wagon repair shop upon his farm, and does all kinds of general blacksmithing. Industrious, enterprising and progressive, he has become one of the substantial men of his community, as well as one of its most highly respected citizens. He uses his right of franchise in support of the Democratic party, and for the past six years has most capably and acceptably served as the treasurer of Mifflin township.

JOHN COLE.

John Cole, whose farm in Worthington township comprises two hundred acres of land, is regarded as one of the leading and substantial residents of this part of the county. Upon the place stands a beautiful residence erected at a cost of five thousand dollars. The farm is improved with all modern accessories and conveniences, including substantial barns and outbuildings, good machinery and well kept fences which divide the place into fields of convenient size.

Mr. Cole was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1824. His father, George Cole, was a native of the same locality, born about 1803, and there he spent the greater part of his life. His last three years, however, were passed in the home of his son John, where he died at the age of eighty-three years and five months. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and held membership in the Baptist church, taking an active part in its work. His father, John Cole, was also a native of Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and lived to an advanced age. He was of German lineage. The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Miss Catherine Overly. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and lived to be more than ninety-one years of age. She held membership in the Baptist church and died at the home of her son John. In their family were eight children, of whom five are still living.

John Cole remained upon the old homestead in the Keystone state until he had attained his majority, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. On reaching manhood he rented land in Pennsylvania and there

engaged in farming for eight or nine years. In November, 1859, he sought a home in Ohio and purchased two hundred acres of land, which he yet owns, lying partly in Richland and partly in Ashland counties. It has since been his place of residence, the scene of an active and useful business career. He married Miss Hannah J. White, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and died on the 15th of June, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years, eight months and seven days. She was a member of the Lutheran church. In the family were seven children: Alsinas E., of Greene county, Iowa; Margaret J., the wife of Clark Graven, a prominent farmer of Greene county, Iowa; Ida C., the wife of M. M. Darling, whose sketch is given on another page of this work; Wesley, a mechanic of Cleveland, Ohio; Nancy A., the wife of McKinley McCurdy; John E., a farmer of Ashland county; and Homer, who works his father's farm.

Mr. Cole lost his right arm in a threshing machine about nine years ago, but since that he has learned to write with his left hand. This is an indication of his enterprise and determined nature. He has been very successful in business and his beautiful home stands as a monument to his thrift and enterprise. Prosperity has come to him not through speculation, but along well defined lines of labor and is richly merited. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. He has held various township offices and in all has discharged his duties capably, promptly and faithfully.

FREDERICK E. TRACY.

The value of genealogy is now widely recognized and many important historical facts have been discovered by genealogical research. Family history is peculiarly interesting and it is especially so when it involves so much of historical interest as does the history of the family of Tracy, which has produced men of prominence in all generations since its establishment in America. Of this notable family Frederick E. Tracy, of Mansfield, Ohio, is a worthy representative.

Mr. Tracy was born at Painesville, Ohio, May 6, 1831, the third child of Judge Josiah and Diantha (Lathrop) Tracy. Judge Tracy was born at Franklin, Connecticut, October 1, 1796. Diantha Lathrop was a daughter of Eleazer Lathrop, of Connecticut, who was an early settler at Sherburne, New York, and she was born about 1802. Judge Tracy married her August 18, 1824, and they settled at Painesville, Ohio, where, in company

F E Tracy

with his brother, he carried on a mercantile business until 1832. While at Painesville he was appointed a colonel in the old militia. In 1832 he removed to Vermillion, Ohio, and was the superintendent of the Huron Iron Works until 1835, when he located at Huron and became interested in a business enterprise there. He soon became popular and influential and was elected a justice of the peace, the mayor of Huron, a state senator and the county judge of Erie county. His wife died at Huron April 22, 1840, and in 1847 he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he died January 11, 1857, but was buried at Huron beside the remains of his wife. However, in an after year (1897), the subject of this mention removed their remains and those of other members of the family to the Mansfield cemetery.

Josiah Tracy, the father of Judge Josiah Tracy and grandfather of Frederick E. Tracy, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, May 7, 1772, and was married, January 20, 1795, to Mary Birchard, who was born at Norwich July 25, 1773, a daughter of Jesse and Lydia (Waterman) Birchard. Lydia Waterman was a daughter of William and Margaret (Tracy) Waterman. This William Waterman, who was born in 1710, was a grandson of Ensign Thomas Waterman and his wife Miriam, *nee* Tracy, the only daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, and from this fact it will be seen that our subject's grandmother, Mary (Birchard) Tracy, descended from the only daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy and his grandfather, Josiah Tracy, from Captain John Tracy, the eldest son of the same Lieutenant Thomas Tracy. Captain John Tracy was born in 1642 and was one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, was a justice of the peace and represented Norwich in the general assembly for six sessions. He married Mary Winslow, a niece of Governor Edward Winslow.

Lieutenant Thomas Tracy was born at Tewksbury, England, in 1610, and came to Massachusetts in 1636, in the interest of his friends, Lord Say and Lord Brook, in whose honor Saybrook, Connecticut, was named; and his second wife was the widow of John Bradford, a son of Governor Bradford. He was a talented and active man and represented Norwich, Connecticut, in the general assembly for twenty-seven years. He was a commissary and quartermaster in King Philip's war and assisted in the relief of Uncas, the sachem of the Mohicans, when he was besieged. Lieutenant Thomas Tracy's grandfather, Richard Tracy, was the sheriff at Tewksbury, England, in 1650, and married Barbara Lucy, who was a pupil of Fox, the martyrologist. She was descended in the sixteenth generation from Hugh De Montfort, a son of Gilbert Gaunt, who was a great-grandson of Baldwin, the fifth count of Flanders, who married Alice, a daughter of

Robert II, of France. Through Judith, the wife of Baldwin I, she was descended from the Emperor Charlemagne, and through his ancestress, Alfretta, the wife of Baldwin, the second count of Flanders, from Alfred the Great. The Tracy ancestors of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy were knights and sheriffs from the time of le sire de Tracy, who came over with the conqueror.

Frederick E. Tracy married, May 10, 1855, Anna Tracy Lord, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Russell F. and Mary Ann (Garrett) Lord. Her father was the chief engineer of the Hudson & Delaware Canal Company. Mr. Tracy was a teller in a bank at Zanesville, Ohio, 1853-57. In 1858 he came to Mansfield and engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1862, as the senior member of the firm of Tracy & Avery, he entered the wholesale grocery trade. In 1893 the concern was incorporated under the style of the Tracy & Avery Company, with Mr. Tracy as the president. It occupies a fine modern brick block on North Diamond street and does a large and increasing business.

Fraternally Mr. Tracy is a Freemason, politically a Republican, and religiously a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mansfield, of which he has been a most earnest supporter, being a liberal contributor to the maintenance of their institution. Mr. Tracy's business career has been a conservative, successful one, and he is numbered among the men who have materially contributed to the prosperity of Mansfield.

The following facts concerning the children of Frederick E. and Anna (Lord) Tracy will be found of interest in this connection: Howard Tracy was educated at Oberlin and at Amherst, graduating at the latter institution, and married Bessie Lindsley, of Nashville, Tennessee. He is in the coal and coke business at Chicago, Illinois. Louise Massa Tracy married Dr. Charles E. Winslow, of Los Angeles, California. Russell Lord Tracy was educated at Oberlin and at Carlton College, Minnesota. He married Luella Smith, a daughter of Edward P. Smith, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and is a prominent financier and resident of Salt Lake City, Utah. Ruth Maria Tracy is the wife of the Rev. Sidney Strong, of Oak Park, Chicago, Illinois; and Waldo Tracy married Fayette Darwin Winslow, who is a lawyer at Aurora, Illinois.

SAMUEL PUGH.

Samuel Pugh is one of Richland county's highly respected citizens, whose useful and well-spent life has not only gained for him the confidence of his fellow men but has also secured for him a comfortable competence which

enables him to lay aside all business cares and spend the remainder of his days in ease and retirement. His home is on section 36, Weller township.

Mr. Pugh was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1845, a son of John and Elizabeth (Pifer) Pugh, both natives of Lancaster county, that state, the former born in 1801, the latter in 1809. His paternal grandparents came to this country from Ireland at an early day, and settled in the Keystone state. Shortly after his marriage John Pugh moved to Franklin county, where for a number of years he drove a stage prior to the introduction of railroads, and later engaged in farming, gardening and lime burning as a means of livelihood. He was one of the influential men of his community, was an ardent Democrat in politics, and for many years was an active member of the German Reformed church. He died in 1879, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, his wife in 1897, at the age of eighty-eight. Her parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Pifer, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, becoming pioneer settlers of Franklin township, Richland county, where her father purchased a small farm, upon which they made their home throughout the remainder of their lives.

Samuel Pugh is one of a family of twelve children, ten of whom are still living, namely: George and Mark, both residents of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Mary, the wife of William Poe, of the same place; Jacob, also a resident of Franklin county; Samuel, our subject; Edward and Henry, twins, the former a teamster of Shelby, this county, the latter a farmer of Franklin township; Margaret J., the wife of Adam Henry, a farmer of Weller township; Emaline, the wife of Manuel Oliver, a farmer of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; and James, a farmer of Weller township, this county.

In the county of his nativity, Samuel Pugh passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and pursued his studies in the common schools. On reaching his eighteenth year he left the parental roof and came west, locating in Franklin township, Richland county, Ohio, where he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade. When his term of apprenticeship expired, he began contracting and building on his own account, and during the following nine years he steadily prospered. In 1874 he purchased ninety-six acres of land on section 36, Weller township, where he has since made his home, employing hired help to operate his farm, while he continued to follow contracting until 1888. Since then he has practically lived a retired life, though he occasionally does some work at his trade for the accommodation of his neighbors. Success has attended his well-directed efforts, and he now owns three good farms, aggregating two hundred and twenty-three acres. His home place is one of the best improved and most desirable farms of its size in the township.

In 1871, Mr. Pugh was united in marriage with Miss Maria Wolford, a daughter of David Wolford, a well-known retired farmer of Weller township, and they have become the parents of four children. Those living are Allen W., who has been teaching in the public schools for the past four years; Arthur E., a graduate of the Savannah Academy, who taught history in that institution in the year 1899-1900, and is now teaching in the public schools; and Carrie Mae. All reside at home.

The cause of education has always found in Mr. Pugh a stanch friend. He has given his children good advantages along that line, and has efficiently served as a member of the school board for twelve years. He is an active and influential member of the Lutheran church, of which he has been a deacon for about fourteen years, and elder for the past five years. Fraternally he affiliates with the Patrons of Husbandry, and politically is identified with the Democratic party. He is now serving his second term as a trustee of the township. Notwithstanding the fact that he is a strong Democrat, he was elected to that office in a Republican community, thus showing his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He is justly numbered among the leading and representative citizens of his township.

Mrs. MARY C. GANS.

We are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained personal association with the affairs of Ohio throughout almost her entire life and one whose ancestral line traces back to an early epoch in the history of the state.

Mary Churchill (Weldon) Gans was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1865, and died in Mansfield, August 23, 1899. She was the wife of E. W. Gans, an influential citizen and for many years connected with the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company as the manager of its collection department. Her parentage connected her with many of the prominent pioneers of the county, who were potent factors in determining its progress. Her paternal grandfather, James Weldon, was a pioneer of Mansfield, and early erected a block on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. For many years he followed merchandising, confining his business operations to his own city. His was a long and honorable career, and he had a wide acquaintance. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Gans was James Purdy, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and studied law at Canandaigua, New York. He came from there to Mansfield in

1823, when the city was a mere frontier hamlet. He owned and edited the first newspaper, the Mansfield Gazette, and was prominent in the movement for internal improvement in the state, obtaining the location and partial completion of the canal through the Mohican valley, and when railroads came into favorable consideration, as early as 1836, secured a partial survey of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, but did not secure the charter until 1848. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Mansfield & Sandusky Railroad and became the president of the company. In 1856 he was the projector, vice-president and joint owner of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad and many town sites located along its route. In 1846 he assisted in securing the charter for the State Bank of Ohio and was a member of its board of control, establishing a branch of the bank in Mansfield in 1847. Of this he was the president until it was merged into the present Farmers' National Bank, his presidency covering a period of over forty years. He also established banks in Chicago and California. He served in three wars, namely: that of 1812, the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion,—surely a record which is scarcely paralleled for patriotism and active service. His wife, together with other prominent citizens of Mansfield, was a descendant of the Hodges of Buffalo, New York, who traced their lineage back through a line of patriots to those who fought in the Revolution.

William Harrison Weldon, father of Mrs. Gans, was born January 8, 1839, and died December 11, 1867, when yet a young man. As a boy he was of very studious habits, completed the course in the Mansfield city schools and a business course in Cleveland, and entered the bank of James Purdy at the age of fourteen years. He made such rapid progress that when, in 1860, Mr. Purdy, Judge William Granger and James Weldon established a bank in Chicago they placed him in charge of it. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed assistant paymaster in the navy, shipping first with the old Bainbridge, then with the steam sloop Sacramento, filling that position from February, 1862, until January, 1865. At the close of the Rebellion he formed a partnership with Colonel William Painter in the banking business in Philadelphia, but a form of low fever contracted while on blockade duty at Panama forced him to return to Mansfield, and he was never again able to take up business cares. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Hodge Purdy, the eldest daughter of James Purdy, and on the early death of her husband she devoted herself to the education of her daughter and younger son, the latter, William McElroy Weldon, now a successful lawyer.

Mrs. Gans, the daughter, enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the Mansfield schools and was graduated in the high school with the class

of 1883. The following years she took a special course at Vassar College, and the subsequent year studied in Dr. Ganett's school in Chester Square, Boston. After a year spent among her many friends in the south and some months passed in Miss Willard's special school in Berlin, Germany, she joined a party of college mates in a travel and study tour over much of the old world, the party traveling under the direction of Professor Dorchester, then famous in this specialty. They visited England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Greece, after which, being joined by her mother and brother, another year was spent in study and travel. She spent much time in Florence, which city she greatly loved and which was her favorite next to Mansfield, to which she returned for permanent residence in 1889. Subsequently she traveled extensively in the United States. Her patriotism was intense. While her journals show careful study and thorough appreciation of all the old world has accomplished, the love of her own country and town was ever first and strongest, and her friends often heard her say that no views in all her travels so thrilled her as the sight of New York harbor andMansfield. Her religious work was always engaging, as she was an enthusiastic member of the Presbyterian church and found full occupation along all lines of its service. But her training and study in foreign lands led her naturally into great activity in the literary club life for which Mansfield is justly famous. She was a prominent member of "The Nomads," a club for literary study. This club was the first of the now numerous Mansfield clubs to break away from specific instruction and start on independent lines, determining its own course of study and doing its own investigating. In all its work Mrs. Gans was a prominent figure, and was at all times and to the end of her life by her gentle and wise counsel a strong factor in determining the policy of the club. The club gave expression to its regard in these words: "She was one of the club's most efficient and devoted members,—at one time its president and many times the moving spirit which directed the course of study. The strength and nobleness of her character and wise counsel have been an inspiration."

Intimate with literary work and arduous in it and everything of interest and value to her native city, she was, on the death of Mrs. Perkins Bigelow, who was one of the charter members of the Memorial Library Association, elected to fill her place as a trustee. She was elected the treasurer and was a trustee continuously from her first election until her decease. She knew this work thoroughly, having acted at intervals as substitute librarian and given much of her time and attention to it. Though the youngest on the

board of trustees, her opinion had great weight in shaping the wise councils of that body, which has given the city an auxiliary of which every citizen is proud, and which undoubtedly is a source of more permanent benefit to the city than any one of its institutions, the public schools alone being excepted. In the words of her associates, "She came into the board of trustees in the grace of girlhood and has grown into the wider influence of a winsome womanhood. Amid innumerable demands upon her time and attention she has given most generously of her time and thought to the library. There was no display, but the strength of practical common sense united with a large sense of justice. There was a certain poise, the equilibrium of a clear-thinking mind, that made her a safe counselor. In her earnest character and conscientious work we have marked 'the high-featured beauty of plain devotedness to duty.'"

Few women of her ability shrank more from the publicity of her work. Her public work, while engaging her whole heart, always cost her a great effort of the will. The explanation of this was found in her almost abject self-depreciation. As is usually the case, this is the truest index of superior talent and ability: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." She saw and heard so much that the whole world calls the best in art, literature and music, that her own feeble efforts seldom won her reasonable regard. Yet enthusiastic appreciation and a high regard for the efforts of others was her strongest characteristic and was the key to her sweet and lovable nature. Whether in the daily routine, the social function, auxiliary work of the church, literary club work or neighborly kindness, she showed always the kindly regard for the thought, intent and achievement of others that is the fruit of true culture and a pure soul, in accord with its environments, physical, mental and spiritual. Blessed with perfect health, even the mere joy of living was a daily ecstacy to her; and it has always seemed an inscrutable providence of God to remove so early a life of such pure and wholesome influence. Though young and her life potential of much greater good, yet she left on her associates and town the indelible stamp of a perfectly symmetrical, sympathetic, cultured Christian character that is the richest of earthly rewards. "A personality so strong and well poised leaves an impress that years do not efface;" and those who knew her best and felt her influence strongest laid on the smouldering altar of her quenched life the fragrant incense of a sincere love that is its own best measure.

BENJAMIN F. WHARTON.

Actively associated with the farming interests of Richland county, Mr. Wharton is the owner of a valuable tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in Butler township. He has his place under a high state of cultivation, the fields being well tilled, while substantial buildings and all modern accessories add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. In his farming methods he is progressive, keeping the soil productive through the rotation of crops and thus annually garnering rich harvests.

Mr. Wharton is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Ashland county, on the 28th of February, 1851. His father, John Wharton, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and in his youth was inured to the work of the farm. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Mary Holtz and later he came to the Buckeye state, locating in Ashland county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he resided until about a year prior to his death, when he sold that property and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Weller township, Richland county, where he died twelve months later. His first wife passed away many years previously, and he afterward wedded Anna McMillan, who was born June 6, 1814, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and removed with her parents to Ashland county during her girlhood. She died March 26, 1900, in the eighty-sixth year of her age, having spent the last decade of her earthly pilgrimage among her children. In the family were ten children, of whom three are living, namely: Thomas, a resident farmer of Ashland county; Hulbert J., who is living in Mansfield, Ohio; and Benjamin F. In the community where they resided the family were prominent and well known. The father gave his political support to the Democracy and was honored with a number of township offices. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and his life was in harmony with his professions. In 1860 he was called to his final rest, his second wife surviving him for about forty years.

Benjamin F. Wharton spent his boyhood days on the old homestead, the mother caring for her children and keeping the family together after the father's death. In his early youth he attended the common schools, and at the age of sixteen began operating the home farm, continuing its supervision for many years. He was married in 1876, to Miss Sarah J. Ward, a native of Richland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Ward, who emigrated westward from Pennsylvania, taking up his abode in the Buckeye state. He is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton began their domestic life on the old homestead, which continued to be their place of residence until 1883, when

they purchased a small farm south of Olivesburg, in Weller township. There he remained for eleven months, when he sold that property and purchased his present home place, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Butler township. In 1894 he erected a commodious and pleasant country residence, and his farm is one of the best improved in the county, giving indication of the supervision of a careful and painstaking owner.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wharton has been blessed with seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Hattie, at home; May, the wife of Andrew Glenn, a farmer of Butler township; and Etta, Maud, Edna and Madge, who are still at their parental home. When it comes time to designate his political belief and indicate his preference of candidates for office, Mr. Wharton deposits his ballot for the men and measures of the Democracy. Socially he is connected with Shenandoah Tent, No. 445, K. O. T. M., and is one of the highly esteemed men of the county, faithful to duty in all life's relations, whether of a public or private nature.

HENRY O. PITTENGER.

This gentleman, who is one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists of Richland county, is the owner of a valuable farm on section 19, Weller township, and his management of the estate is marked by the scientific knowledge and skill which characterize the modern farmer. A native of this county, he was born in Franklin township, November 29, 1839, and throughout his active business life has been prominently identified with its agricultural and industrial interests.

Isaac Pittenger, the father of our subject, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, November 9, 1807, a son of Abraham and Susanna (Osborn) Pittenger. The grandfather was born in Virginia, of English parentage, and some years after his marriage moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where he bought a quarter-section of land, making it his home throughout the remainder of his life. He was quite an active member of the Methodist church, and his home became headquarters for Methodism in his community, it being often used, indeed, as a meeting-house. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

On the old homestead in Harrison county, Isaac Pittenger grew to manhood, and on the 12th of June, 1832, married Miss Harriet Myers, by whom he had five children. Those still living are John M., a farmer of Jackson township, this county; Mary A., the wife of Charles Johnson, of Stark county, Ohio; and Henry O., of this sketch. The year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger came to Richland county, and he purchased eighty acres of land

in Franklin township, upon which he erected a log cabin. There the family made their home while he carried on the work of improving his farm. After residing there for eighteen years he sold the place and bought one hundred and four acres in Weller township, where our subject now resides. In 1865 he disposed of that place, and after one year's residence on Big Hill he bought eighty-four acres in the northeastern corner of Madison township, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 14, 1880. For fifty years he was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and although rather a conservative and unassuming man, he was held in high regard by all who knew him. He was very decided in his views and was an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

Mrs. Harriet Pittenger, the mother of our subject, was born in what is now West Virginia, May 6, 1814, a daughter of George and Catherine (Starkey) Myers, both natives of Virginia. Her paternal grandfather, George Myers, Sr., at an early day came to America with his parents and one brother, the family locating in the Old Dominion, Virginia. George Myers, Jr., who was a farmer by occupation, came to Ohio in 1815, and after a short residence in Licking county moved to Clinton county. His first wife died when Mrs. Pittenger was only eight years old, and he then broke up housekeeping, his daughter finding a home with a neighbor for four years. The following year was spent with an uncle in Licking county, and at the end of that time he went to live with an aunt in Harrison county, who had been visiting in Licking county and persuaded the young girl to return home with her. Mrs. Pittenger remained with her until her marriage. In early life she engaged extensively in spinning and weaving, and with her loom materially assisted her husband in getting a start in life. Her father married for his second wife Amelia Squires, and later moved to Indiana, where his last days were passed.

For his early education Henry O. Pittenger is indebted to the common schools near his boyhood home, but was attending the Hayesville Academy at the outbreak of the Civil war. He laid aside his text-books to enter the service of his country, enlisting August 13, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In September the regiment started for the front and remained in the service for thirty-three months, being on detached duty most of the time. Mr. Pittenger was discharged at Camp Dennison, May 31, 1865, and returned to his home. He assisted his father in carrying on the farm for about three years, and also operated a sawmill, in which he owned a half interest.

On the 23d of March, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pitt-

enger and Miss Sarah M. Morgan, a native of Weller township, this county, and a daughter of Simon Morgan, a wealthy land-owner of that locality, who died in 1855. By this union were born three children, two of whom survive: Isaac Morgan, who was graduated at the Mansfield high school and is now engaged in teaching in the public schools of this county; Tracey Elsworth, who was graduated at Sharp's Business College at Mansfield and is now at home.

After his marriage Mr. Pittenger purchased one hundred and four acres of land in Weller township, where he now resides, and began his career here as a farmer. His success has been rapid, and he is now the owner of over eight hundred acres of fine farming land. He has always given considerable attention to stock, and to that branch of his business he attributes the greater part of his success, it having proved quite profitable. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, of known reliability, and is to-day numbered among the leading and representative citizens of his community. He is an honored member of Jacob Ward Post, G. A. R., and is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, while in religious belief he is a Methodist.

GIDEON E. HOOVER.

Gideon E. Hoover was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of March, 1847. The family is of German descent and was established in America by Jacob Hoover, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Germany and with his parents came to the new world during his early boyhood, the family locating in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. There he was reared to manhood and for many years followed farming. In early life he also became a minister of the Brethren of Christ church and until called to the home beyond he devoted much of his time to gospel work, carrying the glad tidings of joy to his fellow men.

Henry Hoover, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and upon a farm and in a Christian home he was reared. Owing to his father's ministerial duties much of the work of the farm devolved upon him when he was yet very young, and his education was therefore necessarily limited. He attended school only three weeks, but through experience and observation he became a man of good general knowledge. After attaining his majority he married Lydia Byers, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1821. Her father, Andrew Byers, was one of the well known farmers of that county and was also a blacksmith by trade. He entered upon his business career with only half an

acre of land, yet at his death was a wealthy man. At the time of his marriage Henry Hoover purchased a farm in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and began its development. In 1850 he emigrated to Ohio and purchased in Mifflin township, Richland county, the old homestead, upon which his son Jacob now resides. It comprises at the present time one hundred and seventy-one acres, but at the time of the father's purchase was only one hundred and twenty acres in extent. Mr. Hoover prospered in his undertakings and adding to his property from time to time he became one of the leading land-owners of his township, his possessions aggregating between four and five hundred acres. He was a member of the German Baptist church and one whose daily life was in harmony with his Christian profession. He was straightforward in all his dealings and his honesty was above question. He passed away March 5, 1884, and his wife died March 24, 1880, at the age of sixty-four years, ten months and ten days. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living: Lydia, the wife of John Lantz, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Madison township, Richland county; Benjamin, who is a farmer of Mifflin township and also a minister of the German Baptist church; Gideon E.; Andrew, a resident farmer of Mifflin township; Mary M., who is the widow of Joseph C. Zook and resides in the same township; and Jacob, who occupies the old homestead farm. Catherine married Christian Brenner, a farmer of Wayne county, Ohio, and she is now deceased.

On the farm Gideon E. was reared, his boyhood days being passed amid the scenes of rural life. He worked in the fields from the time of early planting in the spring until crops were harvested in the autumn, and in the winter season pursued his education in the district schools. He gave his father the benefit of his services until he had attained his majority, after which his father gave him twenty dollars per month. He was thus employed for one year, and on the expiration of that period he was married and located upon his present farm, a tract of seventy-one acres which belonged to his father. He operated the place on the shares for five years, during which time he made enough to purchase the farm by paying one-half down, the remainder to be paid in five years. About 1880 he bought fifty acres of his brother Jacob, adjoining his farm, and in 1895 he purchased another tract of forty-four acres. A month later his residence was destroyed by fire. This loss, added to the debt he had contracted, would have proved a source of great discouragement to many men, but the resolute spirit of Mr. Hoover enabled him to take up his work with renewed energy. He has since built a handsome residence and to-day he has one of the best improved farms in his township, supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences.

On the 27th of February, 1869, he married Miss Mary J. Lutz, a daughter of John P. Lutz, a well known farmer of Mifflin township. They now have four children: William, a carpenter and pattern-maker of Mansfield, Ohio; Samuel, who is a bookkeeper for the American Biscuit Company, of Mansfield; and Anna and George, at home. Mr. Hoover gives his political support to the Republican party and was made its candidate for the position of trustee but withdrew his nomination before the election. He belongs to Madison Grange, No. 63, of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has served as a lecturer and chaplain of the lodge. He also holds membership in the Lutheran church and for the past five years he has served as one of its deacons, contributing liberally to its support and doing all in his power to advance its interests. In his business dealings Mr. Hoover has, on all occasions, proven strictly honest, and wherever he is known his word is as good as his bond. Strictly temperate, though never allied with any temperance movement or society, he has by means of his own will power continued throughout his life an abstainer from the use of both tobacco and liquor in any form; nor has he ever paid for tobacco or liquor for any one's use, for what he would not do for himself he would not do for others. A splendid example to young men and old alike has been his course as to the use of tobacco and liquors, both of which are so ruinous to both health and morals.

AUGUST FRED WITT.

Among the leading industries of the thriving city of Mansfield is the Mansfield Plating Company, which has been consolidated with the Ohio Brass Works and which now furnishes employment to no less than two hundred and fifty men. Its various departments are in charge of competent, up-to-date mechanics, the plating department being under the direct management of Mr. E. F. Cook. In this branch of the business all kinds of plating, including gold, silver, nickel, brass, copper and zinc, is done, and a force of sixteen men are constantly at work. The shipment from the factory goes to all parts of the world. Mr. Witt has been connected with this establishment for seventeen years and for the past twelve years, since 1888, has been foreman.

He is a native of Germany, born in 1865. In his early childhood he was brought to America, reared and educated in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and there learned his trade. From Greenfield he came west to Ohio, locating first in Cleveland, where he was employed for a short time, whence he came to Mansfield. He was married, in Mansfield, to Miss Alice Prosser, a daughter of Kempley Prosser, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early

day. The fruits of their union are three children,—Mary, Minnie and Charles. Mr. Witt resides with his family in a pleasant home of his own on Bowman street.

In his political principles he harmonizes with the Republican party and is also active in local affairs. Fraternally he is a Forester and religiously a Congregationalist, identified with Memorial church, of Mansfield, of which he is a trustee.

JAMES W. LEPPO.

James W. Leppo, who lives at No. 35 Second street, Shelby, Ohio, and who is a retired carpenter and builder, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, June 4, 1834. He was formerly a member of the firm of Bushey & Leppo, well known for their responsibility and excellent work.

The father of the subject of this sketch was John Leppo, Jr., who was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in March, 1810, he being a son of John Leppo, who was born in France, while his parents were temporarily sojourning in that country. John Leppo was born either in 1779 or 1780, and came to the United States late in the eighteenth century, participating later in the war of 1812, and being present at Fort McHenry. He married an English lady named Mary Pheasant, by whom he had nine children,—six sons and three daughters, of whom one son, William, the youngest of the family, is still living in Springfield township.

The grandparents of the subject of this sketch came to Ohio in 1832. The father of our subject, in 1833, married Mary Ann Heller, the marriage taking place near Hagerstown, Maryland, and they soon afterward removed to Ohio, making the journey, as was customary in those days, by means of a team, their conveyance being a one-horse carryall. Their route was over the national turnpike to Jack Town, and thence to Mount Vernon. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation, and upon reaching Ohio settled on a quarter-section of land, which had been somewhat improved, and which lay about one-half a mile south of Spring Mills, upon which he lived till his death, which occurred in the early part of 1860, he being then eighty-four years of age. He was one of the successful men of his day, beginning life in a most humble manner and accumulating considerable property, owning at the time of his death somewhat more than one entire section of land.

The father of the subject was an excellent boot and shoe maker, having followed this trade in Maryland, learning it when a young man near Hagerstown, that state, but after settling in Ohio he devoted most of his time to

farming. After managing his father's farm five years he settled in 1838 or 1839 on a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm adjoining, which he purchased at nine dollars per acre. At length he became the owner, by successive purchases, of an entire section of land, and it is within the recollection of the subject of this sketch that his father carried eggs to market in Mansfield, seven miles distant, and sold them for three cents a dozen, and butter, which he sold for five cents per pound, taking pay in sugar and in calico, paying for the latter thirty-seven and a half cents per yard.

The father and mother of our subject were the parents of nine children, —five sons and four daughters,—as follows: James W., the subject of this sketch; Sarah, the wife of George Bowman; she died leaving three children; John and Mary, twins, who died in childhood; Margaret, the wife of Reuben Hess, living on the old farm upon which her father settled; Orpha, who died when twelve years of age; a son and daughter, both of whom died in infancy; and Thomas H., who died in Mansfield, in 1890, at the age of forty years, leaving four children. The mother of these nine children died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years, and the parents as well as the grandparents of the subject are resting in the cemetery at Spring Mills.

James W. Leppo was reared to farm life from boyhood up, obtaining his education in the log schoolhouse so common in those days, the one he attended being constructed of round logs, with puncheon floor, desks and seats, and being 28x32 feet in dimensions. In its construction but few nails were used, the roof boards being pegged on, and the hinges of the door being of wood. The "iron age" had not then much more than dawned in this new country. Mr. Leppo attended this primitive school but three months each winter for a few years, but he improved his time and opportunities so well that he obtained a good practical education which has served him well for all practical purposes throughout his life. His favorite study was mathematics, in which he became unusually proficient, but he was also a good reader and excelled in penmanship.

Remaining at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, he was married August 31, 1859, to Catherine Hawk, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who was then twenty years of age. She is a daughter of William Hawk and his wife, whose maiden name was Miller. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Leppo have two daughters: Mary S., the widow of Michael Rice, now living at home and working in the Lion Laundry; and Lillie L., also living at home. She is a young woman of great intelligence and unusually strong common sense and fine musical taste and talent.

Mr. Leppo is a Democrat in politics, but, with the exception of having

served under Mr. Bloom as assistant postmaster, he has so far escaped official position and responsibility. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Reformed church. In March, 1865, Mr. Leppo retired from his farm and located in Shelby, then erecting his present house at No. 35 Second street, where he has lived for the past twenty-five years. While a retired gentleman, he yet goes out occasionally to his farm, which contains one hundred acres, lying four and a half miles southeast of Shelby, and adjoins the farm upon which he was reared. The lands formerly owned by the grandfather and also owned by the father still remain in the family, and are highly prized by them. Mr. Leppo and Mr. Bushey were contractors and builders for twenty-five years, the firm name having been Bushey & Leppo. Mr. Leppo has always been a man of strong frame and great endurance and energy, and has done much hard work during his life-time. His earlier years were spent in chopping and logging, and later he spent fully thirty-five years working at the carpenter's trade. But of recent years he merely keeps his fine garden in good order, cuts his own fire wood, and keeps his own horse, driving to his farm as occasion seems to require. From long habit he is still an industrious man, work keeping both body and mind in a healthy and happy state. He is well known for many miles around his own town, and is highly regarded by all that know him, as an honest, industrious and excellent citizen and neighbor.

ROBERT G. HANCOCK.

One of the progressive and successful business men of Mansfield and one who is known as a worthy citizen is Robert Greenway Hancock, to whom we are pleased to direct attention in the following paragraphs. He is a native son of merrie old England, to which he owes and pays a devoted allegiance, but he is thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of American independence and progress and is loyal to her institutions and zealous in her cause. Mr. Hancock was born in Wiltshire, England, in the year 1842, the son of Joseph and Eliza Hancock. His father was a quarry merchant in that section, where he died in 1851, leaving four small children to the care of his widow, who ably discharged the maternal duties thus devolving upon her.

Our subject left his native land in 1870 and came to the United States, which has ever since been his home. He worked from May until October, 1870, in Columbus, this state, after which he located in Mansfield, where he has ever since been actively engaged in business as a contractor in cut-stone work, conducting operations on a large scale and being recognized as one

R. G. Hanwork

of our active and influential business men. Mr. Hancock is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business in which he is concerned, having learned the quarrying and stone-cutting trades in his native land and being an authority in these lines. He began operations as a contractor in Mansfield under the firm name of Hancock & Dow, his associate being William Dow. The first contract executed was the erection of the Congregational church here, and since that time each successive year has seen further evidences of the professional skill and executive capacity of our subject. Among the local buildings on which the stone contracting has been held by the firm may be mentioned the Mansfield Savings Bank building, erected in 1873; the Plymouth and the Shelby school buildings, the county jail and many other of our most attractive business and residence structures, while other work of importance has been done in various sections of the state. Mr. Hancock began work on the state reformatory at Mansfield in 1886, and his skill has been demanded in connection with the work on the great building each year since that time, his contracts covering not only the stone and brick work, but also much of the iron and wood work. The main reformatory building has walls which will measure three-quarters of a mile as traced about, is four and five stories high, with seven hundred feet of frontage and four wings. In the construction of the entire buildings more than fifteen million brick have been used, the cost of the institution building up to date having aggregated $1,100,000. Mr. Hancock is scrupulously exact in his dealings, living up to the specifications of a contract to the slightest detail and demanding of every employe the best service of which he is capable. This inflexible integrity has given to Mr. Hancock a wide reputation and distinctive prestige in business circles.

Prior to leaving England Mr. Hancock had been united in marriage to Miss Anna Scutts, who, like himself, was born in Wiltshire. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five are deceased. Those who survive are as follows: Mrs. Ada Underwood, of Mansfield; Robert Joseph, who is employed by the Barnes Manufacturing Company, of this city; Albert Edward, who is the secretary of the works of our subject located at the reformatory mentioned, is a capable young business man; he married Miss Emma Arley, of Mansfield; and Miss Anna H. Hancock, who was educated at Gambier College, and recently wedded to Charles Fausett Goodwin, of East Liverpool, Ohio.

In his political proclivities Mr. Hancock renders support to the Democratic party and its principles, and in religious views he is a thorough churchman, Protestant Episcopal, being a member of the vestry of the Grace

Episcopal church in his home city. Fraternally Mr. Hancock is a member of the time-honored Masonic craft, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, having taken a prominent part in the affairs of each of these organizations. His genial personality has gained to him a wide circle of devoted friends, his popularity being unmistakable. Mr. Hancock is a man of fine presence, is unostentatious in manners and is well worthy of the confidence and regard in which he is so uniformly held. He is president of the Barnes Manufacturing Company, and is one of our progressive business men. Mr. Hancock is a trustee of the Mansfield Cemetery Association, and is also a member of the Mansfield City Sanitary Board, of which he is the president.

In 1892 our subject and his wife revisited the land of their nativity and also made a tour of portions of "the continent," deriving great satisfaction from their outing.

J. HARVEY POST.

Among the leading citizens and prominent farmers of Troy township, Richland county, we take great pleasure in giving the sketch of this worthy gentleman whose entire life has been spent there, his birth having occurred on the farm where he now lives August 22, 1841. His father, Henry Post, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1805, and in November, 1819, came to this county with his father, Benjamin Post, the journey being made by team. The latter took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land on section 4, Troy township, and began the improvement of the farm which is now the home of our subject, and which has since been in possession of the family. Their first home here was a log cabin, but later a brick house was erected, the first of the kind in the township. The grandfather was quite a hunter, and game being plentiful at that time he had ample opportunity to indulge in that sport. He died here in 1830. Throughout life Henry Post remained on the old home farm and assisted in the arduous task of clearing the land and transforming it into highly cultivated fields, his time and energies being entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died March 14, 1888, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Andrews, passed away September 24, 1868. Of the seven children born to them, three died in infancy, the others being William B., a resident of Sandusky township; Nancy, the wife of William Palmer, of the same place; J. Harvey, our subject; and Almeda.

Mr. Post, of this review, grew to manhood upon the old homestead, and after attending the district school of the neighborhood for some years he became a student at Baldwin University, where his education was completed. In the winter of 1863 he began teaching school, and successfully followed that pursuit for ten consecutive winters, while engaged in farming during the summer months. For some time he and his father carried on the farm together, but later he took entire charge of the place and in its operation has met with marked success, being one of the most skillful and thorough agriculturists of his township. He and Almeda now own sixty-seven acres of the homestead, and he is engaged in general farming. In politics Mr. Post is a stalwart Democrat, and has held the office of township trustee for several years, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

JOSEPH E. SMITH.

Joseph Edward Smith, the foreman of the paint department of the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, is a man well known in this city, where he has lived for many years and where his thorough-going, honest, upright life has won for him the respect of all who know him. A brief record of his life is herewith given.

Joseph E. Smith was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1846, a son of Anthony Smith, who was a native of Alsace, Germany. In 1868 our subject moved from Canton to Bucyrus, and in 1869 he became connected with the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, of Mansfield. Since 1871, for a period of thirty years, he has occupied his present position of foreman. From time to time the factory has increased its capacity and labor, in 1868 employing two hundred hands and in 1900 eight hundred hands. With this large increase in business Mr. Smith's duties and responsibilities have increased. At this writing he has under his immediate charge thirty men. During the long time Mr. Smith has been identified with this concern he has been almost as steady and regular as clock work. Only one week in thirty years has he been absent from business on account of sickness.

Mr. Smith has lived in the same house, No. 396 Spring Mill street, since 1874. That year he was married to Miss Minnie R. Alonas, of Mansfield, who was born in his own native town, Canton. They have four children, namely: Rose P., Lester, Anna Blanche and Eva Maria,—all at home. The son is a graduate of the Mansfield high school, with the class of 1899; and the youngest daughter is still in school.

In his views on religion Mr. Smith is broad and liberal. Politically he is what is known as a Union Reformer, and is one of the leaders of this party in Mansfield, having carried the party banner in several campaigns.

An active, intelligent citizen, interested in public affairs, always striving to do what he believes to be right, Joseph E. Smith is valued for his true worth and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of those only who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its nature, figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability,—of men who without dazzling talents have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and enjoyed the esteem, respect and confidence of those around them,—ought not to be allowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of illustrious heroes, statesmen or writers. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life,

Among the individuals of this class in the state of Ohio none are better entitled to representation in this work than the subject of this sketch. His record is the account of a life, uneventful indeed as far as stirring incident or startling adventure is concerned, yet distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibits a long and virtuous career of private industry, performed with moderation and crowned with success. It is the record of a well-balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of especial value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A community depends upon commercial activity, its welfare is due to this, and the promoters of legitimate and extensive business enterprises may well be termed its benefactors.

Prominent in business circles in Shelby stands James Walter Williams, who was born in Marion, Ohio, in 1853. His father removed to Missouri and he pursued his education in Allentown, that state, but had no opportunity to attend school after he was thirteen years of age. At the time of

his father's death he was thrown upon his own resources and has since depended entirely upon his own labor for a livelihood. He began selling papers and when fifteen years of age he commenced studying telegraphy, in 1869, in Missouri, securing a position on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad as shifting clerk. While thus engaged he continued the study of telegraphy and after mastering it continued with the company until 1878, filling various positions. In that year he arrived in Shelby and was made the bookkeeper of the First National Bank. In 1883 he was made assistant cashier, which position he has since filled. He is a man of unusual business ability, whose efforts have by no means been confined to one line. He is the secretary of the Shelby Building & Loan Association, which was established in 1895 and was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The entire business of the association is confined to Richland county. Mr. Williams is also connected with the Shelby Steel Tube Company and the Easy Spring Hinge Company and has been instrumental in promoting various enterprises which have contributed not only to the prosperity of the individual stockholders but have also resulted greatly to the benefit of the town. He has contributed in large measure to the upbuilding of Shelby, and as one of a firm erected the Ideal Row, an addition to Shelby, and also made the Sharon Park addition, which two sections of the city contain sixty beautiful homes. In 1880 he established an insurance agency and now represents the Phœnix, of Hartford, the Northern Insurance Company, of London, and various other companies, for which he is doing a good business.

In 1882 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Emma Funk, daughter of Lewis and Lucy (Gamble) Funk, who were among the early pioneers of the county. The father died in 1881, but her mother is still living. Mr. Williams votes the Republican ticket and from 1886 to 1890 he served as city clerk. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent and influential citizens of the community, enjoying the high regard of an extensive circle of friends.

CLAYTON BUSHNELL HOUT.

Prominent among the successful agriculturists of Mifflin township is the subject of this review, who was born on the farm on section 7, where he now resides, his natal day being April 28, 1859. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Hout, a native of Germany, came to the new world when a young man soon after the breaking out of the war for independence and entered the continental service,

becoming one of the liberators of his adopted country. When hostilities ceased he settled down to private life and was married November 25, 1786. to Rosann Miller, also a native of Germany. They made their home near Martinsburg, Virginia, and the fact that he owned a large tract of land in that locality leads the family to believe that it was a grant from the colonial government. There he made his home throughout the remainder of his life.

Jacob Hout, the grandfather of Clayton B., was born near Martinsburg, Virginia, on the 18th of April, 1794, and in early life migrated to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he made his home for some years, but in 1820 moved to Richland county. Though he died at an early age he succeeded in acquiring a handsome property, becoming the owner of five hundred and forty acres of valuable land. Throughout life he followed the occupation of farming. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Simpson, by whom he had four children, of whom Peter is the only survivor, and is represented on another page of this volume. His second wife was Mary Williams, a native of New York state, who died October 3, 1862, in her fifty-ninth year. To them were born two children, but George, the father of our subject, is the only one living.

George Hout was born September 30, 1829, in Mifflin township, Richland county, Ohio, and was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death. However, he and his three older brothers attended to the work of the farm for five years, while his mother managed affairs. There he grew to manhood, assuming the management of the place at an early day. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Lantz, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. Her father, Abraham Lantz, also a native of the Keystone state, came to Ohio about 1830, and settled in Madison township, Richland county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, making it his home until called to his final rest. George Hout brought his bride to the old homestead, and his mother made her home with them up to the time of her death. Upon that place he still resides, in the house where he was born over seventy years ago. He is one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of his community, is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M. In his family were three children, the surviving members being Byron B. and Clayton B.

At his parental home Clayton B. Hout passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and pursued his studies in the common schools of that locality. On the 11th of March, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Fleeta Stillwagon, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of George Stillwagon, a veteran of the Mexican war and a prominent farmer of

Ashland county, now deceased. By this union was born one child, Cloyd C., at home.

After the marriage of our subject the father turned the management of the farm over to him, and in the nineteen years that have since passed he has demonstrated his ability as a thorough and skillful agriculturist. He has steadily prospered and is to-day considered one of the progressive and substantial farmers of the county. Politically he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles; has been a delegate to numerous county conventions; and in the spring of 1900 was a delegate to the congressional convention held at Norwalk. Fraternally he is an honored member of Courtney Camp, No. 3505, M. W. A.; and Matamora Tribe, I. O. R. M.; and religiously is one of the prominent members of the United Brethren church, in which he is serving as a steward.

Byron B. Hout was born in Mifflin township, Richland county, Ohio, February 9, 1857, and is one of the progressive farmers of this township. He married Alice G. Kauffman, by whom he has a son and a daughter. He is a strong Republican and a representative citizen.

AARON SCHAUCK.

The subject of this review, who is now deceased, was for many years one of the leading farmers and highly respected citizens of Troy township, Richland county, Ohio. He was born in Maryland on the 5th of February, 1812, but at an early day came to this county with his father, Henry Schauck, and remained with him on the home farm in Troy township until the latter's death, when he took charge of the place.

On the 1st of March, 1855, Mr. Schauck was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Eckert, a daughter of Daniel Eckert, and they became the parents of one child, Almira C., who was born July 2, 1856, and died February 19, 1864. After his marriage Mr. Schauck continued to live on the old homestead for six years, and then removed to the farm on which his widow now resides. When he located thereon the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, which he cleared away, soon placing acre after acre under the plow until he had one of the most highly cultivated farms in Troy township. It consisted of eighty-nine acres of arable land, upon which he successfully engaged in general farming throughout the remainder of his life, dying there October 30, 1883.

Mr. Schauck contributed to the support of churches, and his influence was always found upon the side of right and order. Politically he was a

strong Republican and an ardent advocate of its principles. He was a man of strong character and firm determination, and his upright, honorable course in life commended him to the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His widow, who still resides upon the home farm, is a member of the United Evangelical church and is a most estimable lady, whose circle of friends and acquaintances is extensive.

WILLIAM H. ROASBERRY, M. D.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded, a nicety of judgment but little understood by the laity. Our subject is well fitted for the profession which he has chosen as a life work, and his skill and ability have won for him a lucrative practice.

The Doctor was born in Ontario, Richland county, September 21, 1854, a son of Oliver and Nancy J. (Crabbs) Roasberry, who were natives of the same place. His paternal grandparents, William and Martha (Booth) Roasberry, were both natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1818 came to Ohio, locating on a farm three miles south and west of Ontario. The grandfather subsequently sold that place and bought another farm four miles west of Mansfield, where he made his home until death. By trade he was a stone-cutter, and on first coming to this state he followed that occupation during the winter months, while engaging in farming during the summer season. He was twice married, our subject's grandmother being his second wife.

Oliver Roasberry, the Doctor's father, was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. As he grew up he learned the stone-cutter's trade of his father, and soon after his marriage he and his brother Michael established themselves in the monument and gravestone business in Galion, Ohio, but after a short time spent at that place moved to Mansfield, carrying on the business now conducted by E. M. Wolff, at that place. The father succeeded in business at this place, and was numbered among the leading citizens of the town. He died in 1869, and his widow afterward married a Mr. Greenfield, and now resides in Ashland, Nebraska. By her first marriage she became the mother of four children, three of whom are still living, namely: William H., of this review; Franklin, a resident of Olivesburg, Ohio; and Amelda, the wife of Joseph Case, of Omaha, Nebraska.

Dr. Roasberry began his literary education in the home schools, and

for three terms was a student at the normal school in Ada, Ohio. In the fall of 1876 he took up teaching, and successfully followed that profession for four years. Having previously decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he devoted his holidays and evenings to study along that line, and during the summer vacations read medicine under the able direction of Dr. H. Mera, now professor of materia medica and theory and practice in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College. In the fall of 1879 Dr. Roasberry entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, and was graduated there in the spring of 1885. After his graduation he located in Olivesburg, Ohio, where he has since successfully engaged in practice with the exception of three years spent at Stuart, Holt county, Nebraska. He enjoys an extensive practice, probably doing more driving than any other physician in the county, and keeping a number of horses for that purpose. He is thoroughly up to date in his methods, keeping abreast with the latest discoveries and theories in the science of medicine and surgery.

The Doctor has a charming home presided over by an accomplished wife. He was married, in September, 1879, to Miss Mattie Au, a daughter of Captain Christopher Au, of Ontario, and to them have been born four children: Morris, a graduate of the Savannah Academy in preparation for a medical course; Earl, who is attending the same institution; Eunice and Leota. The older son shows decided talent as an artist, and many specimens of his work adorn the home. The Doctor and his wife are both active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee, and he also holds membership in Ontario Lodge, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

MARION M. DARLING.

Upon a pleasant home of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Monroe township Marion M. Darling makes his home. He was born on this place September 15, 1859, a son of Abraham and Rebecca Anne (Manchester) Darling. He represents an old Virginia family. His grandfather, William Darling, was born in Virginia, whence he removed with his parents to Coshocton county, Ohio, and in the early day took up his abode in Richland county, entering the land from the government. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the place, but with marked energy he began its development and followed farming and stock-raising. He was one of the most extensive stock dealers in this section of the country and drove his stock to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, before there were any railroads. He

accumulated considerable land and left a farm to each of his five sons and two daughters. Prominent in public affairs, he exercised potent influence in the progress and upbuilding of the community, and his labors were of marked benefit. He donated the ground upon which was erected the first Lutheran church, and in many ways contributed to the public good. His death occurred when he had attained the age of fifty-six years. His father, Robert Darling, was also a native of Virginia.

Abraham Darling, the father of our subject, was born on the 31st of May, 1824, on the old family homestead in Worthington township, where he was also reared. At the time of his marriage his father gave him the farm now owned by our subject, and upon that place he spent his remaining days. He wedded Rebecca Ann Manchester, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 9, 1829, and came to this county during her girlhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Darling were active members of the Lutheran church, and he was a Democrat in politics. On the ticket of that party he was elected township trustee and proved a capable officer. His wife died January 26, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years, and he passed away on the 10th of August, 1898. They had seven children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being Mary F., the wife of Thomas H. Beavers, a stock dealer of Perrysville, Ohio; William A., a farmer of Ashland county, Ohio; Luther E., who is engaged in merchandising in Marshalltown, Iowa; Marion M.; and Walter A., who is the proprietor of a fruit farm in Monroe township.

Marion M. Darling was reared under the parental roof and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, when he rented land in Monroe township and cultivated the same for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to DeKalb county, where he conducted his father's farm for two years, after which he returned and took charge of the old home place, continuing its cultivation until his parents' death, when he purchased the property. He has since given his time to its further development and improvement, and has now one of the most attractive and desirable farms in this portion of the county, the fields being well tilled and everything about the place kept in good condition.

Mr. Darling has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Ida Cole, a daughter of John Cole, of Worthington township. She was a member of the Lutheran church and died at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving one son, Howard C., who is now at home. For his second wife Mr. Darling chose Miss Silva, a daughter of Josiah Switzer, of Richland county, and they have three children—G. Blake, C. Carlton and Bonnie Belle,—all at home. The

parents are members of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Darling has served as a trustee and deacon. In politics he is a Democrat and socially is connected with Letonia Lodge, No. 507, K. of P., of Perrysville. He is one of the representative young farmers of Richland county, enterprising and progressive, honorable in all his dealings, faithful in friendship and reliable in all life's relations.

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS.

In modern ages, and to a large extent in the past, banks have constituted a vital part of organized society, and governments, both monarchial and popular, have depended upon them for material aid in times of depression and trouble. Their influence has extended over the entire world, and their prosperity has been the barometer which has unfalteringly indicated the financial status of all nations. Of this important branch of business Benjamin J. Williams is a worthy representative, having for a number of years been the cashier of the First National Bank. He was born in Marion, Ohio, June 23, 1842, a son of Walter and Jane (Williams) Williams. His father was a native of Wales and his mother of Ohio. His father died in Missouri, in 1862, at the age of forty-five years, while his widow survived him until 1899, passing away at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: John T., James W., Benjamin J. and Elizabeth J. In 1858 the family removed from Marion to St. Louis county, Missouri. Benjamin J. Williams became deeply interested in the incidents which led up to the Civil war, and when hostilities were inaugurated between the north and the south he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union, enlisting in the home company of Major Inks' battalion, with which he served for one year. He then came to Ohio and enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, with which he served throughout the remainder of the war. His command was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and after the siege of Vicksburg his regiment entered the Department of the Gulf, where they remained until the close of the war.

Mr. Williams then returned to his home in Missouri and was engaged in railroad work until 1872, when he resigned and came to Shelby, Ohio. Here he organized the First National Bank and has since served as its cashier. He is a very popular officer, is prompt in the execution of business, at all times reliable, and by his honorable methods has secured a liberal patronage. He assisted in the organization of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, of which he has been director from the beginning, while for three years he acted as the

secretary and treasurer. This is a very extensive concern, capitalized for thirteen million dollars. He is a director in the Shelby Water Company, which was incorporated for eighty thousand dollars, and is also a director of the Easy Spring Hinge Company, which was incorporated and has a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars.

On the 24th of December, 1868, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Ida Whiting, of Buffalo, New York, a daughter of D. W. and Susan (Page) Whiting. In their family are four children—Mrs. Florence Williams Haynes, Lucia Williams, Beatty B. and Charles Whiting. Beatty is now a mechanical engineer in the Tube Works. Both sons are graduates of Oberlin College, of the class of 1899, and Florence is a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, of the class of 1890. Mr. Williams belongs to the Masonic lodge of Shelby and the Grand Army of the Republic, and the family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Over the record of his public and private career there falls no shadow of wrong or the suspicion of evil, and he is known as a citizen whose judgment is sound, whose business methods are honorable and who is also true and loyal wherever he is found.

DAVID CRALL.

David Crall, one of the foremost and most successful farmers of Richland county, Ohio, whose farm is situated in section 19, Sharon township, and whose postoffice is Vernon Junction, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1821, on the 25th of November. He is a son of Henry Crall, who was born at the same place in 1779, and died in Crawford county, Ohio, when in his eighty-fourth year. His father also was named Henry. The maiden name of the grandmother of the subject of this sketch was Schopp. The Crall family came originally from Switzerland and settled in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1740, and in this county one of the descendants still lives and owns a farm. The maiden name of the mother of the subject was Elizabeth Henshaw, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. She married Mr. Crall in 1809. They were well-to-do and prominent farmers and sold their Pennsylvania farm in 1845 to the state.

David Crall first came to Ohio in 1844, riding across the Alleghany mountains on horseback ad consuming nine days in making the journey to Ohio. After purchasing an eighty-acre farm, upon which had been erected a log house and barn, he returned in the fall of the same year to his old home in Pennsylvania, returning to his Ohio farm in the spring of 1845. This farm cost him in cash thirteen hundred dollars and upon it some clear-

ing had been done and there were a good many girdled trees. Upon his return in the spring of 1845 he was accompanied by his eldest brother Simon, who was married and brought his wife with him to this then new country. They all three lived in the log house one year, and in the spring of 1846 the subject was married to Miss Maria Stentz, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Sophia (Hentz) Stentz, they being also of Harrisburg, and having settled in the dense forest in that vicinity in 1834. They were industrious, honest and well-to-do farmers, owning two good farms and having a family of two sons and eight daughters. Mr. Stenz died at the age of sixty-eight, and his widow at the age of eighty-two. Both rest from their labors in Oakland cemetery, a beautiful city of the dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Crall began their domestic life in a hewed-log house and hewed out a home in the woods, when wild game was plentiful and neighbors few and far between. To the eighty-acre farm originally purchased in 1844 they have added from time to time other acres, until his landed possessions amount to two hundred and ninety acres, or did amount to that number of acres before the construction of the railroads through this part of the county. Then Mr. Crall laid out the village of Junction City, the plat of which contained about ten acres, and this, together with what has since been occupied by the railroad, reduced the size of his farm. He and his wife are the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Ezra Kochenderfer, a sawmill owner of Richland county: they have one son and five daughters; John, who occupies and manages the old farm and who married Mattie Sipe; Sophronia, the wife of William Hollengbaugh, of Plymouth township; William Rhinehardt, a farmer living in the vicinity, who has a wife, two sons and one daughter; Susannah, the wife of John Shrock, of Shelby; Mary Sophia, the wife of Willis Hershiser, a farmer of Plymouth township, who has a wife, two sons and two daughters; Emily Alice, the wife of George Sprague, a farmer of Springfield township, who has a wife, three sons and five daughters; Henry Nelson, a machinist of Shelby, who is married and has one son and one daughter; and Anna Eliza, living at home. All of the above-named children have been well educated at the common school, and four of the daughters have taught school. All are unusually intelligent and of unimpeachable morals and habits of life, using neither tobacco nor intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Crall, the father of this interesting family, was the youngest of his father's family, which consisted of six children—four sons and two daughters. Simon, born about the year 1810, and who died in Crawford county in his seventy-fourth year, having reared nine children; John, who

died at Bucyrus about 1882, leaving six children living, two or three others having died; Elizabeth, who married William Crumb and who died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, leaving eight children; Susannah, who married, first, John Ely and after his death John Fortney: she reared six children, and died in Van Wert county, at the age of fifty-eight; Henry, who died in Crawford county, at the age of eighty-two; and David, the subject of this sketch. The parents died while all of their children were living, the mother about six months before the father.

David Crall is a member of the United Brethren church, of which his wife was a most efficient member. In politics he is a Republican. He has held the office of township trustee several terms, besides having been a school director and road master. His present fine, large brick house he erected in 1854, and the large evergreen trees which stand as sentinels around his residence, and which attract the admiring attention of all passers-by, were planted by his own hands and will continue to live and remind his relatives and friends of him long after he has moldered into dust. His son's residence is an excellent frame structure, erected in 1887 on the farm. Mr. Crall is a man of unusually strong body and mind, and has a most retentive memory; and, as his father died before any of his children, so it is altogether probable, notwithstanding his firm health, that he will do the same, they being, like him, of unusual bodily health and strength. When he passes away the beautiful poem "The Old Farmer's Elegy" would be a fitting tribute to his memory, and might almost be regarded as having been written to commemorate his life and virtues. All that know him know him but to honor him for the honorable career he has made for himself and the noble character he has always maintained.

LE ROY PARSONS.

Among the prominent business men of Mansfield none are more progressive and public-spirited than the subject of this biographical record. He has been identified with the growth and progress of his adopted city for thirty-three years, and during this period he has generously contributed of both means and labor to the advancement of its interests. For some time past he has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce in Mansfield,—an organization corresponding to the board of trade in some cities, and having for its object the advancement of public enterprises in the way of securing manufactories, building railroads into the city and such other industries as would tend to the material growth and prosperity of the

city. At the present time Mr. Parsons is the secretary of the Board of Commerce, active in securing contributions toward the extension of the Short Line Railroad into the city. But this is only one item in the many that might be cited to show the public spirit and local pride of our subject in enhancing the interests of Mansfield. He served four consecutive terms as the clerk of the city council,—a longer period than any other man has filled that important office. He has taken an active interest in various social fraternities and held places of honor and responsibility in them. He is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 26, K. of P., and Mansfield Lodge, No. 56, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Parsons was born in Bennington, Vermont, May 12, 1843, a son of Hial K. and Harriet (Robinson) Parsons. The mother died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1861, but the father is still living, at the age of eighty-one years, and is now a resident of Mansfield. In early life he was engaged in commercial business, but spent his productive years in mechanical pursuits.

During his youth Mr. Parsons accompanied his parents on their removal to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he received his elementary education. To this he has added by careful reading and study until he is exceptionally well informed upon current history and public affairs. On the 14th of September, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Shumway, a native of Akron, Ohio. Their only child, Ed Roy, was born in Mansfield, March 18, 1878, and is now engaged in the manufacture of gloves. He was educated in the high school of his native city, and at a special art school on Broad street, Philadelphia, devoting two years to study there. He married Miss Grace Bowland, of Columbus, Ohio, a representative of a well known pioneer family of Mansfield.

In 1867 Mr. Parsons came to Mansfield and for five years was engaged in the sale of manufacturing implements, but during the greater part of his residence here he has given his time and attention to the insurance and real-estate business. In fact since 1872 he has been actively and successfully engaged in that business. Perhaps no man in Richland county has a wider or more favorable acquaintance than Mr. Parsons. This is in a measure due to his extensive transactions along the lines of his chosen work. Yet his affable temperament and genial disposition contributes largely to this result. He has bought and sold thousands of acres of Richland county real estate, and through his popular agency carries insurance on a vast amount of the country's destructible property. In all of his varied experiences, the public—that severest of critics—has found Mr. Parsons an honest, upright, straightforward business man, whose capabilities have never been questioned, and whose word is as good as his bond.

Mr. Parsons comes of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors settling in New England prior to the war for independence and participating extensively in that historic struggle. During the Civil war he served nine months as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and has served in the city council of Mansfield, being president one year. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building, a magnificent edifice erected to the memory of deceased soldiers, and he is the secretary of the board. He and his family attend the Episcopal church and stand high socially.

CHARLES H. KEATING.

This well known member of the bar of Richland county has gained a prominent place among the lawyers of pronounced ability who have conferred honor and dignity upon the profession by their wise interpretation of the principles of jurisprudence. Mr. Keating is the only son of Thomas B. Keating, and he is a native of Mansfield, having been born here in the year 1870. His father had come here from Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and contracted for the building of the city water works, successfully completing the task, after which he also secured other important contracts with the local municipality, putting down a large portion of the excellent brick pavements in our streets, the city having a number of miles of streets thus improved. The mother of our subject was Sarah Jane (Hedges) Keating, daughter of Ellsey Hedges, who was a prominent business man and influential citizen of Mansfield during his life. Mrs. Keating entered into eternal rest in 1883, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends in Mansfield, where her entire life had been passed. She was a sister of Hon. Henry C. Hedges and a niece of Gen. James Hedges, who surveyed and founded the town of Mansfield. Josiah Hedges, an uncle of Mrs. Keating, was the founder of the city of Tiffin, Ohio, the name having been long and conspicuously identified with the history of the Buckeye state. The great-grandfather of our subject in the maternal line was Charles Hedges, who was a resident of eastern Virginia, and who had nine sons and two daughters. Joseph, Samuel, Hiram and Otto remained in Virginia; Elijah removed to Fairfield county, Ohio; John to Muskingum county; and James and Josiah first settled in Belmont county, this being in the year 1812. Josiah Hedges was clerk of the courts of Belmont county, and James was sheriff, while the youngest of the brothers, Ellsey, the father of Mrs. Keating, served as

Chas. H. Keating.

deputy to both. In 1812 he went on foot to Columbus to carry the presidential election returns from Belmont county, his brother James having been commissioned a captain of the United States army, for service in the war of 1812.

Our subject, Charles Hedges Keating, secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, graduating in the Mansfield high school as a member of the class of 1889, after which he prosecuted his studies in Amherst College, Massachusetts. Having determined to prepare himself for the profession of law, he began his more purely technical study in the office and under the preceptorship of Messrs. Cummings and McBride, representative members of the bar of this county and well known citizens of Mansfield. He was duly admitted to the bar of the state in 1896 and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession. His success has been unmistakable and is the direct result of the inherent ability, thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and capacity for consecutive application, which Mr. Keating has brought to bear. He is ambitious and yet is duly conservative in his methods, realizing that the law is a jealous mistress and will admit of no divided attention or lukewarm allegiance.

Mr. Keating has rendered a stalwart support to the Republican party and its principles, and was for some time the efficient chairman of the county central committee of his party, being at the present time a member of the county executive committee and also a member of the congressional committee of the fourteenth congressional district. During the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 his services were in requisition at the Republican national headquarters, in Chicago, where he did very effective work in the speakers' bureau, being the chief clerk of that bureau. Other distinctive preferment came to Mr. Keating in 1898, when Judge Ricks, of the United States district court, appointed him referee in bankruptcy, for a term of two years, and to which position he has been reappointed for a second term. He is a young man of marked ability in his profession and as an executive, and in the field of legitimate politics it is practically certain that further and more notable honors await him in case he consents to turn his attention in that direction.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Keating is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree, and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that advanced and maintained by the Presbyterian church. He was married, June 6, 1900, to Gertrude A. Simpson, the youngest daughter of Professor John Simpson.

SOLOMON W. ABY.

This well known and highly esteemed citizen of Mifflin, Richland county, Ohio, was born in Ashland county, three miles east of his present home, October 6, 1842, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that county, his paternal grandfather, Jacob Aby, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, being one of the early settlers. His father, Ephraim Aby, was born in Ashland county, where he continued to make his home until he started for California just prior to the Civil war, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He was united in marriage with Mary Vail on the day William Henry Harrison was elected president in 1840. His widow makes her home near our subject and is a well-preserved old lady of seventy-nine years. Her parents were James and Sarah (Copus) Vail, the latter a daughter of James Copus, who was killed by the Indians in 1812. Mrs. Vail died in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. She had four children, namely: John, who served as a captain in the war of the Rebellion, married Fannie Kisling, and from Ashland county, Ohio, moved to Missouri, where they reared ten children. Nancy married Scott McDennitt, a blacksmith of Ashland county, who died about thirty years ago, leaving three children, and a widow, who now lives in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mary, the mother of our subject, is next in order of birth. Solomon lives on the place where his grandfather, James Copus, was shot by the Indians near a spring of water that flows from the roots of a willow tree. He married Louise Haney, and they have three children living,—John Wesley, Marida and Elizabeth,—all residents of Ashland county.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest in a family of six children, the others being as follows: Jacob, who died unmarried in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1877: he was a member of Company E, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and was wounded in the battle of Chattanooga, but never applied for a pension; Amanda, now a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, who married John Beek, a farmer, who died about eighteen years ago, leaving four children,—Nettie, Rella, Alice and Kittie; Sarah, who married William Yoh, who died about eight years ago, and his widow and three children now live in Michigan; Fanny, who married Josiah Williams, of Michigan, and they have one child; and Mina, who married Martin Hender and lived on a farm adjoining our subject's place, where both died in the spring of 1897, only fourteen days apart: they had two children,—Clarence and Alice,—who died in June, 1896. Of Amanda's children Nettie is now the wife of William Daubenspeck, a carpenter of Mansfield; Rella

is the wife of Jefferson Swengering, of Waterford, Knox county, Ohio; Alice is the wife of Burr Gettis, a bookkeeper living in Denver, Colorado; and Kittie lives with her mother in Mansfield, Ohio.

Solomon Aby, the subject of this review, was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools. He successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ashland county until the spring of 1883, when he sold his place and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Richland county, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies with marked success. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

On the 17th of March, 1870, Mr. Aby married Miss Elizabeth Gongway, a daughter of Michael Gongway, of Ashland county, who died in 1896, at about the age of eighty years. By this union six children were born, namely: Cora B., now the wife of Wesley Keefer, a farmer of Washington township, Richland county, south of Mansfield, by whom she has two children,—Leta and Boyd; and Stella, Charles, Bert, Effie and Elta, who are all at home with their parents.

JACOB De LANCEY.

For many years Mr. De Lancey was actively identified with the business interests of Richland county as a contractor and builder, but is now living a retired life at his pleasant home on section 14, Cass township. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in Perry county, that state, January 27, 1820, and is one of a family of eight children, of whom he and his brother Joseph, a retired citizen of Bucyrus, Ohio, are the only survivors.

Francis De Lancey, the father of our subject, was born in France, and during boyhood came to the United States with his parents, who located in Perry county, where he grew to manhood upon a farm and married Mary Rice, a native of that county. There he followed farming until 1826, when he emigrated to Richland county, Ohio, and bought a farm of one hundred acres in Cass township, two miles west of Ganges. Four years later he sold that place and purchased a farm of similar size near Planktown, where he made his home until death. He died in middle life, being somewhat over forty years of age, but his wife lived to the age of ninety-two years.

On leaving home, at the age of sixteen, Jacob De Lancey commenced learning the carpenter's trade of his brother-in-law, James Crawford, and after completing his apprenticeship continued to follow that occupation for more than twenty years in this section. Industrious and economical, he

began saving money early in his career and invested his accumulations in land, his first purchase consisting of his present farm of ninety-three acres on section 14, Cass township. At the time it was wild and unimproved. After erecting a dwelling, he took up his residence there, and while he continued to work at his trade he hired his land cleared and cultivated. Later he bought the old Crawford farm of eighty-five acres, south of Planktown, and subsequently purchased one hundred acres adjoining this on the east. He rented his land and continued to follow carpentering and building until some time in the '60s, erecting many of the residences in and around Shiloh, which still stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. Since that time Mr. De Lancey has lived quietly upon his home place, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

In 1843 he wedded Miss Sarah Crawford, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Crawford. By this union he had seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Joseph, who is operating one of his father's farms; Calvin, a blacksmith of Greenwich, Ohio; Mary J., the widow of William Furney; and Christina, the wife of H. H. Parrish, a shoe merchant of Bellefontaine, Ohio. The wife and mother died March 18, 1876, and for his second wife Mr. De Lancey married Miss Ellen J. Guthrie, a native of Blooming Grove township and a daughter of John E. Guthrie, who in his 'teens came to this county from Harrison county, Ohio, the place of his nativity.

Mr. De Lancey is a Democrat in political sentiment, and for the past twenty-five years has been an active member of the Lutheran church. After a useful and honorable career he can well afford to lay aside all business cares and live in ease and retirement. He is widely and favorably known, and is honored for his sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

THOMAS J. SHOCKER.

Thomas J. Shocker, a prominent citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, was born March 4, 1848, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a son of Harry S. and Eliza Carr (Adams) Shocker, who removed from their old home in Philadelphia to Salem, Ohio, in 1860. During the year 1862 Thomas J. Shocker, after several unsuccessful attempts, finally got to the front in the army of the Union. Too young to be mustered into the service of the government, he went with Captain Edward Holloway, of Company B, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and was with the company until the close of the war, undergoing all the hardships of army life in camp, in the field, on the march, in battle and as a prisoner of

war. After completing his service in the army he returned to Salem, Ohio, whence the family removed, in 1865, to Alliance, Ohio.

Thomas J. Shocker in his youth learned civil engineering and was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on its Eastern division. Later he became a fireman for the same company and was soon promoted engineer on a locomotive, which position he held for many years; in 1887 he left this service and was given a position as the foreman of the engine house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Mansfield, which position he still retains.

November 1, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary Koons, at her home in Richland county, and to this marriage there have been born the following children: Harry Daniel, born August 28, 1871; Gracie, born March 1, 1874, and died when five months old; Emma, born July 14, 1875, grew up a beautiful girl, graduated at the high school when eighteen years of age, and died August 17, 1895; and Thomas J., Jr., born August 17, 1881.

Harry Daniel Shocker is an engineer, beginning work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when but seventeen years of age, and being placed in charge of a locomotive when twenty-two, since which time he has been continuously in the service of the company. He was married June 7, 1899, to Miss Maud Clifford, at her home in Mansfield. Thomas J. Shocker, Jr., has a good common-school education, and spent two years in attendance at the high school, and afterward took a commercial course at the Mansfield Business College, graduating at this latter institution in 1899. He is now collector for the Mansfield Savings Bank.

The father of Thomas J. Shocker died at Alliance, Ohio, and his mother at Crestline. They reared six children, viz.: Harry, Thomas J., John Samuel, William and Mary. Harry served his country four years during the Civil war, as the first sergeant of his company. He is now engaged in building locomotives in the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, having been thus employed ever since the close of the war. John Shocker is a passenger conductor on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway, having held his present position for the past twenty years. Mary married C. L. Jackson, who is a passenger engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, having his position for many years.

Thomas J. Shocker is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and has held his membership for the past ten years. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been since 1885, having passed all the chairs but two. Politically he is a Thomas Jefferson Democrat, and he and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The parents of Mrs. Shocker were Daniel and Jane (Reed) Koons, the

former born in 1808 and died in 1877, and the latter born in 1816 and died in 1894. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom six still live, as follows: John, who is in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and married Miss Helen Shalters at Alliance, where they now reside; Jenetta, now the wife of Michael Young; Delilah, who married William Kerchiee, and is now residing with him in Youngstown; Lillie, now living at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Abraham, who married Isabella Hoffman, with whom he is now living at Crestline, Ohio. Margaret, recently deceased, married James Hacket, of Shiloh, Richland county, who is now a retired farmer.

Mrs. SARAH J. BOALS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Boals was born in Richland county, and while she was still an infant her father, in 1850, went to California to seek his fortune, but soon after reaching that country died, leaving his wife a widow with four children,—all daughters,—of whom Mrs. Boals was the youngest. When she was about five years of age she was taken by Robert Brown, a farmer of Washington township, and lived with him until she was eighteen years of age. April 19, 1873, she was married to Mr. Marion Boals, and immediately after their marriage they located in Mansfield. Mr. Boals was in the service of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and on Thanksgiving morning, 1884, while in the line of his duty as conductor, in the yards of that company at Mansfield, was mortally injured, dying November 27, 1884, almost immediately after receiving his injury. Mr. and Mrs. Boals were the parents of the following children: William Richard, born February 7, 1874; Marion Herbert, born October 7, 1876, a machinist in the employ of the Union Foundry & Machine Company; George Henry, born August 7, 1879; and a daughter, born August 1, 1883, and died when five days old. The boys are all at home, William R. being an employee of the New York, Pittsburg & Ohio Railroad Company, and located in Mansfield; and George Henry, a painter in the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Company. Mrs. Henry Newland, a sister of Mrs. Boals, lives on a farm in Madison township; Mrs. Martha Culver, another sister, lives in Nevada, Missouri, and Mrs. Mary McJunkins, still another sister, lives at Crestline, Ohio. The mother of these four sisters, who for some years lived with Mrs. McJunkins at Crestline, died during the summer of 1896, at the age of seventy-one years. Robert Brown died about twenty-five years

ago, and Colonel R. C. Brown, his son, with whom Mrs. Boals lived in her girlhood, died in 1897.

Mrs. Boals is a stanch member of Dr. Niles' English Lutheran church, of Mansfield, and has been living in her present home, No. 65 Buckingham street, some nine years. Her son, William R., is a member of the Maccabees of Mansfield.

JOHN D. MYERS.

The life story of the pioneer is always fraught with interest and the work of the pioneer in planting civilization and developing the resources of any country is a most important one, deserving first place in all local history and biography. The biographical sketch which follows embraces every phase of rural life in Ohio and exemplifies the progress of events in Richland county through several generations of the well-known family of Myers, of which John D. Myers, of Jackson township, is a prominent representative.

John D. Myers was born in Stark county, Ohio, April 24, 1828, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Howard) Myers. Adam Myers was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood and married there. He came west as far as Ohio in 1823 and located in Stark county, where he remained until 1827, when he came to Richland county and took up eighty acres of government land, on which he erected a one-room log cabin, into which he moved his family in 1828. It was a most primitive home in which the family was first domiciled, with a low split-board roof and a puncheon floor, and a forest of beech, maple and other native trees extended from it for many miles in all directions, rarely broken for human habitation and peopled with Indians and wild animals. In all of Jackson township there were but few families at that time. Adam Myers had seven children: John D., Sarah, Elizabeth, Sophia, Catharine, Rebecca and William H. During the pioneer days Mr. Myers and his daughters manufactured the family clothing, through all processes from the fleece and the flax to the finished garment, and in all ways their life was a most primitive and laborious one. Though small of stature Mr. Myers was a man of information and of much force of character, and was influential in public affairs and active and helpful in the early work of the Lutheran church here. He died on his home farm, in Jackson township, in 1855, at the age of seventy-five years, his death being deeply regretted by all who had known him during his long, busy and self-denying career.

John D. Myers was about four months old when his father moved to his farm in Jackson township. The first school he attended was in a log schoolhouse with slab benches, greased-paper windows and a great fireplace, and the name of his first teacher was John Upp. He was brought up to the hard labor of a pioneer farmer's boy of all work, and there was no phase of backwoods life with which he did not early become familiar. He was married September 1, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Feighner and rented and moved upon his father's farm. His father died about two years later, his mother in 1859, at the age of seventy-two years. His worldly success has been noteworthy. From a beginning in active life at the age of eight years, working for his board and clothing, he has, by industry and honesty, advanced to the position of a first-class farmer, owning the old farm of one hundred and twelve acres of highly improved and productive land, including his father's original "eighty," and engaged extensively in general farming. All his life he has lived here, and he is now seventy-three years old. He is a man of much public spirit, always helpful to every movement tending to the advancement of the interests of his township, county and state, and he takes a deep and abiding interest in political affairs, voting and working with the Democratic party for the prevalence of its principles in all important national measures. He filled the office of township trustee greatly to his credit and to the satisfaction of his fellow townsmen for four years, and has been many times solicited to accept other important local offices; but he is not merely an office-seeker: he has a decided disinclination to public life and prefers his farm and his stock—for he has dealt long and successfully in horses—to any political honors that might be his for the taking. Forty years he has been a member of the Lutheran church, and he has served his organization as a deacon and the treasurer for twenty-three years and has been the superintendent of its Sunday-school for ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had children as follows: Sarah, Frances (dead), William, Melissa, Curtis, and another who died in infancy.

PETER HOUT.

There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review, since his mind bears impress of the historical annals of Richland county. Here he has spent his entire life, and has been prominently identified with its growth and upbuilding. He was born in Mifflin township, on the 17th of November, 1821, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Simpson) Hout. The fa-

ther was a native of Virginia, where his early life was passed; and his father, Peter Hout, was born in Germany, from which country his parents came to America at an early day, settling in the Old Dominion, where they spent the remainder of their lives. After reaching manhood Jacob Hout came to Ohio and first located in Jefferson county, where he was united in marriage to the mother of our subject. After a few years' residence there he came to Richland county, about 1820, and entered the northeast quarter of section 17, Mifflin township, while his brother John, who came with him, entered the adjoining quarter section on the west. Some five or six years later Jacob Hout sold his place and bought the southeast quarter of section 7, the same township, where he continued to make his home until called from this life, July 15, 1838, at about the age of forty-five years. Thus passed away one of the honored pioneers and highly respected citizens of this county. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Whig. He was twice married, his first wife having died when our subject was only four years old. Of the four children born of that union Peter is the only survivor. The second wife was Mary Williams, by whom he had two children, but George alone is living.

Amid pioneer scenes Peter Hout passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and he conned his lessons in a primitive log schoolhouse common at that time. On the 30th of May, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Boals, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and a daughter of David Boals, one of the early settlers of Mifflin township. Seven children blessed this union,—five sons and two daughters,—namely: Susanna, the wife of M. J. Clugston, of Mansfield; William M., a farmer of Madison township, this county; David W., who is running his father's lower farm; Jacob G., a molder of Mansfield; Cyrus B., the chief engineer of the electric light and power house of Galion, Ohio; Elmer J., a farmer of Mifflin township, this county; and one daughter, Mary Effa, who died when about twenty-two years of age.

After his marriage Mr. Hout settled upon a farm of eighty acres in Mifflin township,—the west half of the northwest quarter of section 16,—which was then the property of his father. As it was covered with a heavy growth of timber, he at once began the arduous task of clearing the land and fitting it for cultivation. After his father's death he bought the land from the administrators of the estate, and has since added to it, making a fine farm of two hundred and two acres. Although now in his eightieth year, Mr. Hout is still hale and hearty and able to perform considerable work upon the farm. Politically he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, has served

as infirmary director six years, and as township assessor nine or ten terms. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life in this region when the land was all wild and unimproved and when wild game of all kinds was plentiful. As an honored pioneer and representative man of his community he is well worthy the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

FRITZ A. OTT.

A prominent and well known German-American citizen, who has accumulated a comfortable fortune in the tanning and saddlery business, now residing in Shelby, Ohio, is Fritz A. Ott, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wertheim, Baden, Germany, December 22, 1832, a son of Seigfried and Magdalena (Bauer) Ott.

Interchange of letters with a brother established in America created in our subject a desire to cross the ocean also. This he accomplished in the spring of 1855, when, with his younger brother, Frederick, he reached New York and came immediately to Shelby to join his brother George, who had been here for several years, employed by Stephen Marvin, in the tanning business, which house had been established in 1820.

A welcome awaited the lads, and as George had bought the business from Mr. Marvin they had immediate employment; but they soon realized the necessity of mastering the English language. They were ambitious and desired to be able to read, write and converse in it, and as a teacher they secured the services of the Hon. S. S. Bloom, then a struggling young attorney, willing in this way to augment his income. In one year Fritz and Frederick bought the tanning plant, adding to it a saddlery line, and with energy, economy and honest dealing they made it a very successful business, retiring with a competency. They closed up the tannery in 1892, but continued the saddlery business until 1897. Frederick died October 28, 1892.

The marriage of Mr. Ott was celebrated in March, 1864, to Miss Jennie, the daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Burr) Marvin, who had come to this place from Connecticut in 1818. Mrs. Ott was born in Shelby, December 22, 1835. One son and four daughters were born of this union: Stephen S., who is now a resident of Florida; Anna Laura, who married George W. Rogers, October 20, 1890, and left a widow June 21, 1894, with one little daughter, Amy Ott Rogers: Mrs. Rogers married W. A. Shaw on August 1, 1899, and resides in Shelby. The next daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ott is Emily M., born in 1872; the next Lena Burr, born in 1878 and died in 1895; and the youngest child is Georgie E., born in 1882.

The beautiful home of Mr. Ott is a fine brick residence surrounded by trees, and it is a privilege to pass time under its hospitable roof. The family are among the most highly esteemed members of the Methodist church and are well known to all the residents of this thriving town. In politics Mr. Ott is a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

GENERAL THOMAS T. DILL.

General Dill, one of Mansfield's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 2, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Kellog) Dill. The father was born in Dillstown, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and during his boyhood was brought to this state by his parents, who settled in Stark county. After his marriage he removed to Wayne county, and in 1852 came to Mansfield, Richland county, where his death occurred in 1877. He was twice married, his second wife being the mother of our subject. She was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1808.

The General began his education in his native county, and after the removal of the family to Mansfield attended the public schools in that city. He was among the first to offer his services to his country on the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisting in April, 1861, for three months, at the president's first call for troops. He became a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served under General McClellan in West Virginia, participating in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. He was mustered out in August, 1861, and almost immediately re-enlisted for three years, in the re-organized Sixteenth, as a private, but was afterward promoted as sergeant and was mustered out as sergeant-major, October 31, 1864. In the course of two months he again re-enlisted for three years, in Hancock's Veteran corps, becoming a second lieutenant in the First Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers, and was afterward transferred to the Ninth Regiment and promoted first lieutenant and adjutant. During his military career he served under Generals McClellan, Buell, Sherman, Grant, Banks, Canby and Hancock, and participated in a great many of the important campaigns and battles of the war, including the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy for a short time, and was finally mustered out of service on the 2d of May, 1866, with a war record of which he may be justly proud.

Returning to Mansfield in the summer of 1866, General Dill has since made this place his home. For eight years he was connected with the Aultman-Taylor Company. In the fall of 1876 he was elected clerk of the courts

of Richland county, and so acceptably did he fill that office that he was re-elected for another three-years term in the fall of 1879. In January, 1884, after the election of Governor Hoadley, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the state, and served in that capacity with headquarters at Columbus for two years. In the spring of 1886 he was appointed by Governor Foraker, now United States Senator, a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, which they located and built near Sandusky. He was again appointed assistant adjutant-general of the state by Governor Campbell in 1890, and resigned his position as a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home. In 1891 he was made adjutant-general of the state and most efficiently filled that office until January, 1892. Governor Bushnell re-appointed him a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home in the spring of 1896, and when his term expired, in April, 1900, he was reappointed by Governor Nash for a term of five years. His official duties have always been most capably and conscientiously discharged, winning for him the commendation of all concerned.

General Dill was married in the summer of 1866 to Miss Malvina Vogel, of Millersburg, Ohio, and to them were born two sons: Charles F., who died in the fall of 1889; and George V., who is engaged in business in Mansfield as a dealer in coal, lime and builders' supplies.

The General served as the captain of Company B, Seventeenth Ohio National Guards, in 1878 and 1879, and has been aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. His long residence in Mansfield, covering a period of almost half a century, has placed him among its valued citizens who have been devoted to the public welfare. He has manifested the same loyalty in days of peace as in time of war, and all who know him have for him the highest regard.

JOSEPH SNAVELY.

Of the farming interests of Worthington township Joseph Snavely is a representative. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1822, and is a son of George and Barbara (Alspaugh) Snavely, who also were natives of the Keystone state. The father was born in Lancaster county and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some years. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming, and in 1839 came to Richland county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of

land, now owned by his son Joseph. To the development and cultivation of that property he devoted his energies throughout the remainder of his active business career. He died at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-two. They were both consistent and active members of the United Brethren church, doing all in their power to promote the cause of Christ among men. In politics Mr. Snavely was a Democrat, but never sought office. This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children, but Joseph is now the only surviving member of the family.

In the state of his nativity Joseph Snavely spent the first seventeen years of his life, and then came with his parents to Worthington township, Richland county, remaining at home until twenty-two years of age. He then went to Stark county to learn the trade of making grain cradles, and followed that business for about two years, after which he returned to the farm. He worked at his trade for a short time and then assumed the management of the old home place for his father. Later he purchased the farm from the other heirs and settled up the estate without employing an attorney. He has since resided on the old homestead, and as his financial resources increased he made additional purchases of land, but in later years has given all of it to his children, with the exception of the original place of one hundred and sixty acres. His career has been an active, useful and honorable one, and his well directed efforts have brought to him prosperity.

Mr. Snavely was united in marriage to Sarah Good, of this county, who died December 29, 1897. They had nine children, namely: Eliza Ann, the wife of Amos Norris, of Worthington township; Peter, who died in Worthington township, when about fifty years of age; Lucinda, the wife of James Secrist; George, a resident of Richland county; Sarah Catherine, the wife of James E. Smith; Samuel, a teacher and minister of the United Brethren church, living in Washington; a twin sister of Samuel, who died in infancy; Daniel H., a farmer of Worthington township; and Larnory Ellen, the wife of William F. Smith.

Through long years Mr. Snavely has given his political support to the Democracy, taking great interest in the dissemination and adoption of its principles. For several terms he served as supervisor, proving an acceptable officer. He is an active member of the United Brethren church and has filled almost all of its offices. For twenty years he was the superintendent of the Sunday-school, and he yet attends through the summer months. He was a trustee at the time of the building of the house of worship and has labored earnestly to promote the interests of the church. He had to abandon his Sunday-school work on account of his impaired hearing, but his

interest therein has never flagged. He has passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey and his path has been marked by good deeds, by fidelity to duty and by faithfulness to friends and family. Such a record is well worthy of emulation.

SAMUEL BARR.

For almost seventy years Samuel Barr has been numbered among the enterprising and energetic citizens of Richland county, Ohio, and is now residing on the old homestead on section 5, Monroe township, where much of his life has been passed. He was born on the 25th of May, 1823, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and is one of a family of seven children, but he and two sisters are the only representatives now living. Nancy is the widow of David Baker and a resident of Kosciusko county, Indiana, while Mary is the widow of Henry Statler and a resident of this county.

David Barr, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, of German parentage, and there grew to manhood. He wedded Mary Kaylor, who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1796, and in May, 1830, they started west in company with her father, Frederick Kaylor, who had been engaged in business as a saddler and harnessmaker in Hagerstown, but in this state worked but little at his trade. His last days were spent in Stark county, where the family first located, and there Mr. Barr planted a crop and spent about five months, and then came to Richland county, after planting his crop, and purchased a quarter-section of land in Monroe township. He returned to Stark county to cultivate and harvest his crop, and in the fall returned to Richland county with his family, and in the midst of an almost unbroken forest they made their home in true pioneer style in the primitive log cabin. Soon afterward he erected a two-story log house on his farm. Upon his farm here the father died November 4, 1872, and the mother passed away in 1868. In his political views he was a Democrat.

During his boyhood Samuel Barr pursued his studies in the local schools and assisted in the arduous task of clearing and improving the home farm. He remained under the parental roof until he was married, in 1846, to Miss Barbara A. Beasore, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Daniel Beasore, who came to Ohio during the '20s and settled in Monroe township, this county. By that union were born six children, the surviving members being Mary J., the wife of William Durbin, who is now operating our subject's farm; Salina A., the wife of Charles Swigart, a farmer of Clay county, Kan-

sas; and Susan E., the wife of Hon. W. S. Kerr, of this county. The wife and mother died in January, 1868, and the following December Mr. Barr was united in marriage with Miss Susan M. McBride, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Alexander McBride, now deceased. One child blessed this marriage,—Hattie, the wife of Sheridan McFarland, a grocer of Mansfield.

After his first marriage Mr. Barr located upon a small farm of forty acres belonging to his father and adjoining the old homestead. Five years later he purchased eighty acres of land in Mifflin township, where he resided for nineteen years, and then bought the old homestead in Monroe township, where he has lived uninterruptedly since 1869. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, he has met with well deserved success in life and is now quite well-to-do.

In early life Mr. Barr united with the Reformed church, but now holds membership in the Lutheran church, there being no church of the other denomination in his community, and he has served as trustee, deacon or elder for several years. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and he has been honored with various township offices, such as trustee and treasurer, the duties of which he has always capably and satisfactorily discharged, winning the commendation of all concerned.

JOHN L. WIRTH.

John L. Wirth, who owns and successfully manages a fine farm in Troy township, has for over half a century been identified with the agricultural interests of Richland county. He is of foreign birth, but his duties of citizenship have ever been performed with a loyalty equal to that of any native son of America, and he is numbered among the most highly esteemed and valued citizens of his community.

A native of Germany, Mr. Wirth was born in Bavaria on the 23d of May, 1823, and his early life was passed upon a farm in that country, aiding his father in its operation until his emigration to America. In 1849 he took passage on a sailing vessel, and after a long and tedious voyage of forty-five days landed in New Orleans, whence he proceeded by water to Cincinnati, and from there came to Mansfield, Ohio. Here he at first obtained employment in a sawmill, and later worked on a farm by the month for three years. At the end of that time he was able to purchase a small farm, which he successfully carried on from 1853 to 1875, and then moved to his present farm, consisting of one hundred and forty-four acres, one

hundred acres of which he has placed under excellent cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings.

Mr. Wirth was married, in 1853, the lady of his choice being Miss Catherine Schull, by whom he has had ten children, but only five are now living, namely: George, John, Lena, Mattie and Catherine. For several years Mr. Wirth has been an active and earnest member of the Congregational church and has filled the office of trustee. In his political affiliations he is a stanch Democrat. On reaching Mansfield Mr. Wirth was two dollars in debt, having borrowed that amount to pay his way from Cincinnati to the former city, but with a firm determination to succeed he has steadily overcome the obstacles and difficulties in the path to prosperity and has become well-to-do, being able to give his children a good start in life. His success is due entirely to his industry, economical habits and strict attention to details, and the prosperity that has come to him is certainly worthily achieved.

JOHN H. BURKHOLDER.

The rapid development of photography during recent years has brought into the profession and business—for in a broad sense photography is both—many men of enterprise and ability for affairs such as would scarcely have connected themselves with it in the earlier years of its history. One of the prominent representatives of this art in Ohio is John H. Burkholder, of Mansfield, who is a popular and influential citizen of Richland county.

Mr. Burkholder was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 17, 1863, a son of John and Christina (Burky) Burkholder. His father had tanneries at Dundee and Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and is now living retired at the last named place. He was at one time the postmaster at Walnut Creek, Holmes county, Ohio. Mr. Burkholder, who is of Swiss extraction in both direct family lines, was educated in the common schools at Dundee and Shanesville and entered upon his career as a photographer at Shanesville, whence he removed to Navarre, Stark county, Ohio. From Navarre he removed to Bellville, Richland county, this state, where he remained five years. After that he was for seven years at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he had the leading business of the kind in the town. He came to Mansfield in 1885 and opened a gallery on Main street, and has prospered even beyond his expectations. He does general photography of all kinds, giving special attention to portrait and commercial work. A feature of his business is portraits in all finishes, such as crayon, india ink, water color and

J. N. Burkholder

pastel portraits, and for this work he has been awarded a number of first-prize medals at photographers' conventions. In connection with his artistic work he carries a complete line of photographic supplies, in which he has a large trade throughout the territory tributary to Mansfield, one of his specialties being Burkholder's extra rapid symmetrical lens for high-grade photography. His business, which now occupies a floor space of more than four thousand square feet, is increasing rapidly, as his goods and straightforward business methods become known to the trade.

Mr. Burkholder married, at Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, Miss Josephine Crumrine, of Nevada, Ohio. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Modern Woodman of America and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. His brother, George W. Burkholder, has been associated with him in his business for seven years as a general assistant.

HENRY N. WHITE.

It is an encouraging fact to know that prosperity is the sure reward of earnest labor when guided by sound judgment. Comparatively few are they who come into an inheritance sufficient to keep them throughout a long career, and individual effort must supply to each that which is needed for his livelihood and his support. America affords boundless opportunities to one who wishes to advance and desires to gain success. Mr. White belongs to the class of earnest citizens who have worked their own way upward to positions of affluence, and he is now the owner of the farm upon which he was born, November 2, 1847. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Valk) White, who had six children. His grandfather, Peter White, was of English lineage and married Miss Britton, who also was of English descent, her ancestors having come to this country from the merrie isle at an early day. The grandfather was a farmer and both he and his wife spent their entire lives in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel White, the father, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of February, 1807, and in the place of his nativity grew to manhood. He afterward located in Orangeville, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming for six years, and on the expiration of that period he emigrated to Ohio in 1836, taking up his abode in Richland county. He purchased forty acres of land in Cass township on the Huron county line, this property being now a part of the Miller farm. For a year he continued its cultivation and then sold out, after which he purchased forty acres, upon which our subject now resides. As the years passed and his financial resources

increased he extended the boundaries of his farm until it comprised one hundred and eighty-six acres. The father was a Whig in his early political affiliations, and in *ante-bellum* days strongly opposed slavery, being known as a stanch Abolitionist. Accordingly, when the Republican party was formed to prevent the extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and continued to give it his support until called to his final rest. Throughout the greater part of his life he was a member of the United Brethren church and for many years served as one of its officers. He married Miss Jane Valk, who was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1812, a daughter of ——— and Mary (Parkis) Valk, both of whom were natives of Germany. The grandfather was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and after coming to America he always made his home in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Five of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. White are still living, namely: Sarah J., the wife of John Mellick, a farmer of Cass township; William C., who owns and cultivates land in Sharon township; John F., an agriculturist of Cass township; Anna E., the wife of Martin Hoover, a farmer of Jackson township; and Henry Newton. The father died February 22, 1886, and the mother passed away October 22, 1888. They were people of the highest respectability and their friends throughout the community were many.

In taking up the personal record of Henry Newton White we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Richland county. He acquired a common-school education and spent his youth at his parental home. As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life he chose Miss Alice E. Rose, the wedding being celebrated September 22, 1870. The lady is a native of Cass township, Richland county, and a daughter of Rev. Thomas T. Rose, a minister of the United Brethren church. The young couple began their domestic life on the old homestead, for Mr. White's father had reached an advanced age and the management of the farm largely devolved upon him. In 1873 he purchased fifty-one acres of land, lying between the homestead and the corporation limits near the village, but continued to reside on his father's place and care for the comfort and welfare of his parents. In 1889, after the mother died, he purchased from the other heirs their interest in the homestead, where he has so long resided. He is an energetic farmer, practical in his methods and devoted to his work.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White has been blessed with ten children, of whom seven are living, namely: Mina J., the wife of Rolla I. Champion, a minister of the United Brethren church at La Carne, Ohio;

and Ida, Will C., Earl G., George L., Rose A. and Hazel B., who are all at home.

Mr. White exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and for two terms has served as a trustee of his township, called to public office by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability. He belongs to Rome Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., of Shiloh, and is an active member of the Lutheran church, in which he has served for five years as an elder, being the present incumbent in that position. During a life-time spent in Richland county he has gained a wide acquaintance, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his stanchest friends.

JOHN NOBLE.

Pennsylvania has furnished to the Buckeye state many of its reliable and representative citizens and among this number is John Noble, who resides on section 1, Cass township. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of February, 1829, his parents being Harvey and Margaret (Little) Noble. The family is of Irish lineage. The grandparents, John and Mary (Harby) Noble, were both natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they crossed the Atlantic to the new world after their marriage.

Our subject's father was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and with his parents removed to Washington county during his childhood. There he was reared and from an early age was dependent upon his own resources. The father died when the son was but twelve years old, and as the family were in limited circumstances Harvey Noble and his four brothers worked by the month for neighbors, giving of their wages to the support of the family. After he had arrived at years of maturity he was married and engaged in the operation of rented land in Pennsylvania. In 1830, however, he decided to try his fortune in Ohio, and, coming to Richland county, entered eighty acres of land in Blooming Grove township—the farm now owned by Frank Guthrie. It was then a tract of wild forest land, but he cleared a small portion, upon which he erected a cabin. During the succeeding thirteen years he devoted his time to cutting away the timber, preparing the land for the plow and cultivating his harvests. In 1843 he exchanged the farm for the present home place now owned by our subject. The latter tract then comprised one hundred and eighty acres, but Mr. Noble has added to his landed interests until he owned three hundred and twenty acres on section 1, Cass township. Upon the farm he made his home until

about twelve years prior to his death, when, in 1854, he turned his attention to manufacturing, forming a partnership with James Little, his brother-in-law. They established factories in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they manufactured gun barrels and various tools, but the venture proved a disastrous one financially, the failure of the firm occurring in 1858. Thus the father lost the accumulation of many years of labor, together with considerable money that had been furnished him by his son John. After some litigation in the courts the old home farm was sold, John Noble becoming its purchaser. He then gave to his father a comfortable home at the old place, he there remaining until 1868, when his sons purchased for him a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Huron county. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1880. His wife, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, died in 1865. She was a daughter of John Little. Eight children were born unto this worthy couple, of whom six are living, namely: Mary, the widow of Jesse Davidson; John; Nancy, deceased; James, a farmer of Fairfield, Huron county; Elizabeth, deceased; Margaret, wife of Hartley Sibbet, a farmer of Ripley township, Huron county; William, a retired farmer of Greenwich; and Minerva, the wife of Richard Homes, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Huron county.

In the schools of the neighborhood John Noble mastered the common branches of English learning. He was trained to farm work, and the business with which he became familiar in early life he has since made his chief occupation. When he was twenty-three years of age he began cultivating the home farm on shares, and the capital which he acquired was given to his father to be invested in the manufacturing enterprise before mentioned. Failure came, and a young man of less resolute spirit would have been utterly discouraged. With characteristic energy he determined to retrieve his lost possessions. He had established a reputation for honesty that was indeed enviable, and it was never a difficult matter for him to get at all times the money wanted for his later enterprises, for his word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. When the old home farm was sold he became its purchaser, and has since made it his home. It now comprises two hundred and twenty-one and a quarter acres and is a valuable tract, being supplied with modern accessories and conveniences, including the latest improved machinery and buildings that are commodious and substantial.

In 1860 Mr. Noble married Miss Isabella Smith, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Smith. She died January

20, 1897. Their union has been blessed with four children: Harvey R., the eldest, is now a physician and grain merchant at Shiloh; Margaret is the wife of Clarence Horr, also of Shiloh; Perry W. follows farming in Cass township; and Mattie J. is still at home. The family is one of prominence in the community and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Noble gives his political support to Republican principles, and for two or three terms has served as a township trustee and for twenty years has been a member of the school board, his labors being very effective in promoting the interests of education in this section of the county. Interests that are calculated to prove of public good receive his indorsement, and he is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the township. In business circles he sustains a very enviable reputation and at all times merits the trust and confidence reposed in him.

JAMES A. PRICE.

James A. Price was born in Monmouthshire, West England, February 11, 1847, and at the early age of two and a half years he and a younger brother, William L., were brought by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Price, to America, the family locating in Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, where one sister, Bess, now Mrs. J. W. Bell, was born. The family afterward removed to a farm near Spohntown, now called Butler, and there the subject of this review spent his boyhood days upon the property of which he is now the owner. On the 20th of May, 1864, he was apprenticed to L. Harper, of the Mount Vernon Banner, for three years, for the purpose of learning the "art preservative," and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he began journeyman work on the same paper. After four years spent in the employ of Mr. Harper he went to Cincinnati and accepted a position as a compositor on the Daily Enquirer, filling that place for a period of about four years. While at Cincinnati he became a member of the Printers' Typographical Union, one of the first unions to be organized. Subsequently he went to Pittsburg, where he became identified with a large job printing establishment, the foremanship of which he assumed and retained successfully for ten years.

After a long period of practical experience in his chosen profession Mr. Price returned to his old home at Butler and launched his first newspaper. It was christened the Worthington Enterprise, the initial copy of which was issued December 6, 1888. The name of the paper was afterward changed to The Butler Enterprise and enlarged from a seven-column folio to a

six-column quarto. On the 8th of December, 1892, the Bellville Messenger was founded by him, and on the 7th of February, 1893, Mr. Price removed his printing establishment to Bellville, where he has since resided. The publication of the Enterprise was continued, however, an office being retained at Butler, and the composition and reporting being done there. Mr. Price has a fully equipped newspaper and job printing establishment, which is not excelled by many city offices. A gasoline engine is used to operate the power presses and nothing but first-class work of all kinds is turned out. The office is also supplied with telephones and electric lights and is a model one in every respect. Both the Enterprise and the Messenger are all home print and in a flourishing condition. They are receiving the substantial support which they merit, and the circulation of the papers covers an exceedingly large territory.

On the 8th of March, 1887, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Leah E. Severns, and unto them has been born one son, James Edward. The esteem in which Mr. Price is held by the citizens of Bellville and Jefferson township was fully demonstrated by his election to the responsible position of justice of the peace, the honor being conferred upon him in April, 1897. He was re-elected in April, 1900, and in addition to the office of justice he received the appointment of police justice, both of which positions he now very efficiently fills.

JAMES M. BALLIETT.

James M. Balliett was born August 19, 1849, on the old homestead farm in Monroe township, Richland county. His father, David Balliett, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Schuylkill, but removed to the Buckeye state, where he reared his family. Under the parental roof James M. Balliett spent his childhood days, and his education was acquired in the district schools near his home and in private schools in Lucas. With the exception of one year he always resided on the old home farm, where he was born. Soon after attaining his majority he assumed its management and in the care of the property displayed excellent business ability.

On the 26th of August, 1886, Mr. Balliett was united in marriage to Miss Kate Scully, a native of New York city, whose parents died during her early girlhood. To our subject and his wife were born six children: Cora E., who was born February 5, 1871, and is the wife of Charles Ecker, of Canton, Ohio; Effie G., who was born August 26, 1872, and is the wife of W. O. Collins, of Lucas; Homer E., who was born December 16, 1876, and

married Miss Emma Barr, of Lucas; Charlie, who was born October 30, 1879, and died October 4, 1885; Edna E., who was born January 4, 1882, and died on the 11th of September of that year; and Howard H., who was born October 3, 1884, and is still with his mother.

Mr. Balliett served as trustee of his township and gave his political support to the Democracy. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in his conduct with his fellow men exemplified his Christian faith. He was the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land and carried on general farming and stock-raising, following progressive business methods. He was very systematic, and his determined purpose enabled him to overcome all obstacles in his path and work his way upward to a position of affluence. He was broad-minded, liberal in his judgment and public-spirited, supporting all measures calculated to prove of public benefit. He died May 12, 1886, and in his death the community lost one of its valued citizens, a man whom to know was to esteem and honor. His widow still resides on the old home farm, and she, too, is a consistent member of the Lutheran church. Her circle of friends is extensive and she enjoys the hospitality of many of the best homes in this locality.

JOHN CAHALL.

The subject of this sketch is a worthy representative of the industrial interests of Mansfield, Ohio, and has been connected with the firm of Aultman & Taylor for over twenty years. He was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1846, and is a son of John and Lydia (Thompson) Cahall, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Their marriage was celebrated in Reading.

On leaving his native city at the age of ten years Mr. Cahall went to a place near Wilmington, Delaware, where he lived on a farm about seven years, and then returned to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of boilermaking in the Reading railroad shops. When his apprenticeship was completed he went to Harrisburg, same state, and had charge of Robert Tippett's boiler works about seven years. At the end of that time he went to Lewistown, the same state, where he was in business for four years, and in May, 1877, came to Mansfield, Ohio. After two years' connection with the firm of Flannigan & Sullivan he entered the employ of Aultman & Taylor, in January, 1879, and has since remained with them. He is an expert mechanic and a fine workman. He and his son William are

inventors and patentees of the Cahall boilers, now in general use in this country, and many have been shipped abroad.

Mr. Cahall has been twice married. In 1867 he wedded Sarah Ritner, of Reading, Pennsylvania, a niece of Governor Ritner of that state, and to them were born three children: Mary A., now the wife of George O. McFarland, of Butte, Montana, by whom she has three children; and John T. and William H., both residents of Racine, Wisconsin. In 1881 Mr. Cahall married Helen Eliza Holeywell, of Mansfield, Ohio, and by this union there are also three children, namely: Fred H., who is now with the New Publishing Company of Mansfield; and Raymond De Vose and Leslie, both in school.

Religiously Mr. Cahall is a prominent member of the Episcopalian church, in which he is serving as a vestryman, and socially is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Mansfield Commandery, No. 21. He takes an active interest in public affairs; was a member of the county council two terms, and has recently been appointed by Mayor Brown as one of the four members constituting the sanitary and garbage commission for the sanitation of the city.

ABRAHAM BUSHEY.

A prominent and influential citizen of Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, is Abraham Bushey, the subject of this sketch. He was born April 14, 1819, a son of Andrew and Mary (Brendle) Bushey, the latter of whom was born in 1793, and the former in 1795, and was of German descent. They were married in 1816 and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where they had a number of children, and next removed to a farm near Shelby, in 1836. Mr. Bushey was a carpenter by trade and his sons learned it also, but engaged in farming after locating in Ohio. The family record is as follows: Hester, Abraham, David, Jacob, Elizabeth (deceased), Andrew, Anna Mary and Anna Catherine. The last named died in 1863; Anna Mary married William Owings, and died in 1888; and David died in 1894.

The marriage of Mr. Bushey took place in November, 1840, to Miss Barbara Firoved, the daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Hawk) Firoved, who were among the early settlers of Richland county, the father being a soldier in the war of 1812 and participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he was wounded. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bushey: Sarah A., who married Henry Wentz; and Mary J., who married

Willard Finical. She now resides at Lima, Ohio. Her husband was a member of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry in the Civil war. Mrs. Bushey died March 27, 1897.

Although now retired from the active business affairs of life Mr. Bushey has been a very energetic and successful man. For a number of years he was engaged by the Big Four Railroad in bridge-building, and has worked hard as a farmer, builder and contractor, becoming in age a wealthy and prominent man, secure in a competency earned by his own labor. He has been interested in educational matters and has served on the various school boards with efficiency. The family are valued members of the Lutheran church, where they possess the esteem of all.

JOHN HALE.

John Hale, a substantial and prosperous agriculturist residing on section 5, Mifflin township, Richland county, Ohio, was born in that township on the 30th of April, 1844, and is a son of John S. and Martha M. (Peters) Hale, in whose family were ten children. Of the five still living, James C. is a farmer of Weller township, this county; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Reason Shipley, of Mansfield; John is next in order of birth; Willard is a farmer of Mifflin township; and Cora is the wife of J. C. Horn, a retired farmer of Weller township.

John S. Hale, the father of our subject, was born in Jefferson county in 1817, and when eleven years of age came with his parents to Richland county, the family locating in Mifflin township, where the grandfather, Hugh Hale, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 5 and 6, which continued to be his home throughout life. He was born in 1791, and died in 1833, while his wife, Mrs. Jane Hale, was born in 1792, and died in 1881. He met with excellent success in his farming operations and became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land. After his marriage John S. Hale engaged in farming upon his father's place for two years, and then removed to Windsor, Mifflin township, where he conducted a hotel for twelve years. At the end of that time he purchased fifty acres of land just east of town, upon which he made his home while devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. A man of great energy and perseverance, he prospered in his undertakings, and was able to add to his farm from time to time until he owned four hundred acres of valuable land. In his political affiliations he was an ardent Democrat, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he took a commendable interest in public affairs. He died Feb-

ruary 2, 1872, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, who was born in Newton county, New Jersey, in 1826, was a daughter of Daniel Peters, who brought his family to this county during her girlhood, and spent the remainder of his life in Mifflin township, where he was numbered among the leading citizens.

During his boyhood and youth John Hale, of this review, assisted his father in the work of the farm, and pursued his studies in the local schools. He was married, October 6, 1870, to Miss Artie Berry, a native of Monroe township, this county, and a daughter of Phillip Berry, one of the early settlers of that locality, who died during her childhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Hale were born five children, namely: Rodney, a farmer of Mifflin township; Minnie, Nettie and Tracey, all deceased; and Avery, at home.

After his marriage Mr. Hale located upon one of his father's farms in Mifflin township, and has since followed agriculture with marked success. In 1869 he commenced buying stock and wool on commission for various firms, and after thirteen years devoted to that business he formed a partnership with Miller Carter. For fourteen years this firm carried on business along the same line, and were among the heaviest buyers and shippers in this section of the state. In 1879 Mr. Hale removed to his present farm on section 5, Mifflin township, and now owns and successfully conducts two hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He is a very active and progressive business man, of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and has prospered in all his undertakings.

The Democratic party finds in him a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has been called to fill the offices of township trustee four years, and assessor two years. He is both widely and favorably known, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends, for his life has been an honorable and upright one, and he has been found true to every trust reposed in him.

JAMES HENRY HERRING.

Prominent among the business men of Mansfield, Ohio, is this well known carriage manufacturer and honored veteran of the Civil war, who was born at Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1842. His father, George W. Herring, was born near the same place in 1813, and was a son of Michael and Mary (Messersmith) Herring, early settlers of that county. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather was a native of Holland, who aided the colonies in achieving their independence as a soldier

of the Revolutionary war, and lived to the extreme old age of ninety-five years. Our subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Dennison, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent. Her brother Barclay was a soldier of the Mexican war and died in Mexico, but her brother Abraham is still living in Bedford county, at the age of eighty-five years, and is very wealthy. The great-grandfather Dennison was of Scotch descent and served as an officer in the Revolutionary war.

In 1849 George W. Herring, the father of our subject, moved from his native county to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and about 1852 went to Cumberland, Maryland, but a year later he came to Salem, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he spent one year and then removed to Rushville. We next find him in Lancaster, Ohio, and in April, 1856, he came to Mansfield, where he was engaged in business as a blacksmith until called from this life, in 1870, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife had died in Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1850. Their children were: James H., our subject; Emma, who died in Pittsburg in 1850; Ann Eliza, the wife of Charles Mountain, an employe of the Aultman-Taylor Company, of Mansfield; and George Barclay, a contractor of Mansfield.

James H. Herring completed his education in the common schools of Mansfield, and with his father learned the blacksmith's trade. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism he enlisted December 11, 1861, at the age of nineteen years, and spent the winter at Fayetteville, West Virginia, under the command of General White. He was a member of the First Ohio Independent Battery, Light Artillery, which was a part of Cox's Kanawha brigade, of the Army of West Virginia, until May, 1862, when it was transferred to the First Brigade, Kanawha Division, Eighth Army Corps. From July of that year until the following October it was a part of the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and the First Brigade, Army of West Virginia, until January, 1863. From that time until July they were connected with Averill's mountain brigade, or the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of West Virginia, and then joined General Crook's division. They advanced to Princeton April 22, 1862, and later participated in the following engagements: Clark Hollow, May 1; Princeton, May 5; Guilford Court House, May 10; Princeton, May 15-18; Flat Top Mountain, July 5; Peck's Ferry, August 6; the march toward Washington, D. C., August 15-24; Bull Run Bridge, August 27; Monocacy Bridge, Frederick; Middletown, September 13; South Mountain, September 14; and Antietam, September 16 and 17. They were ordered back to West Virginia October 8, and were in the expedition

after Stewart into Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia October 13 and 14. They next moved to Clarksburg, Summerville, Gauley Bridge and Kanawha Falls, and were on duty at the falls of the Great Kanawha until March, 1863, and at Charleston until April, 1864. They were in active service during Crook's raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad from May 3 until June 1; were in the engagement at Rocky Gap, May 6; Cloyd's Mountain, May 9; New River Bridge, May 10; Blacksburg, May 11; Union, May 11; Covington, June 2; Panther Gap, June 3; Buffalo Gap, June 6; Brownsburg, June 10; Hunter's raid on Lynchburg, from June 10 to July 1; the engagement at Lexington, June 12; Buchanan, June 14; Otter Creek, June 16; Diamond Hill, June 17; Lynchburg, June 17 and 18; Liberty, June 19; Salem, June 21; Rabbletown, July 19; Stephenson Depot, July 20; Winchester, July 23 and 24; Martinsburg, July 25. They then retreated to Williamsburg and Harper's Ferry, where they did guard duty; from there were ordered to Martinsburg, where they did guard duty until mustered out December 11, 1864, being honorably discharged at Martinsburg on the 20th of that month. Although in over forty engagements Mr. Herring was fortunately never wounded.

After leaving the army he joined his father in business at Mansfield, where the latter had established a carriage, wagon and blacksmith shop in 1856, and remained with him until the father's death. He continued to carry on the business alone until 1897, when he admitted two of his sons to a partnership in the business, which is now carried on under the firm name of the Herring Buggy Company. Their new shops were erected in 1897 and 1899. They employ twenty-five skilled workmen and turn out first-class work, which finds a ready sale on the market. The firm is composed of enterprising, progressive business men of known reliability, and their success has been worthily achieved.

On the 19th of December, 1866, Mr. Herring was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. West, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and a daughter of Sylvester West, and by this union four children were born, namely: John Allen, who was a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but is now engaged in business with his father; George W., who also is a member of the firm; Dimon, who is a graduate of the Mansfield high school and is now secretary of the company; and Le Roy, who is still attending high school.

Religiously Mr. Herring is a member of the English Lutheran church, and fraternally is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Honor. In his political affiliations he is an ardent Republican, and is now a member of the election board of Mansfield, being appointed

by the secretary of state for a term of six years. He also served as a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Library Building at Mansfield for seven years, being first appointed for two years, April 13, 1887, and reappointed for five years. In 1897 he was the commander of McLaughlin Post, No. 131, G. A. R., in which he has filled all the minor offices, and has ever taken an active part in its work. He was a member of the staff of the department commander of Ohio, and has often served as a delegate to Republican state conventions. In all the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him, and is justly regarded as one of the most useful and valued citizens of his community.

DANIEL S. MARVIN.

Prominently known as a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Richland county is Daniel Sherwood Marvin, who also deserves mention in this volume by reason of his own worth and prominence. He was born in the old family homestead in Shelby November 5, 1825, a son of Stephen and Sarah (Burr) Marvin, who became residents of Shelby in 1818, emigrating westward from Connecticut. In this county they spent their remaining days, the father dying in 1868, at the age of seventy-one years, while the mother passed away in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Daniel Sherwood Marvin, whose name introduces this record, having acquired a good preliminary education to serve as a foundation for professional knowledge, began the study of law at the age of eighteen years, in the office and under the direction of John M. May and Downing H. Young, of Mansfield, Ohio. After a thorough preparation, covering a period of three years, he was admitted to the bar and began practice. Believing that the west afforded better opportunities than the older states of the east, he crossed the plains in 1850 and located at Park's Bar, California, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen calling, being largely concerned with mining suits. For two years he remained at that place and then went to Forest City, Sierra county, same state, where he was a successful practitioner for several years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Kansas City, where he had charge of various litigated interests until after the inauguration of the Civil war, in 1861. He then returned to Shelby, and, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, volunteered for service. Offering his aid to the government, he was assigned to Company H, of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and the first regular battle in which he participated

was at Shiloh. He was wounded at Stone river, and this caused his discharge.

Returning to his home, Mr. Marvin afterward went to Watertown, New York, in the year 1863, remaining at that place until 1897. During his residence in the Empire state he was engaged in the nursery business, which he successfully followed until 1897. That year witnessed his return to his native town. He was married to Miss Caroline Sherman, of Watertown, New York, in 1863, and he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at that place, being identified with Joseph Spratt Post. On again coming to Ohio, however, he transferred his membership to Harker Post. Mr. Marvin now resides in what in the early days was known as the Marvin mansion. It was erected sixty-five years ago. His wife died in 1896, and as he has no children of his own he and his sister occupy the old homestead, entertaining the host of friends of former years. He is a very entertaining converser and an agreeable companion, having traveled over the greater part of this country. His interesting relics afford him much pleasure, being mementoes of his travels and souvenirs of bygone times, and they are also objects of interest to his visitors. Mr. Marvin is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, honored and respected by all who know him. He organized the Jefferson County (New York) Historical Society at Watertown, of which he was librarian for many years. In April of the present year he gave to Shelby a munificent gift—a house and lot to be used for library purposes. He has always been deeply interested in the intellectual development of the city, and at a cost of six thousand and five hundred dollars he purchased a residence and grounds at the northwest corner of Gamble street and Whitney avenue, to be used for library purposes, with a frontage on the former street of one hundred and twenty feet and on the latter of one hundred and sixty feet. This generous donation well indicates the spirit of interest in the city's welfare which he has always manifested, and the citizens of Shelby may well feel grateful to him for thus giving a permanent home to one of its most worthy public institutions.

GEORGE W. WALTERS.

Prominent among the citizens of Richland county who have witnessed the marvelous development of this section of the state in the past three-quarters of a century and who have taken an active part in its development and progress, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch—a well known and influential farmer of Troy township.

Mr. Walters is a native of this county, his birth occurring here on the 21st of June, 1826. His father, Moses Walters, was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and a son of George Walters, who brought his family to Ohio in 1802 and first located in Jefferson county, later removing to Richland county and entering land in Jefferson township. This tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land he converted into a good farm, it being now the property of Frank Coursen. The grandfather died at the ripe old age of seventy-five years. In his family were thirteen children—six sons and seven daughters,—all of whom grew to manhood or womanhood and married, but only two are now living.

Throughout his active business life Moses Walters followed farming, and in his undertakings met with marked success, so that he became wealthy, owning several hundred acres of land. He was an earnest member of the Baptist church and a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was born May 27, 1800, and died October 5, 1890. In early manhood he married Miss Annie Montice, by whom he had the following children: Jacob, George W., Solomon, Alfred (deceased), John, William, Moses, Aaron, Silas, Thomas M. and Allen. The father gave to each of his children a good start in life.

Upon the home farm George W. Walters passed his boyhood and youth, and he remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he started out in life for himself, working at the carpenter's trade for three years. His first purchase of land consisted of a farm in Sandusky county, this state, but after residing there for three months he bought a farm in Jefferson township, Richland county, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his energies for two years, and then moved to Morrow county, where he purchased land and made his home for eighteen years, from 1856 to 1874. Since then he has resided upon his present farm in Troy township, Richland county. He also owns another farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, in Morrow county, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The neat and thrifty appearance of his place indicates his careful supervision and shows conclusively that he thoroughly understands the occupation he has chosen as a life work.

Mr. Walters has been four times married, and has children by each union, save the first. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs. He is a prominent member of the Grange, takes an active part in its work, and has efficiently served as master.

ARNOLD KALLMERTEN.

The position of secretary of an immense manufacturing concern like the Aultman-Taylor Company is one demanding the highest order of business ability and the most progressive and far-reaching enterprise, combined with a capacity for details which are seldom possessed by one man. This position is filled ably by Arnold Kallmerten, of Mansfield, one of the best known citizens of Richland county, Ohio. Mr. Kallmerten became connected with the old company as the head bookkeeper in December, 1875, and on the organization of the new company, in 1891, was elected its secretary.

Mr. Kallmerten was born at Burgsteinfurt, Germany, in 1850, and was educated in a college of that Westphalian city, at which he was graduated in 1866, in the commercial branch. This school was a gymnasium of the first degree, and imparted instruction so varied that young Kallmerten studied English, French, Latin and mathematics. His father was well-to-do and gave most of his children a college education. He was a mill-owner and miller. His mill was one of those old-fashioned affairs, a combination of mill and residence, such as is frequently encountered in Germany, and as it abutted on a river Mr. Kallmerten, in the intervals of watching its two run of stone, could fish from its windows in the stream which flowed underneath. He lived a busy, useful life and died in his native land. He married Mary DeJunge, who survives him and is a member of her son's household. Upon coming to America Mr. Kallmerten located for a time at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He found no employment there nor in Chicago, and from the last named city he went to Iowa, where he was employed at farm work until the fall of 1866. Returning to Chicago, for a year he met with varying fortune, for he was unaccustomed to American methods and had to take work on the streets and other rough employment until he could do better. In the fall of 1867 he secured a position as a clerk in a store in St. Louis and accompanied its proprietor from Chicago to that city. After that we find him working on a farm in Warren county, Missouri, and teaching a parochial school. His hard luck in Chicago had prepared him for other hard luck, and he kept up a brave perseverance, believing that success must eventually crown his honest efforts for advancement.

In 1869 he went to Cincinnati and entered the normal school. His superior education obtained in Germany was there supplemented with further knowledge of English and such a practical knowledge of teaching and its methods that a few months later he was sent to Lawrenceburg, Indiana,

A. KALLMERTEN.

where he taught a school successfully in 1869 and 1870. His voice soon failed, however, and he was obliged to relinquish work in the schoolroom and again became a farm laborer. For three months he lived on milk and raw eggs, and when he recovered his voice he received an appointment as teacher in the schools of Mansfield. He began his labors there in 1871 and taught more than two years.

He then entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Wood & Witter, with which he remained until 1875, when he went to Toledo, Ohio, where, on the recommendation of Mr. Wood, one of his former employers, he was given employment by the old Aultman & Taylor Company. Faithful service, then and later, led to his advancement to his present responsible position in one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world.

In 1874 Mr. Kallmerten married Miss Mary A. Krabill, a daughter of Charles Krabill, a prominent contractor of Mansfield, who came from Germany many years ago and has been dead some time. He was an active man in his time and was successful in a business way. His operations were so extensive that he erected the stone work of most of the earlier important buildings of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Kallmerten have children named Ernest, Julia and Bertha, the first mentioned of whom was graduated at the Mansfield high school and holds the position of mortgage clerk in the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Company. The family are members of the German Evangelical church, of which Mr. Kallmerten has been chorister for twenty-eight years. He takes a deep interest in public education and has twice been elected a member of the board of education of the city of Mansfield.

The career of Mr. Kallmerten has been an interesting one, suggestive and in all ways encouraging. It has been a career of vicissitudes, of struggles and of triumphs, teaching the value of perseverance in well doing and of faithfulness in small things; and it exemplifies the sterling qualities which make the sturdy German character one of the most excellent factors in our population, and is an encouragement to any struggling young man who will read even so brief and fragmentary an account of it as is here presented and make its lessons truly his own.

JAMES COBBAN.

The Scotch element in our national commonwealth is an important one; its representatives are men of reliability and worth, loyal to principle, honorable and upright. One of the venerable residents of Richland county was

James Cobban, who passed the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey and receives the respect which should ever be accorded to those who have reached advanced age. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in February, 1811, a son of John Cobban, who in early life followed the miller's trade, as did the grandfather of our subject, but when the old mill on the river Don, in which he and his father earned their livelihood, had been relegated to the background by the introduction of more modern methods of milling, John Cobban took up his residence upon a farm and there carried on agricultural pursuits until his death.

James Cobban was reared in his father's home and had little opportunity for securing an education, as his parents were in limited circumstances. He attended school but three months. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, and before he was twenty-one years of age he married Miss Helen Webster. Four years later they bade adieu to friends and neighbors in their native land and in 1835 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up their abode in New London, Huron county, Ohio, where Mr. Cobban opened a shop and began work at the blacksmith's trade. An old tavern, a harness shop and two or three farm houses in the vicinity constituted the town. Our subject remained there until 1854, with the exception of three years spent in Urbana, Ohio, in the early '40s, being employed as a blacksmith in a large foundry there. In 1854 he removed from New London to the present farmstead, which he had purchased the previous fall. It was then a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, on which stood a log cabin that remained the home of the family through the twelve succeeding years, when it was replaced by a substantial frame residence. Only a small portion of the land had been cleared when it came into the possession of Mr. Cobban, and therefore the burden of preparing it for the plow and placing it under cultivation devolved upon him. He was energetic, vigorous and diligent, and resolutely performed his task, making the place a richly productive one. As his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his farm until it comprised one hundred and eighty acres, and with the tiling and other improvements on the land it became one of the most desirable properties in the county. Recently Mr. Cobban deeded some of this land to one of his sons, so that at present the home farm comprises one hundred and twenty-six acres. When he took up his abode on the farm he also erected a blacksmith shop, and while he did not solicit trade, considerable patronage in that line came to him from his neighbors. It will thus be seen that his career was one of diligence, and that earnest effort was the means of bringing to him prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobban became the parents of six children, but only two

are now living: William, a farmer in Butler township; and Belle, the wife of O. O. Finch, who is residing on the old homestead. The mother died in February, 1847, and in May, 1848, Mr. Cobban married Miss Sarah Beattie, who was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in March, 1820, a daughter of Walter Beattie, who came to the United States in 1836 with his family, locating in Richland county, Ohio. Here he bought a farm in Butler township, and on it made his home throughout his remaining days. Four children were born unto them, of whom two are living, namely: James A., a commercial man residing in Lorain, Ohio; and Charles, a farmer of Butler township, Richland county. For more than half a century Mr. Cobban was a member of the Christian church, of which Mrs. Cobban also is a member, and their earnest Christian lives have won them the confidence and respect of all with whom they have been associated. Mr. Cobban was known as the most profound student of the Bible in all his community, the preachers not excepted; and after a long and useful career he could look backward over the past without regret and forward without fear, confident of immortality. He died January 21, 1900. James A., the son, has been honored with the secretaryship of Clan McGregor, Springfield, Missouri, from its organization in 1884 to 1891.

SIMON POLAND.

This well-known and successful agriculturist of Troy township, Richland county, Ohio, is a hero of the war of the Rebellion, and is well deserving of special mention in the annals of his county, state and country, for the part he played as a patriotic citizen when the safety of the Union was in danger. He is a native of this county, born in Troy township October 6, 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Grimes) Poland, in whose family were eight children, four sons and four daughters. Three of the sons,—namely, Simon, Alexander and Thomas Jefferson,—were in the Union service during the Civil war, the latter "running away" to join the army.

The first ten years of his life Simon Poland spent in his birthplace, and then went to Troy township, Morrow county, where he grew to manhood. At the opening of the war he was making twelve dollars per day, but he laid aside all personal interests to aid in the defense of the old flag and the cause it represented. He first enlisted for three months, on the 10th of May, 1862, as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was in the service this time for four months. On the 10th of October, the same year, he re-enlisted for three years as a member of Company L, of the Tenth

Ohio Cavalry, being mustered in at Cleveland. With his regiment he proceeded at once to Nashville, Tennessee, and later took part in the engagement at Stone River, then followed Bragg to Chattanooga, participating in the battle at that place. He was also in the battles at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. In the spring of 1863 his regiment was remounted, and later participated in the battles of Ringgold, Georgia, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun and Marietta,—in fact, all of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. They also went with Sherman on the march to the sea. Mr. Poland was taken prisoner February 15, 1865, near Aiken, South Carolina, by Forrest's and Wade Hampton's cavalry, and was held till May 30, 1865, three months of this time being spent at Andersonville. The war having ended, he was then taken to Jacksonville, where he was released on the date mentioned.

Returning to his old home in Morrow county, Ohio, Mr. Poland engaged in farming there for a time, and also operated a sawmill, manufacturing lumber. At the end of two years, however, he sold out his interests there and returned to Richland county, having since made his home upon his present farm in Troy township. Here he owns seventy-six acres of valuable and highly productive land, upon which he has made all of the improvements.

Mr. Poland was married on the 18th of October, 1866, to Miss Susan Stull, and to them were born three children, namely: Cora I., deceased; Algie S., the wife of Lewis Faust; and Mary, the wife of Lorenzo D. Shambaugh. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and by his membership in Conger Post, G. A. R., keeps up his friendship with his old army comrades. He is also connected with the Masonic lodge of Bellville, and is a charter member of the Grange. In 1890 he served as census enumerator, and has always faithfully discharged any duty that has devolved upon him, whether public or private. As a patriotic and loyal citizen he is certainly deserving of representation in the history of his native county.

JOHN H. NICHOLS, M. D.

Greater than in almost any line of work is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are in his hands. A false prescription or an unskilled operation may take from man that which he prizes above all else,—life. The physician's power must be his own: not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. He must commence at the very beginning, learn the very rudiments of medicine and surgery, continually

add to his knowledge by close study and earnest application and gain reputation by merit. If he would gain the highest prominence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability.

The subject of this sketch was born in Knox county, Ohio, and is the only son of John and Mary Nichols. He attended the country schools near his home and further continued his education in the Mount Vernon high school and the Danville Normal School. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching and followed that profession for several years, then entered the office of Dr. F. C. Larimore, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, under whose direction he prepared to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, matriculating in that institution in 1893. At the close of the year he received the first faculty gold medal for the highest scholarship, after which he entered Rush Medical College. He was a student at that institution until 1894, and won the Founder's medal, also the Brainard gold medal,—a competition medal given for the highest standard in anatomy. He was then appointed demonstrator of bacteriology and morbid anatomy for the scholastic year of 1894-5. He was graduated at Rush Medical College in 1896, being the youngest in a class of two hundred, and received the fellowship to bacteriology and morbid anatomy, which he still holds.

A month after his graduation he located in Mansfield, Ohio, where he has both a large surgical and medical practice, covering nearly the whole field of capital and major surgery. He is at present holding the position of railway surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Road, and belongs to the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Surgeons of the United States, and many other medical societies.

Socially he is a Mason,—a member of Mansfield Commandery, K. T., No. 21,—and holds membership in several other secret societies. The Doctor is married and has one child. A social, genial gentleman, he is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his community, has a large circle of friends, and his friendship is best prized by those who know him best.

JOHN C. SKILES.

John Clark Skiles, county commissioner of Richland county, and one of this county's most prominent citizens, was married to Miss Vina Bergahiser November 30, 1882. To this marriage there have been born two sons, viz.: Clifford, November 21, 1884, and Howard, June 8, 1886. Both are now attending the Shelby high school. From his youth up to 1897 Mr. Skiles was engaged in farming, but in that year he was elected on the Demo-

cratic ticket county commissioner, and is still performing the duties of that office. For six years he served as a trustee of Sharon township. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and of the orders of Pathfinders and Ben Hur. The father of Mrs. Skiles was J. L. Bergahiser, now sixty-two years of age. Levi Bergahiser, the father of J. L. Bergahiser, was one of the first settlers in Sharon township. He was an industrious, honest and successful man, and highly esteemed by all the old settlers of the township. Mr. Skiles is one of the most successful and upright citizens of the county in which he resides, and has many friends among men of all political and religious beliefs. Mr. Skiles was elected commissioner for the northern district of Richland county in 1897 by a majority of 537. He assumed the duties of his office in September, 1898. He was re-elected November 6, 1900, for three years, by a majority of 1,285, and led the ticket in the November election of 1900.

WILLIAM E. ROPP.

There are few states in the Union more favored than Ohio, which have splendid natural resources that have yielded rich returns for the labor of men of energetic purpose, who realized that work is the key that causes the portals of prosperity to spring wide open. There came to Ohio men of resolute spirit, and when the state was in the early period of its development they founded homes and established families whose representatives are now well known among the substantial residents of the commonwealth. Belonging to the latter class is William E. Ropp, who was born in Fostoria, Ohio, November 7, 1860, a son of Emanuel and Elizabeth M. (Foulks) Ropp. The father died when the subject of this review was only about thirteen years of age, leaving three children, one (Clement L.) having previously passed away. Our subject then lived with his mother and brother, Melvin D. Ropp, and under their roof was reared to manhood, while in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired the knowledge that fitted him for business life. On the 7th of September, 1882, he married Miss Matilda J. Wilson, a native of Richland county, her birth having occurred on the farm where she yet resides. Her parents were John and Susan (Hubley) Wilson. Her father was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1819, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to Richland county. His father arrived in Mansfield in October, 1823. He soon after located in Franklin township, where he spent the succeeding winter, and then purchased fifty acres of land near Shenandoah, in the edge of Franklin township, mak-

ing his home thereon for about six years. He then purchased eighty acres in Blooming Grove township, there residing until his death, which occurred July 28, 1863, when he was about eighty years of age. His wife, who was born October 21, 1794, died about 1840. Their son, John Wilson, was reared on the Ohio frontier, and was married on the 2d of June, 1864, to Susan Hubley, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1830, and still survives her husband.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ropp took up their abode on the old Wilson homestead, and he operated the farm for his father-in-law until the latter's death in 1890, with the exception of the period of a year spent in Shenandoah. After Mr. Wilson's death Mr. Ropp returned to the farm, which he managed for his mother-in-law, his wife being their only child. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ropp has been blessed with five children, of whom four are still living, namely: Grace N., Ovid J., Dale and John C., all with their parents.

Mr. Ropp is a man fearless in his honest convictions, and no one need be in doubt of his political preferences, for he stanchly advocates Democratic principles, and is now serving for the third year as trustee of his township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Rome, and is actuated by honorable principles in all life's relations.

CARTER L. COOK.

The natural advantages of this section attracted at an early day a superior class of settlers, thrifty, industrious, progressive and law-abiding, whose influence gave permanent direction to the development of the new locality. Among the worthy pioneers of Richland county the Cook family holds a prominent place.

Carter L. Cook was born upon his present farm in Troy township, October 3, 1823, and is a son of Jacob Cook, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1781. His paternal grandfather was Noah Cook, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was twice married. As early as 1811 the father came to Ohio with his brother, John, and first located in Knox county, taking up land near Fredericktown, where he lived until 1817, and then came to Richland county. Here he entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, but for six years he was engaged in the hotel business in Lexington. In the meantime he made some improvements upon his land, including the erection of a log cabin, and in 1825 located upon his

farm, devoting the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. There he died in 1848. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Priscilla Carter, who died leaving no children, and for his second wife he married Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of Solomon Lee, who was one of the early settlers of Richland county, his home being in Washington township. By the last marriage there were nine children, namely: Priscilla, who died in infancy; Nancy, the wife of Smith Douglas; Eleanor, the wife of Thomas Brown; Emeline, who died at the age of twelve years; Carter L., our subject; Susan, the wife of James Force; Lois, the wife of James Reed; James, a resident of Los Angeles county, California; and Amy J., who died in 1899.

Amid pioneer scenes Carter L. Cook grew to manhood, his education being obtained in the public schools of this county. His entire life has been spent upon the old homestead in Troy township, and he early became familiar with every detail of farm work, so that in the operation of the farm since his father's death he has met with excellent success. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres, and also owns another tract of forty acres, both of which places are well improved and under good cultivation.

On the 2d of October, 1849, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. R. Rusk, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Donaldson) Rusk, who were born in Pennsylvania and came to this state in 1824, locating in Morgan county. When Mrs. Cook was five years old they came to Richland county and settled in Washington township, where Mr. Rusk purchased a farm, making it his home until 1871, when he took up his residence in Lexington. There he died in 1873, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife departed this life in 1880, at the age of seventy-eight. In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, namely: William, a resident of Lexington; Margaret J., the wife of Elihu Mathews, of Hardin county, Ohio; Mary A. R., the wife of our subject; Isabelle R., the wife of Samuel Moore, of Peoria county, Illinois; John D., who died at the age of ten years; Andrew, a resident of Morrow county, Ohio; Joseph, deceased; and Sarah, the wife of Wesley Emerson, of Kansas. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, as follows: Emma, the wife of Albert C. Stewart, of Lexington; Lora A., who died at the age of six years; Ella F., the wife of D. T. Barnett, of Troy township, Richland county; Archie C., of Kansas; Orville L., who lives on the home farm; John D., of Warren, Ohio; and Frank R., of Kansas.

In his political views Mr. Cook is a stanch Republican, and has materially aided in the advancement of all social, moral and educational interests

in the community in which he lives. He and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Congregational church, in which he has served as deacon since 1846, and has ever taken an active and prominent part in its work.

JOHN P. STOBER, M. D.

Dr. Stober is a skilled physician and surgeon of Lexington, Ohio, whose knowledge of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and whose ability in applying its principles to the needs of suffering humanity has gained him an enviable prestige in professional circles.

The Doctor was born in Milton township, Ashland county, Ohio, January 8, 1862, and was reared upon a farm, his early education being obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood. Later he attended the normal school at Ashland for three terms, and at the age of twenty years began teaching, which profession he successfully followed for three years. During the last year he took up the study of medicine, at home, and for a time was a student in the office of Dr. Baldwin, of Ashland. He then entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, at which he was graduated in 1889, and the same year opened an office in Ashland. Two years later he came to Lexington, and has since successfully engaged in practice at this place, his skill and ability winning for him a liberal patronage.

On the 1st of September, 1887, Dr. Stober was united in marriage with Miss Sadie E. Urich, of Richland county, who died January 24, 1898, leaving three children, namely: Jay, Rhea and George W. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of Pythias, and politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is very popular socially, and has made a host of warm friends during his residence in this county.

RILEY P. BRICKER.

A very prominent public citizen of Shelby, Ohio, who is now the capable superintendent of the electric light plant in this place, is Riley P. Bricker, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jackson township, Richland county, Ohio, in 1871, a son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Shearer) Bricker, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was born in 1833. The grandfather of our subject came here in the early days and purchased a tract of what is known to all of the present residents as the Bricker farm, located about three miles from Shelby. The four children of the grandparents were William, Isaac, Franklin and Henry J.

Henry J. Bricker had six children: John; William F., who died in Jackson township in 1887, at the age of twenty-seven years; Walter D., who died in 1892; Harry Urskin; Henrietta, who married John W. Chamberlain and now resides in Toledo, Ohio; and our subject. Riley P. Bricker was well taught at the primary schools and given opportunities of higher education at the Ohio State Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, leaving school in 1896. He then engaged in teaching and continued this profession for ten years. On April 2, 1900, he was elected clerk of the city of Shelby, the first Democratic clerk the city has ever had. He is also the township clerk, and he has served as clerk of the sewer commission. Mr. Bricker has served as superintendent of the electric light plant since May 1, 1900, this plant having been organized since 1892.

The marriage of Mr. Bricker took place March 23, 1899, to Miss Mary M. Gilchrist, a daughter of William and Almira Gilchrist, who are among the oldest residents of Jackson township. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bricker, who is named Mabel. Socially Mr. Bricker is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and the Colonial Club of Shelby, Ohio, and he is a charter member of the Board of Industry of Shelby, Ohio. His family are attendants at the services of the Lutheran church, where they are most highly appreciated.

JOHN LEMLEY.

John Lemley, who owns and cultivates a farm in Worthington township, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 16, 1836, and is of German lineage. His father, Gotlieb Lemley, was born, reared and married in Germany, Miss Mary Munse becoming his wife. He was a blacksmith by trade, and soon after his marriage crossed the Atlantic to the new world, about 1820. He there rented land until 1838, when he purchased a part of the farm now occupied by his son John, and there spent his remaining days, his energies being devoted to farming, weaving and blacksmithing. He also dug many wells in this locality, and in his business was fairly successful, leaving a valuable farm of about one hundred and twelve acres. He started out in life empty-handed, but steadily worked his way upward, overcoming all the difficulties in his path and surmounting all the obstacles that barred his progress toward the goal of success. He was an active member of the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belonged, and was an earnest advocate of the Democracy. He died at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-six.

John Lemley is the fourth in order of birth in their family of twelve children. He remained on the home farm during his youth and on attaining his majority rented a tract of land. Subsequently, with the capital he had acquired through his energy and economy, he purchased a farm of eighty acres, which constitutes a part of his present home. He now owns altogether two hundred and sixteen acres of land, much of which represents his own earnings. He carries on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of Durham cattle. The place is improved with good buildings, well-kept fences and all modern accessories and improvements, and the farm is a monument to the enterprise and thrift of the owner.

Mr. Lemley married Miss Maria Gatton, of Richland county, a daughter of John Gatton. She died at the age of forty-two years, leaving five children: Mary; Clem, who conducts the home farm; John, who is in the Klondike; Milo, who is associated with his brother in the improvement of the home place; and Charles, who lives with his aunt. After the death of his first wife Mr. Lemley wedded Sarah Vohn. He is now largely living retired, his sons relieving him of the responsibility of the cultivation of his fields. He has always had a firm belief in the principles of the Democracy, yet has never sought or desired public office. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant church, in which he is holding the office of trustee. His career has been one of marked activity and usefulness, and demonstrates the possibilities of labor in America where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class. His energy has been the foundation of his success, and on it he has erected the superstructure of a comfortable competence.

GEORGE W. STATLER.

There are numerous members of the bar of Mansfield, Ohio, who have won distinction in their chosen profession, and in the connection particular recognition is due the able attorney whose name initiates this review.

A native of Worthington township, Richland county, Ohio, George Washington Statler was born February 14, 1847, being the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Raub) Statler, the former of whom was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1820, while the latter was a daughter of Henry Raub, of Knox county, Ohio, and a sister of Hon. William Raub, a member of the state legislature from Marion county. In both the paternal and maternal lines the ancestry of our subject traces back to stanch old German stock.

Samuel Statler, Sr., the grandfather of George W., emigrated from Penn-

sylvania to Ohio in the year 1838, becoming one of the honored pioneers of the state. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, being a member of a Maryland regiment, and in recognition of his services a pension was ultimately granted to his widow, Elizabeth (Grubb) Statler. That the family is of loyal and patriotic stock is still further shown when it is recalled that the great-grandfather of our subject was a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution. Samuel Statler, Jr., was about eighteen years of age when his parents emigrated to Ohio, and of the other children in the family we enter brief record as follows: Adam, who became a resident of Kansas; George and Christopher, who died in Iowa; Henry, who lived and died in Washington township, Richland county, Ohio; Margaret and Mary, who married and went west; Elizabeth Bowersox, residing in Ashland county, Ohio; and Jeremiah, who settled in California in 1855.

Samuel Statler, Jr., father of our subject, purchased land in Ashland county, Ohio, about the year 1880, and there he resided until his death, in 1893, at the venerable age of seventy-three years. Previously he had lived in Worthington township, Richland county, upon a aluable and finely improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, which had been the homestead of his father. He was a man of influence and prominence in the township, being strong in his intellectuality and ordering his life upon the highest plane of integrity. Samuel and Elizabeth (Raub) Statler had four children: Maranda, deceased; Clark, who died in Nebraska; Albert, a resident of Clay county, Nebraska; and George W., the immediate subject of this record.

George W. Statler attended the public schools and assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm until he had attained the age of seventeen, waxing strong of mind and body under the sturdy and effective discipline. His youthful patriotism was aroused to decisive action when the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion, and he gave evidence of his inherent loyalty by enlisting for service in the Union army, in March, 1864, becoming a member of Company G, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He served under General Sherman in the siege of Atlanta, participated in the famous march to the sea, and thence proceeded through the Carolinas to Richmond and onward to the national capital, where he participated in the Grand Review of the victorious armies, receiving an honorable discharge and returning to his home, a youthful but valiant veteran of the greatest civil war of history.

Again turning his attention to the victories which peace has in store, as well as war, he resumed his educational work, entering Greentown Academy, where he prosecuted his studies during the year 1866. He soon put

his scholastic acquirements to practical test by engaging in the work of teaching school, continuing to devote his attention to pedagogic labors until 1870, in Richland county, and gaining a reputation as a thorough and discriminating worker in the educational field. Mr. Statler had, however, clearly formulated his plans for the future, having determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and with this end in view he came to Mansfield and began reading law in the office and under the direction of the well-known firm of May & Cowan, the latter of whom is now president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Of the senior member of the firm, Hon. Manuel May, specific mention is made on other pages of this work. Giving close and careful application to his work, Mr. Statler made rapid progress in the acquirement of legal lore, incidentally having that practical experience which may be had in the office of a firm controlling a large and important practice, and in 1872 he was duly admitted to the bar of the state. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Mansfield, and his thorough knowledge of jurisprudence, as conjoined to his skill in the handling of work in the courts, has gained to him a large and representative clientage. He is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of the county, and is held in the highest esteem in professional and business circles.

Mr. Statler has been a virogous and active advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has done effective service in the cause. He served as city solicitor for two terms, and on March 28, 1885, received from President Cleveland his commission as postmaster of Mansfield, giving to the office a very successful and popular administration and continuing to be the incumbent until February 10, 1890. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the general practice of his profession and to the handling of real estate.

In the centennial year, 1876, Mr. Statler was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Laird, daughter of William B. Laird, a pioneer of Madison township, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Statler have two children: Mary, who is a graduate of the high school and is now teaching in the Mansfield public schools; and Warren Clark Statler, who is an assistant to his uncle, Jacob Laird, the city civil engineer of Mansfield, and who as a civil engineer had charge of the civil engineering in the construction of the electric railroad from Mansfield to Shelby in 1900.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and fraternally Mr. Statler is a member of McLaughlin Post, No. 131, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

BARNABAS BURNS.

Among the well known and highly respected citizens of Richland county who bore an important part in the development of the state was Barnabas Burns, of Mansfield. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which is universally accorded him, and through long connection with this portion of the state his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life was reached by his sterling qualities of mind and heart, true to every manly principle. He has never deviated from what his judgment indicated to be right and honorable between his fellow men and himself. He has never swerved from the path of duty, and along many substantial lines of progress he labored for the welfare of the people among whom he resided.

Barnabas Burns was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1817, the youngest child of Andrew and Sarah (Caldwell) Burns. The father was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and left that country in 1798, at the age of eighteen years. He came to America on account of political troubles of the period and here he married Sarah Caldwell, an orphan who had come with her uncle, Stephen Caldwell, from county Donegal at an early age, residing in Philadelphia until her marriage. The children of the family were Andrew, who became a prominent minister of the Christian church; Hugh, who was one of the early dry-goods merchants of Ashland county and was the first county auditor; and Barnabas.

When the last named was three years of age he was brought by his parents to Richland county, where his childhood and youth were spent upon a farm which has since become the hamlet known as Paradise Hill, near Olivesburg. His education was obtained in a rude log schoolhouse, such as was familiar to the pioneer, and in the academies of Ashland and Mansfield. After completing his academic course he engaged in teaching a number of terms of school, and in 1840 he was chosen for the position of deputy county clerk, in which capacity he served acceptably until 1846. While performing the duties of that position he employed his leisure hours in the study of law in the office of Bartley & Kirkwood. In 1846 he was elected to represent the counties of Richland and Crawford in the Ohio state senate. He had not yet attained his thirtieth year when he was elected to this office. He served for two terms and was a member of the following committees: On finance, privileges and elections and on benevolent institutions, of which last he was the chairman.

Mr. Burns married Miss Writh Gore, a native of Maryland, who

removed from that state to Mansfield in her nineteenth year. On her father's side she was descended from an old colonial family that for many generations had resided in Maryland. On her mother's side she was of Quaker ancestry, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the family dating in that locality from the settlement of William Penn. Mrs. Burns was devoted to her husband, home and family. She died in 1887, at the age of seventy years, and the description of the "good woman" in Proverbs would prove a very fitting epitaph for her monument.

Through a long period Barnabas Burns occupied a prominent position at the bar of Richland county. From 1850 until 1855 he was associated in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who afterward removed to Iowa City, Iowa, and became prominent in that state as governor and United States senator, while later he was a member of President Garfield's cabinet. At the bar Mr. Burns won distinction by reason of his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his close application, the logic of his deductions and the correctness of his conclusions. His reputation as a lawyer was indeed enviable, for he ranked among the most prominent of the state and was an intimate friend of many distinguished members of the Ohio bar, including Durbin Ward and A. G. Thurman.

Few men have done more to promote the progress and improvement of Ohio along various lines than did Barnabas Burns. He was the first president of the Mansfield Savings Bank and aided in organizing the institution. He was also director for many years of the Richland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in the days of the volunteer fire department he was a member of the old Company No. 2. He was a trustee of the Orphans' Home at Xenia for a number of years, being first appointed to that position in 1869. He served as a member of the board of education and of the city council and took an active interest in both before they became political offices, doing everything in his power to advance the interests of the schools and of Mansfield along the lines of reform and progress. He was one of the founders of the Mansfield Lyceum and Library Association, became its first president and acted in that capacity for a number of terms. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention by both political parties, and was recognized as one of the most capable members of the organization, taking an active part in framing the organic law of the state. That instrument bears the impress of his individuality in many instances and indicates his loyalty to the welfare of its commonwealth. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor R. B. Hayes as one of the centennial commissioners

from Ohio at Philadelphia. The last office he held was that of inspector of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In politics Mr. Burns was a war Democrat when the country was engaged in hostilities, but previous to that time had advocated the principles of Jefferson and after the war adhered to the old-school Democracy. When the question of slavery in the south and its extension into northern states became the paramount issue he was known as a stalwart advocate of the Union, delivered many addresses in its support, aided largely in raising recruits and was tendered the colonelcy of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry by Governor Tod in recognition of his services during the three-months campaign in 1862. He was then appointed for a three-years term, but could not serve on account of chronic bronchial trouble, from which he was for many years a sufferer. He was at the front, however, for about six months, being appointed judge advocate upon the important military trial which was held at Cumberland, Maryland. He had been a delegate to the Baltimore convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas, and also went as a delegate to the convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency in 1868. Mr. Burns was often called upon to preside at public meetings and acted as president of the day at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, also made one of the addresses at the unveiling of the Vasbinder Fountain, July 4, 1881.

Mr. Burns had the following named children: Mary, now the wife of Dr. George Mitchell; John Caldwell, Jere Humphrey, Catherine and Barnabas Gore. At his death his children and five grandchildren were at his bedside. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from early manhood, long served as one of its trustees and was very active and influential in building the present edifice. Of the Odd Fellows society he was a very enthusiastic member, and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the fraternity. He was the president of the Richland County Bible Society and indeed took a very deep interest in everything pertaining to progress and advancement along lines of public good.

SILAS CHAUNCEY PARKER.

No preliminary paragraph is necessary to introduce the well known lawyer and citizen whose name appears above to the citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, among whom he has gone in and out as a fellow citizen for more than fifteen years, and to many of whom he has been known as a pioneer in Ohio and as a soldier of the Civil war for a much longer period. Mr.

Christine N. G. Parker

Silas C. Parker.

Parker was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1831, a son of Cephas Parker, a native of Oneida county, New York, who settled on a farm in Holmes county in 1816. William Parker, the father of Cephas, a pioneer in the hop-growing district of Oneida county, New York, was a first cousin of the Rev. Theodore Parker, D. D., the famous New England divine. The Parkers came to New England in the Mayflower, and the family has since produced many sons who have proven themselves worthy of their Puritan ancestry. Captain John Parker, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, led the minute men at Lexington. Mr. Parker's mother, Sarah Priest, was also of a distinguished English family. She was a daughter of James Loudon Priest, Jr., who was born in Massachusetts January 1, 1771, a son of James Loudon Priest, a native of England, whose mother was a Loudon of the same family as the one made famous in the annals of Virginia. James Loudon Priest, Jr., a civil engineer, about 1805 took his family to French Creek, Pennsylvania, from Onondaga county, New York, and from French Creek he removed, in 1807 or '08 to Sandusky county, Ohio. In the spring of that year William Priest, the eldest son, aged thirteen years, with a fifteen-year-old boy as his only companion, drove from French Creek, Pennsylvania, over the mountains and through the wilderness to Sandusky county and cleared and planted a patch of corn, so that the family might have provisions upon their arrival. The family consisted of the father and mother and fifteen children and the aged grandfather, who came of a family of large land-holders in England imbued with the idea that the farmer was the important man in the community. James Loudon Priest, Jr., by removing from Sandusky county in 1808 showed his good judgment of land when he located on one thousand acres where Loudonville, Ashland county, Ohio, now stands. It was on this journey that the mother of our subject was born, as described in some verses composed by him.

Mr. Priest laid out the town and named it after his grandmother Loudon. He was the first justice of the peace in Lake township and filled the office eleven years. He also laid out all the roads leading from Loudonville. He died in 1823, aged fifty-two years, and was buried there. Ten of his children grew to manhood or womanhood. In 1790 he married Polina Chauncey, of Long Island, a first cousin of Captain Isaac Chauncey, chairman of the naval committee at Washington in 1885. They were descendants of Charles Chauncey, who was born in England in 1695 and came to America in 1720, and later became the president of Harvard College. Polina (Chauncey) Priest died in 1859, at the age of eighty-six, and there were at that time eighty of her grand and great-grandchildren living.

Silas Chauncey Parker received his education in the public schools of Holmes county, the academy at Loudonville, and for one year, in 1850-51, at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He returned to Holmes county and taught school until 1854, and then drove from Loudonville across the plains to California, where he remained four years. Of all his eventful life this overland trip is referred to by him as entailing the greatest hardships and calling for the greatest nerve. He was farming and teaching in Ashland county, 1858-62. In the year last mentioned he enlisted from Holmes county in the Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he was in active service until the end of the Civil war. He was commissary sergeant and after the siege of Atlanta was promoted to be color-bearer for gallant conduct. He was in the following and other hard-contested battles, sieges and important military movements,—Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill (where he was wounded), all the fighting about Vicksburg, in the Meridian expedition under Sherman (in which he was again wounded), Peach Tree Creek, all the battles about Atlanta and at the surrender of Johnston near Raleigh, and participated in the grand review at Washington in 1865, and was discharged from the service at Louisville, Kentucky.

From 1865 to 1868 Mr. Parker was engaged in mercantile business in Holmes county. He then located at Perryville and in 1876 was admitted to the bar of Ashland county. For nine years he was a justice of the peace at Perrysville and for two years superintendent of schools. After having lived at Perrysville for several years he located at Mansfield in 1885, and has since lived there in the enjoyment of a successful law practice. In all that pertains to the welfare of Mansfield he takes great interest. He has seen his children grow to manhood or womanhood there and start in life for themselves with every promise of useful and successful careers, and he has devoted a good deal of time and labor to Grand Army matters. He has prepared a roster of McLaughlin Post and biographical sketches of many of its four hundred members, and hopes yet to complete this work and present it to the citizens of Mansfield, through their public library, as a memorial of the brave men who went to the front from that vicinity. He is an honored past commander of the post and has been a delegate to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the council of administration, department of Ohio. He is a Freemason also, affiliating with the lodge at Loudonville. Politically he is a strong Democrat. He has made an exhaustive study of monetary questions and has written somewhat extensively in exposition of his views.

In 1860 Mr. Parker married Miss Cristie N. Gibbons, a daughter of Tobias and Ursula (Newkirk) Gibbons, of Wayne county, Ohio. Mr. Gibbons is a farmer and justice of the peace, a citizen held in high respect, whose judgment carries weight in the community,—a positive man of Welsh descent who is utterly fearless in expressing and living up to his convictions. The following items concerning the children of Silas Chauncey and Cristie N. (Gibbons) Parker will be found interesting in this connection: Sallie L., the first born, is dead. Essie May also is dead. Edith Jane is the stenographer and bookkeeper for Brown's Mills, Mansfield, and is one of the trustees of that concern. Amasa Cephas Parker is the local manager for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati. Frank Alonzo Parker, formerly assistant editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch, is located at New Orleans, in charge of the southern bureau of the Scripps-McRae League. His prose and poetry have found place in the best periodicals. Libbie Colter Parker is a member of her father's household. Kary Gibbon Parker is a student at a leading medical college at Cincinnati.

It seems pertinent to add something concerning Mr. Parker's brothers and sisters. Alonzo Priest Parker is a farmer of Stark, Kansas. Calvin Parker, also a farmer, lives at Ashland, Ohio. William Priest Parker is a merchant at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Laura is dead. Other sisters are Mrs. George Smith, deceased; Mrs. Harrison Fisher, of Union City, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Wilson Morris, of Loudonville, Ohio, who is an artist of ability. James Loudon Parker is a resident of southern California, and Rev. Isaac Dillon Parker, of Chicago, is a lecturer on Bible studies in several colleges. Mr. Parker's aunt, Edith Parker, attended school in New York and was so well educated that, though she was only ten years old when the family came to Ohio, she immediately after their arrival became the first teacher in Newkirk settlement.

In 1897 Mr. Parker wrote and published an excellent work, entitled A Treatise on Such Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States of America as Relates to Thefts and Counterfeiting of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards, and to Other Wrongs Against the Postal Service, with Suggestions as to How These Wrongs may be Reduced to the Minimum.

Mention has been made of a poem written by Mr. Parker, descriptive of events, some of which were peculiar even in those pioneer days and all of which were important in connection with his family history. The author has named these verses "Chain Links, or Links of Gold," and has introduced them as follows: "These lines were suggested by links now in possession of the writer, taken from an old ox chain used by James Loudon

Priest, founder of Loudonville, Ohio, in moving to this part of Ohio in 1808, when he settled on the farm on the Lake fork of the Mohican, now owned by the Schauweker heirs, the same being located in Holmes county, Ohio, on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, three and a half miles east of Loudonville."

CHAIN LINKS, OR LINKS OF GOLD.

These chain links, one hundred years old,
Though of iron, are links of gold;
They are rich in family lore,
Recalling deeds of days of yore.

Links taken from an old ox-chain
That over hill, through wood, o'er plain,
Drew precious freight of living weight
To Lake Fork hills at slow ox-gait.

The oxen were named Buck and Bright:
They trudged by day and grazed by night,
Always faithful and always strong,
Trundling covered wagon along.

The wagon, containing seed-corn and plow,
Followed by the faithful family cow,
With pigs and sheep and calf and colt as well,
Was filled with things too numerous to tell.

Then, from beneath the wagon's white cover,
Peeped forth children, sister and brother;
And there was also our dear grandmother,
Snugly tucked beneath warm bed cover.

For, as I've been told and am proud to say,
A daughter—my mother—was born on the way.
Though this to the load added just one more,
The oxen trudged on the same as before,—
Taking no part in the mirth of the day
Caused by the baby born on the way.

Then there came on foot six sons, strong and brave,
Father, with grandfather, from over the wave,
And daughters aback, sixteen in all,
Moving west to carve with ax and maul
From Mohican's hills homes for one and all.

Of the sixteen that came by slow ox-train,
Not one is living now: none now remain.
Link by link each family chain is broken:
Death, with golden links, binds earth and heaven.

This is why I say these links so old
That, though of iron, they are links of gold.

—Silas Chauncey Parker.

GEORGE AND HANNAH COX.

Mr. George Cox and his noble wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Funk, are one of the most highly respected and venerable couples of Richland county, he being ninety years of age and she eighty-five. They are living a retired life on their small farm in section 20, Sharon township, Richland county, Ohio, their postoffice being Shelby. Mr. Cox was born in Brooke county, Virginia, February 25, 1810, and came to Ohio in 1827, driving through with a team of horses, thirty sheep and two cows. He came with his father, stepmother and six other children. His father was Joseph Cox, whose first wife, though named Jane Cox before her marriage as well as afterward, was not a relative. She died in Virginia, leaving one daughter, who later was married in that state. Joseph Cox was afterward married twice, and has three other children. He managed his father's farm, that father being George Cox, who was a spy in the war against the Indians, and received from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land, by what was known as the "tomahawk right,"—wild land, upon which he settled.

George Cox, the subject of this sketch, received a fair common-school education, but in what was then known as a subscription school, conducted in a log schoolhouse. From his early youth he was for many years the main stay of the family. His father bought one-half a section of land of a Mr. McGuire's administrator, who made entry of the land and soon afterward died. Joseph Cox settled on his farm when there were but three houses and an old horse-mill in Shelby. This farm was just south of where the subject of this sketch now lives, and on the east side of the road. All his life the subject of this sketch has been a great worker, having not only chopped and logged all his own timber but has also used the sickle in the wheat, before such an implement as a reaper was known, or even a cradle for cutting the grain, working many a day in the harvest field for half a dollar per day. He was married September 8, 1836, to Hannah Funk, who was born in Pennsylvania July 3, 1815, and who is a granddaughter of the Rev. William

John Webber, whose funeral she attended when but ten days old, being carried thereto on horseback in her mother's arms. Rev. Mr. Webber was a Hollander by birth, and was the first minister of the gospel to preach in Pittsburg, riding a circuit of fifty miles in extent, carrying his saddlebags on his horse. But he began life in that then new country as a teacher of youth, finishing his life work as a teacher of men.

David Funk, the father of Mrs. Cox, was a man of unusual intelligence. He married Catherine Webber, who was born in Pennsylvania April 12, 1795. David and Catherine Funk were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, one of the sons dying in infancy. William Webber, the father of Catherine Webber, was born in Holland in 1735, was a preacher of the gospel until he was about eighty years old and died at the age of ninety. A book of psalms and hymns in the German language bearing the date of 1807 is one of the precious possessions of the family. David Funk died in Shelby February 17, 1868, and his widow died August 15, 1874, in her eightieth year, he being seventy-seven at the time of his death. Of their children three are still living, Mrs. Cox being the oldest of the three. Upon her marriage to Mr. Cox they settled at once in the woods, occupying a hewed-log house, 18x20 feet in size, she doing her cooking over a fire in a huge fireplace, using a large crane from which to suspend her pots and kettles.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of eight children—three sons and five daughters, as follows: Joseph O., who was a member of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and died of disease during the late war of the Rebellion, at the age of twenty-five; he never married and was a great student and fine scholar; Catherine M., born in 1839, and now the wife of Dr. Kochenderfer, of Galion; she is the mother of two sons; the third child died in infancy; Margaret, who died at the age of five months; David, who was born in 1845, and who served as a soldier in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the years 1864 and 1865, and who was an epileptic for many years, dying at the age of thirty-three years and ten months; Charles M., born in 1847, who was twice married and died at the age of fifty, leaving seven children: Elizabeth, who was born June 19, 1850, and has remained at home; and Narcissa, born March 12, 1852, and now the wife of William R. Crall, a farmer living in the immediate neighborhood.

Mrs. Cox has one brother, David W. Funk, living in Los Angeles, aged seventy-eight, and one sister, Elizabeth, the widow Rayl, living in San Diego, California, who was born December 2, 1824. She was married, in April, 1849, to Henry Rayl, at Bucyrus, Ohio, he dying December 3, 1853, at

the age of thirty-one. Mr. Rayl was a farmer, and his widow is one of the best preserved women of her age, both physically and mentally. Both Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Rayl have excellent memories and much more than ordinary intelligence. Mrs. Cox, though somewhat feeble and bowed down with her four-score years and five, yet is still bright intellectually and her faculties remain sound and strong. Death has no terrors for this noble old lady, and she awaits the summons from the grim reaper with a sublime faith that enables her to approach the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

WILLIAM LEPPO.

The descendants of pioneers in Ohio are among the leading citizens of to-day in every walk of life, and this is especially true of the sons of farmers, themselves pioneers in all but actual proprietorship of the land, who helped to clear primitive farms and put them under profitable cultivation, and who, coming to the state in boyhood, or even younger, have witnessed the whole process of development from the day of small but significant things to the things of fruition which characterize the state as one of the foremost in the Union at this time. Such a citizen is William Leppo, of Springfield township, Richland county, some account of whose interesting antecedents and worthy achievements it will be attempted now to give.

Mr. Leppo was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, October 14, 1821, a son of John and Sarah (Pheasant) Leppo, and the youngest of their ten children and the only one of them now living. In 1833 his father brought his family and portable belongings to Richland county, Ohio, making the journey with a five-horse team hitched to a heavy wagon, in which the mother and smaller children rode and in which the family lived and slept by the way, except such of them as camped out by the wayside from time to time as locality and the weather offered opportunity. They located on one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is a part of the present farm of the subject of this sketch. At that time young Leppo was twelve years old. The first school he attended in Ohio was kept in a small log schoolhouse, with a stick chimney and benches of hewn slabs which were supported by hewn legs driven into auger-holes bored in the under side of the slabs to receive them. He was brought up to the hard and ceaseless round of farm work and instructed in all that makes for successful farming, and in 1846, at the age of twenty-five, took the management of the homestead and conducted its affairs in conjunction with his father until the death of the latter.

Mr. Leppo's career as a farmer and man of affairs has been so successful that at this time he is the owner of four hundred and forty-two acres of land, which he devotes to the purposes of general farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member and trustee of the Lutheran church.

John Leppo died April 19, 1869, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and is held in grateful memory by the older residents of the township for patriotic service in the war of 1812 and for his long and active labors in behalf of the German Reformed church. November 28, 1854, William Leppo married Miss Margaret W. Barr, a daughter of Alexander Barr, and she died December 21, 1889, after having borne him five children, named as follows in the order of their nativity: John A., who is dead; Sarah J., the wife of Frank Davidson, of Richland county; Harriet E., the wife of J. E. Ferguson, a resident of Kansas; William H., of Richland county; and Marion F., who is a member of Mr. Leppo's household.

ISAAC HESS.

Among the prominent and influential business men of Butler is Isaac Hess, the president of the Richland County Bank and the proprietor of a well appointed undertaking establishment. Success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, nor does it result from fortunate circumstances, but comes as a logical result of well directed effort, guided by sound business judgment. It is thus that Mr. Hess has attained his position among the leading representatives of the financial interests of Richland county.

He was born in Ankenytown, Knox county, Ohio, just across the Richland county line, July 2, 1845, a son of Henry Hess, who was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The latter was a son of David Hess, also a native of Westmoreland county. About 1840 he left the Keystone state and emigrated to Knox county, Ohio. He took up his abode on a farm, where he is still living, at the age of seventy-seven years, in the enjoyment of good health. He votes with the Democracy and holds membership in the Dunkard church. His business interests have been attended with a fair degree of success and he is now comfortably situated in life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Frederick, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and died in 1876, at the age of fifty-two years. She, too, was a member of the Dunkard church and an earnest, consistent Christian woman. Her parents were natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. By

her marriage she became the mother of six children, namely: Isaac; Amanda, who became the wife of John Cocanower, and died in 1881, at the age of thirty-two years; Eli, who died when about forty-three years of age; Jacob, who is a traveling salesman, representing a Chicago house; Martha, the wife of Jackson Bechtol, of Knox county; and Alice, the wife of William Brubaker.

Upon the home farm Isaac Hess remained until he was twenty-four years of age and the labors of the field and meadow early became familiar to him through practical experience. When he started out in life for himself he rented land for a few years and then purchased a farm in Knox county, upon which he remained until 1880, when he sold that property and came to Butler, working at the carpenter's trade for two years. Since that time he has engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and has built up an extensive trade. He now has a well equipped store, fitted with a large stock calculated to meet the wants of a general trade. His business methods are straightforward, his prices reasonable and his courtesy to his patrons unfailing, and these qualities have enabled him to command a liberal patronage. A man of resourceful business ability, his efforts have not been confined to one line and his counsel and aid have proven important factors in the successful establishment of the Richland County Bank, of Butler, of which he was one of the organizers and is the president and treasurer. He was also one of the founders and is the treasurer of the Butler Steel Furniture Company. In addition to his furniture business he sells monuments and is widely recognized as one of the leading and enterprising business men of the city in which he is located.

On the 30th of December, 1869, Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Grubb, a daughter of Samuel Grubb, of Knox county, Ohio. They have an adopted daughter, Blanche. The Democracy finds in Mr. Hess a stanch advocate who does all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of the party. He served as the township treasurer for eight years, has been the treasurer of Butler for a similar period, was the treasurer of the school board for twelve years, a member of the school board for nine years and of the city council three years. His honesty is proverbial, a fact which is indicated by the many kinds of financial interests that have been entrusted to him. He has ever conducted himself in such a manner and performed his duties with such promptness and fidelity as to win the high commendation of all concerned. He and his wife are members of the Brethren church and he withholds his support from no movement or measure which is calculated to advance the general welfare along

social, moral, material or intellectual lines. His unassailable reputation in business and his worth as a man and a citizen well entitle him to be classed among the leading men of Richland county.

CALVIN ROBINSON.

Of the great department of agriculture which forms so important an element in our national prosperity, Mr. Robinson is a representative, being successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Jefferson township. He was born in this township January 25, 1837, and, like so many residents of this section of the state, comes of a family that was founded in Ohio by emigrants from Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John Robinson, was born in Ireland and when five years of age became a resident of America. He was reared in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and became a farmer, following that business throughout an active business career. He took up his abode in Richland county, Ohio, in 1814, and from the government entered one hundred and sixty acres of timber land in Jefferson township. This tract he cleared and transformed into richly cultivated fields. He served in the war of 1812 and in return was given a land warrant. Of the United Presbyterian church he was an active member and died in that faith about 1864, at the age of eighty-three years.

William Robinson, the father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and when five years of age was brought to this county, where he was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, experiencing all the hardships and trials of pioneer life. When a young man he entered a farm in Marion county, Ohio, but remained there only for a short time, and in 1840 purchased from a Mr. Durbin the farm upon which his son Calvin now resides. This he cleared and improved, making it his home until his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of seventy-five and a half years. His early political support was given the Democracy, but later he joined the ranks of the Republican party and was ever afterward one of its stanch advocates. He held various offices, discharging his duties in a prompt and faithful manner. Of the United Presbyterian church he, too, was a member. In December, 1835, he married Miss Maria Lafferty, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1817, and came to Richland county with her parents. Her father, John Lafferty, was one of the representative agriculturists of his community and died here, when about sixty-five years of age. Mr. Robinson's grandfather, Thomas Leadom, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Robin-

son survived her husband about ten years and was called to her final rest at the age of seventy-five. She was a consistent Christian woman, her church relations being with the United Presbyterian.

Calvin Robinson, her only child, remained at home with his parents through the period of childhood and youth, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. During the Civil war he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting on the 2d of May, 1864, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, serving near Washington, D. C., for a time and afterward in the vicinity of Petersburg and at Fort Pocahontas on the James river. He was discharged at Camp Chase September 10, 1864, and then returned to his home.

The following year Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Elizabeth Leedy. The marriage occurred January 19, 1865, and their union has been blessed with six children: William G., now in South Dakota; Margaret, at home; Mary, wife of Levi Fry; John C., a farmer of Jefferson township; and Fred A. and George L., both at home.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Robinson purchased a farm in Jefferson township and continued to cultivate that land until his father's death, when he inherited the old homestead, upon which he has since resided. He here owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and also has a small farm of forty-eight acres. He carries on general farming and the breeding of sheep, and conducts both branches of his business in a profitable manner. He has never been an active politician in the sense of office-seeking, yet for three years served as township trustee in a most capable manner and then resigned. He voted with the Republican party until 1884, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist, and he holds membership in Moody Post, G. A. R., of Bellville. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder. He has a nice home, a family which does credit to his name, and his personal career has been an honorable one, commending him to the confidence of all.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT.

Well known in Richland county, Mr. Benedict is a worthy representative of its farming interests and is a man whose sterling traits of character have gained for him the high regard of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact. A native of the Keystone state, he was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of August, 1834, and is a son of Joshua and Margaret (Ickes) Benedict. The father

also was born in Franklin county and was there reared upon a farm. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Margaret Ickes, and some time afterward came into possession of the old homestead, residing thereon until 1844, when he sold the property and removed to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, purchasing there a farm near Shippensburg, where he spent the succeeding three years of his life. On the expiration of that period he again sold out and came to Richland county, Ohio, where he bought a farm of forty acres in Blooming Grove township and continued its management for ten years, when he removed to Williams county. Several years later he went to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where his last days were passed. His study of political questions and interests led him to give his support to the Whig party in early life, and after the organization of the Republican party he became one of its stanch supporters, but was never an office-seeker. From early manhood a member of the Church of God, he was highly esteemed through the long years of an active and honorable life. His wife was born in Maryland in 1806, and during her early girlhood accompanied her parents on their removal to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where they lived and died. Mrs. Benedict passed away in Angola on the 3d of July, 1900, at the very advanced age of ninety-four years, one month and twenty-one days. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, all of whom are yet living, namely: William, a resident of Angola, Indiana; Abraham, of this review; Barbara, now the wife of Frank Taft, of Oklahoma; Margaret, the wife of Orlando Bennet, of Arkansas City; and Jacob, of Williams county.

Abraham Benedict was educated in the common schools and reared on the home farm, taking his place in the fields almost as soon as he was old enough to hold the plow handles. He thus received the practical training which fitted him for successfully carrying on active business on his own account. In the spring of 1858 he removed with his wife and his parents to Williams county, where he remained for eighteen months, then returned to Richland county and for twelve years devoted his energies to the operation of his father-in-law's farm. In 1871 he became a resident of Ashland county, where he cultivated a tract of rented land for some years. Again coming to Richland county he purchased eighty acres of the farm upon which he now resides and to which he has since added thirty-four acres, so that the place now comprises one hundred and fourteen acres. In 1878 he erected thereon a substantial residence and in 1882 built a barn. The place is now splendidly improved and the well-tilled fields yield to him a good return for the care and cultivation given to them.

In 1857 Mr. Benedict was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stoner, a native of Blooming Grove township, Richland county, and to them have been born four children, all yet living, as follows: Norris, who is conducting the home farm; Sarah A., the wife of Shannon Weaver, of Blooming Grove township; Almira, the wife of Wilber Curtis, of Blooming Grove township; and Albert, who is a teacher in the public schools of Marshall county, Illinois. The mother passed away November 11, 1898. For fifteen years she had been an invalid and for eight years was entirely helpless. In politics Mr. Benedict is a stanch Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office, the duties of the farm claiming his entire attention. A strong purpose and indefatigable energy have been the salient features of his career and have gained for him the prosperity which he now enjoys.

JOHN HENRY TODD.

The insurance interests represented at Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, involve the investment of vast capital, which stands for the protection of property-owners and the security of families dependent upon life-insurance investments for their inheritance in case of the death of husbands and fathers unable to provide for them otherwise. One of the leading insurance men of this city is John Henry Todd, a native of Mansfield, who was born January 9, 1850. His father, Dr. John J. Todd, located here in 1842 and practiced his profession with success until his death, which occurred in January, 1856. He was a native of Ashland county, then a part of Richland county, where his father was a pioneer settler, and was graduated in medicine at the Cleveland Medical College in 1847 and was accounted a careful and skillful physician. He married Naomi Hedges, a daughter of Ellzey Hedges and a sister of Hon. Henry C. Hedges, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Todd was born at the old Hedges homestead on Diamond street, next to the Odd Fellows' hall, Mansfield; her son, John Henry Todd, was born there, and the latter's eldest son was also born there, and died there, in infancy. Mr. Todd's brothers, Ellzey and William, died young. His sister, Addie T. Todd, married the late James J. Hedges, a son of W. C. Hedges, of Tiffin, Ohio, and a grandson of the founder of that town. Another sister, Harriet Hedges Todd, married Hon. M. R. Dickey, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly the judge of common pleas of Richland county.

John Henry Todd was educated in the schools of Mansfield and entered the employment of Sturges, Wood & Witter, with whom he remained seven

years in the capacity of clerk. In 1876 he became associated with the Richland Insurance Company, with which he has been identified from that time to the present. He served two terms as a member of the board of education of the city of Mansfield. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs in all three branches of the order and has filled other important and responsible positions in that order. Mr. Todd married Miss Elza Pirritte, a daughter of the Rev. William Pirritte, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who came to Richland county, Ohio, from Canada and built the present Methodist church at Mansfield while stationed in that city. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Henry Hedges Todd, of Mansfield. Mr. Todd's present wife was Miss Catherine Bishop, a daughter of Coleman E. Bishop, of Jamestown, New York, whose father founded that city. They have six children,—Bryant B., John Henry, Coleman E., Lawrence Meredith, David Kenneth and Naomi Katherine. The family are attendants upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the varied interests of which Mr. Todd is a liberal supporter. Mr. Todd is widely known in insurance circles as a well informed underwriter, and his services in behalf of the company with which he is connected have been valuable and are well appreciated. He is a man of much public spirit who takes a deep interest in everything affecting the growth and prosperity of Mansfield.

HENRY P. METZ.

Henry P. Metz, a farmer of section 18, Sharon township, Richland county, Ohio, whose postoffice is Shelby, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1857, and is a son of Alexander Metz, born in the same county February 23, 1829, and died in Pennsylvania in 1897. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth Jane Shibeley, was born in Perry county in 1831, and was married in November, 1855. She and her husband lived forty-five years on their forty-acre farm in the valley, he working most of the time at his blacksmith forge. They were the parents of six children,—four sons and two daughters,—as follows: Henry P., the subject of this sketch; Oscar Jerome, a farmer of Cass township, Richland county, Ohio, who is married and has five children; Ida V., the wife of Stephen Worcester, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and who has a family of one son and one daughter; Allen I.; John, living on the old farm in Perry county, Pennsylvania, upon which the father settled forty-seven years ago, and has a family of four children; and Annie, living with her mother, who is still an active woman, in Perry county, Pennsylvania.

Henry P. Metz was given a good common-school education, left home when twenty years of age, locating in Sharon township, Richland county, Ohio, and working by the month for a farmer during the years 1878 and 1879. He was married, November 25, 1879, to Elnora Castor, who was born in 1853, in Plymouth township, and who is a daughter of Thompson and Rachel Castor, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, both of whom are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Metz have one child, Charles Clarence, now in his twentieth year and living at home. Mr. Metz purchased his present eighty-acre farm in February, 1895. It is a fertile farm with much choice fruit upon it. He keeps two horses, and from twelve to seventeen head of cattle.

Mr. Metz is an Odd Fellow, is a Patron of Husbandry, and in politics a Republican. In every way he has been and is a model citizen of the republic, and is highly esteemed by all.

JERRY NEEDHAM.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists, as well as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Troy township, Richland county, Ohio. He was born on the 30th of January, 1848, on the farm where he still resides, and belongs to one of the honored pioneer families of this state. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Needham, was one of the early settlers of Guernsey county, and from there removed to Morrow county, where his death occurred.

John W. Needham, our subject's father, was born in Guernsey county March 30, 1821, and was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys in his day. In 1844 he came to Richland county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land in Troy township. After erecting a log cabin of one room, into which the family moved, he commenced to clear and break his land. He now has a well improved and highly cultivated farm, upon which he is still living at the ripe old age of eighty years. He enjoys good health and his memory seems unimpaired. In past years he took quite an active and prominent part in the work of the Grange, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its stanch supporters. For twenty years he efficiently served as a trustee of Troy township, and has always been numbered among its most valued and useful citizens—one willing to give his support to any enterprise for the public good.

In early manhood John W. Needham wedded Miss Mary A. Shauck, who died April 1, 1891. By this union were born eight children, namely:

Henry L. and Elah, both deceased; Jerry (correctly put, the name is Jeriel), our subject; Joanna, the wife of John H. Buck, of Portland, Oregon; Albert and Frank P., deceased; John Oliver, a resident of Cripple Creek, Colorado; and Virginia, deceased.

During his boyhood and youth Jerry Needham attended the district schools near his home, and for three years was also a student at Lexington Seminary. Having thus acquired a good education he returned home, and has since engaged in farming in connection with his father. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land in Troy township, two miles southwest of Lexington, and is successfully engaged in its cultivation. He also gives considerable attention to the raising of stock.

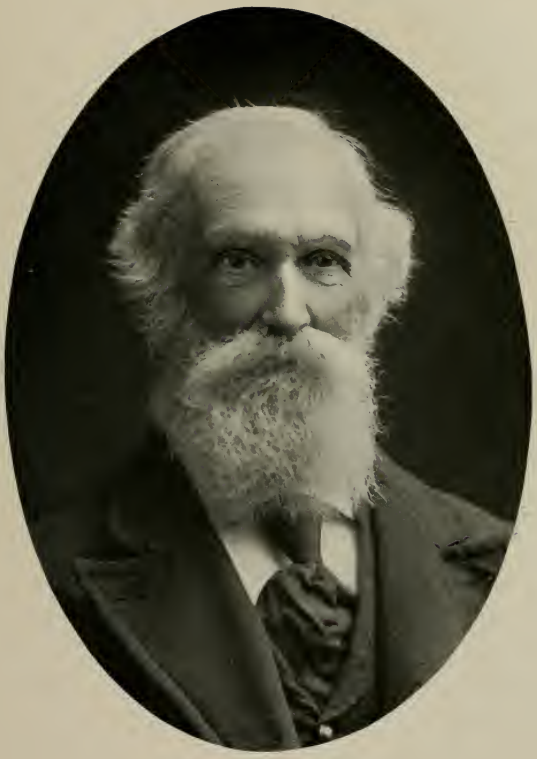
On the 19th of December, 1876, Jerry Needham was united in marriage with Miss Edith E. Dwyer, of Morrow county, Ohio, a daughter of Captain William M. Dwyer, who commanded a company in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. Two children bless this union,—Earl D. and Guy W. The elder is now in the United States railway mail service and the younger is in school.

His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called upon Mr. Needham to serve in several responsible positions, the duties of which he has ever faithfully discharged. He filled the office of township trustee four years, and for seven consecutive years served as the president of the Richland County Fair Association, of which he has also been a director for several years. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He is a past master of his local Grange, and is now serving his second year as the master of the county Grange. He is also an active and prominent member of the United Brethren church, in which he is serving as a trustee and chorister, having had charge of the music in the church for the past twenty-five years. He possesses considerable talent in that line, and is engaged in teaching vocal music. Genial and pleasant in manner, he is one of the most popular citizens of his community.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER AU.

As a man travels on in the journey of life and passes the prime of manhood his strength and energy are somewhat lessened by age, which is an indication that it is intended that his last years should be at least to some extent a period of rest. Not all who pass the meridian of life are permitted to put aside business cares, for through the lack of business ability or mismanagement they have not acquired capital sufficient to supply their needs in

Laura J. Au.



Capt. Christopher, etc.

their declining years. Captain Au, however, is enjoying a well earned rest. Long connected with mercantile interests, his capital management and the careful husbanding of his resources have brought to him a very desirable competence, which now supplies him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries that go to make life worth the living.

On the 12th of December, 1824, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Captain Au was born. His father, Henry Au, was probably a native of Perry county, that state, and was born in 1784, but his last days were spent on his farm four miles west of Mansfield, in Richland county, where he died, in April, 1863. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Ann Stough, was also born in Cumberland county, where they were married in 1816. Their children were born in the same locality. Four of their family died in early childhood, but they reared five sons and four daughters. Of this number their sons and three of the daughters were married and had children. The five representatives of the family still living are: Henry, who is now in his eighty-fourth year and lives in Springfield township, adjoining the old homestead; Samuel, who, at the age of eighty years, lives in Madison township; Catherine, the wife of Philip Lutz, of Mifflin township; Christopher; and Jane, the widow of William Bloor, of Mansfield. Jacob Au died in November, 1899, when about eighty-one years of age; John died in 1895, in his sixty-ninth year; Mary M. died about 1894, at the age of sixty-five; and Amanda, the wife of Obadiah Munnell, died in 1864, about thirty-three years of age. The mother of these children was called to her final rest in 1870, when she had reached the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten.

The Captain spent the first seventeen years of his life on the old farm homestead and acquired a knowledge of the branches of learning taught in the common schools. He then (1843) removed from Pennsylvania to Mansfield and began working at the carpenter's trade. Our subject worked in southern Ohio among some of his friends and later went to Iowa in the spring of 1846. From there he proceeded southward to Tennessee and Mississippi, spending the winter in those states, and with broken health he returned to Iowa. During his residence in the Hawkeye state he formed the acquaintance of Miss Laura J. Greenfield and won her hand in marriage June 27, 1848. She was born in Locke township, Cayuga county, New York, November 16, 1829, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Walters) Greenfield. He was formerly a minister of the Freewill Baptist church. Mrs. Au was the youngest of twelve children born to her parents. Her father was twice married and had eighteen children. Her mother, who was born January

20, 1788, died in Livingston county, New York, June 12, 1835, and her remains were there interred. The father died in 1855, at a very advanced age. He was a man of large frame, of strong constitution, vigorous in both mind and body, and he had a high moral character. He served in the war of 1812, and prior to that struggle with England three of his children were born. Mr. and Mrs. Au were married in Fort Madison, Iowa, and for two years thereafter they resided in that city, but in 1850 Captain Au returned to Mansfield with his wife. Theirs has been a very harmonious and happy life, and in 1898 they celebrated their golden wedding, having for fifty years shared with each other their joys and sorrows, their adversity and prosperity.

In the summer of 1862, during the Civil war, our subject organized Company I of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and as its captain went to the front, remaining in that service until December, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Forty-second Ohio and he was assigned to Company A. The boys of his command, however, were assigned to another company and this occasioned great dissatisfaction to the Captain and his company, who were quick to make known their opposition. The Captain was then mustered out and he returned home. He was afterward tendered a colonelcy in a new organization, but he declined to accept the appointment. With the exception of one month's furlough, which he spent at home, he was never off duty for a single day while with his command.

In his political views the Captain is a stanch Republican and is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served as the first commander of the Ontario Post, No. 485. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability, have frequently called him to public service. For six years he served as township trustee and for twenty years he has been the postmaster of Ontario. Thirty-one years ago he began merchandising in Ontario and continued in that business until in 1900, when he was succeeded by his son. He is now practically living retired in the home where he took up his abode thirty years ago. He owns twenty-five acres of land on the outskirts of the village and has a cottage at Lakeside, where he and his wife have spent the hot summer months through the past nineteen years. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has been one of its most active workers and held all of its official positions at various times.

Unto the Captain and his wife were born the following children: George Washington, born May 31, 1849, and died in infancy; Adessa J., born in 1851 and died at the age of five months; John Henry, born May 2, 1852;

Mary Ella, who was born March 27, 1854, and is the wife of P. M. Ringer, a grocery dealer of Mansfield; Martha Ann, born April 8, 1856, and is the wife of W. H. Roasberry, a practicing physician at Olivesburg; Sherman G., who was born in 1858 and is a grocer of Mansfield; Abraham H., born in 1860 and is engaged in the same line of business in Mansfield; Laura F., born in November, 1862, and became the wife of W. N. Coats, but died in 1892, at the age of thirty, leaving a daughter; and Christopher S. was born in 1866 and killed in a railroad accident at the age of twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Au have fourteen grandchildren living and have lost three.

It was long before Captain Au applied for a pension, but he is now receiving a small one. The bravery and loyalty which his wife displayed during the Civil war was no less pronounced than that of many a veteran on the field. While her husband was at the front she cared for her family and instilled into their minds the spirit of patriotic devotion to their country. She made for them a flag which was unfurled in their yard. A man of the community threatened to tear it down, but when he found her ready to defend it even with her life he retreated. Surely the heroic citizens were not all at the front in that terrible struggle. In all life's relations Captain Au has followed a course at once honorable and upright and his life demonstrates the worth of integrity and enterprise in the busy affairs of the world. As a citizen his course has ever been commendable. As a public official he has ever been true to the public trust, and as a husband and father he has been loyal and devoted to the best interests of home,

JOSEPH W. SHARP.

Joseph Walton Sharp, who has won a position of distinction in educational circles, is now conducting the Ohio Business College at Mansfield. Realizing fully not only the need of education but also of systematic and thorough preparation for life's duties, he has made it his aim to fully prepare those who leave his school for the work which they will undertake in the larger school of experience. Professor Sharp is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred there in 1838.

His great-grandfather, James Sharp, was born in Ireland, of English parentage, and he and his brother came to America prior to 1753, locating in York county, Pennsylvania, upon a farm in Fawn township. He was married in that state, and on the old homestead his son John was born in 1753. The latter spent his last days at Frederickstown, in Knox county, Ohio, where he died in 1840, having come to Ohio about 1839. He was a

surveyor and astronomer and made the calculations for the Philadelphia and Baltimore almanacs as early as 1797. The religious faith of the family was that of the Society of Friends. John Sharp married Mrs. Elizabeth Walton, *nee* Kinnard, and on the old family homestead their son John, the father of our subject, was born in 1801. He married Hannah Benson, of Harford, Maryland, a daughter of Levi Benson, and they remained on the old home place in Pennsylvania until 1840, when they removed to Marion county, Ohio, where they lived upon a farm. That section of the county afterward became a part of Morrow county. John Sharp had a brother Thomas, who for many years was county surveyor of Morrow county. The father of our subject died at Cardington, Ohio, in 1865, and his wife passed away in 1854. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Isaac C. Hall, of Guernsey county, this state, and died in 1858; Levi, a retired farmer, now living in Marshalltown, Iowa; Joseph W.; Oliver, a retired merchant of Ashley, Ohio; and Mary E., the wife of James R. Jeffreys, a farmer of Eureka, Michigan.

Professor J. W. Sharp, whose name introduces this review, also claims the old family homestead in Pennsylvania as the place of his birth, but when he was two years of age his parents removed to Ohio and he was reared upon the farm in this state. He attended the common schools and in 1864 entered Oberlin College, and some twenty years later took a course in the Chicago University, in which he won the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. In 1866 he established a business college in Delaware, Ohio, in partnership with R. R. Hinds, a connection which continued for three years, when Mr. Sharp purchased Mr. Hind's interest and conducted the school, with excellent success, for twenty years, during which time he instructed and graduated two thousand, four hundred and seventy-nine students, who are now widely scattered over the Union, many of them occupying leading positions in the business world. In 1884 the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware established a commercial department, and Professor Sharp then removed to Mansfield, where he opened the Ohio Business College, now an incorporated institution of learning, which he has since successfully conducted. Here he has instructed and graduated over fourteen hundred students in all departments of commercial training. His school has made steady advancement along progressive lines, for Professor Sharp realizes fully the need of business training as a preparation for business life, and that the young men and women of the day should be well trained so that they may be competent to fill any position in their special department of labor. It has ever been the purpose of the Ohio Busi-

ness College to impress upon the minds of the students the fact that success depends upon thoroughness of preparation; and hence those who go out from that school are well qualified. The institution has a reputation second to no school of the kind in this part of the country and Professor Sharp has done an important work for those who have come under his care. He is the chairman of the auditing committee of the Richland Savings Bank of Mansfield, and in that capacity twice each year he examines and reports upon all assets, liabilities and condition of the bank. He also does much work as an expert accountant for local concerns. In 1872 he won the first prize for penmanship at the Ohio State Fair, held in Mansfield.

As a temperance worker Professor Sharp is widely known, and for three years, from 1873 until 1876, he was on the editorial staff of the Delaware Signal, the state Prohibition organ. He has twice been a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio on the Prohibition ticket, and between 1870 and 1896 he was very active in the ranks of the party, attending all of its national conventions, with two exceptions, and also twenty-six state conventions. He was the chairman of the state executive committee for about ten years, and his labors were most effective in promoting the cause of the party, increasing its support to thirty thousand votes in the state. He was known as a vigorous writer and his editorials were copied largely in other temperance papers. He is a personal friend of St. John, Neal Dow, James Black, John Russell and other leading Prohibitionists.

In 1862 Professor Sharp married Miss Elizabeth A. Kelly, a daughter of Samuel and Lodemia (Pearson) Kelly, of Morrow county, Ohio. She died in 1898, at the age of fifty-six years, and her loss was deeply mourned by her large circle of friends, for her many excellencies of character endeared her to all who made her acquaintance. The children of Professor and Mrs. Sharp were: Hervey Elmer, who died at the age of sixteen months; W. Way; and Louella May, the latter dying in 1873, at the age of six and a half years. W. Way Sharp married Miss Anna Ballard, of Magnetic Springs, Union county, Ohio, and they have three children: Hazel, Eugene Walton and Forest Holt, who are attending school. Since the death of Mrs. Sharp the son and his family reside with the subject of this review.

Professor Sharp is a member of the Methodist church, is serving on the board of stewards and for many years was the treasurer of the church. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all of the chairs in the lodge and encampment of the latter fraternity. In 1899 Professor Sharp made a trip to the Pacific ocean, traveling nearly seven thousand miles. He visited the

many points of interest in the western section of the country and along the coast, including Omaha, Denver, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and the leading places of interest in California,—Santa Catalina island and the Yosemite valley. He is a man of high scholarly attainments, of marked individuality and strong character, with broad humanitarian principles. His life, ever honorable and upright, has commanded the respect and confidence of students, friends and business associates, and his influence for good is immeasurable.

JOHN F. GERHART.

This gentleman, whose home is in section 34, Washington township, has throughout his active business life been actively identified with the agricultural interests of Richland county. A native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, he was born near Carlisle, on the 3d of October, 1835, and is a son of David and Jane (Parkinson) Gerhart, in whose family were eight children, —four sons and four daughters. It was in 1837 that they came to Ohio, making the journey by team and taking up their residence in Troy township, Richland county, where the father purchased a farm, and to its cultivation and improvement he devoted his time and energies for some years. In 1853 he bought the farm in Washington township on which our subject now resides, and continued to make that place his home until his removal to Bellville in 1865. There he died, at the age of seventy-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

John F. Gerhart was only two years old when brought by his parents to Richland county, and upon the farm in Troy township he grew to manhood. He assisted his father in his farming operations until the latter's removal to Bellville, when he took charge of the farm. He was educated in the common schools and early acquired an excellent knowledge of every department of farm work, so that he has met with good success in his chosen occupation. His farm comprises eighty acres of well improved land.

On the 14th of October, 1858, Mr. Gerhart married Miss Elizabeth Chronister, a native of Bellville, Ohio, and they have become the parents of eight children, namely: Mary E., deceased; William F.; Andrew L., deceased; Charles S., John O., Daisy B., and David W. and Rosha A., both deceased.

Religiously Mr. Gerhart is a member of the Evangelical church, and politically is identified with the Democratic party. He has always taken quite an active and prominent part in local affairs, and has been honored with several

offices of trust and responsibility, serving first as township clerk from 1871 to 1877, later as county commissioner for two terms, and again as the clerk of Washington township to fill a vacancy, and again as township clerk for one term. For over fifteen years he has been a member of the school board, and a justice of the peace for fourteen years, the duties of which offices he has most faithfully and conscientiously discharged.

THOMAS DICKERSON.

This biographical sketch will be found especially interesting for the reason that, in "beginning at the beginning," it has been found necessary to go back to the days of primitive things in Ohio, when the best houses were log cabins, neighbors were few and scattered over a large territory, Indians were more plentiful than white men, and wild beasts—those now extinct terrors of the forest—were more numerous than Indians and whites together. Those were the days in Ohio's history that literally "tried men's souls."

Thomas Dickerson, a well known citizen of Cass township, Richland county, Ohio, was born near Cadiz, in Harrison county, this state, July 11, 1822, a son of Thomas and Mary (Chew) Dickerson. Thomas was a son of that other Thomas who was numbered among pioneer settlers in Ohio as early as the year 1802. Thomas, the pioneer, came out from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where Thomas the second was born, and with his family settled in Harrison county. There the younger Thomas grew to manhood, learning not largely from books but much from nature and more from experience, and courted and married Miss Chew. They had seven children, four of whom were sons, and three of the sons are living. In October, 1822, when the immediate subject of this notice was about three months old, his father brought his family and settled in Blooming Grove township, on one hundred and sixty acres of land which Thomas Dickerson, Jr., had acquired from the government by legal entry in 1818. He erected a log cabin,—a primitive affair,—one-storied and with one floorless room. A blacksmith by trade, he had a primitive shop on his farm, and it is related of him that he was such an indefatigable worker that he kept his anvil ringing or was following the plow from daybreak until long after dark. He was the only worker in iron in that part of the county and he was patronized not only by the settlers round about but also by the Indians, who often called upon him to repair their hatchets and metal tomahawks, their knives and other weapons and utensils. This pioneer artisan-farmer died at the age of fifty-

five years,—perhaps not worn out by hard work, but probably years before death could have claimed him had he taken life easier.

As a boy Thomas Dickerson, the third of the name in direct line, helped his father in the work of the farm and the blacksmith shop. All his schooling was obtained in a log schoolhouse two miles from his home. This simple educational edifice had slab benches and was otherwise primitive and inconvenient, but it represented the beginning of the development of Ohio's present splendid educational system, and though the work it did was limited it paved the way for larger and better things. Young Dickerson was his father's assistant until the latter's death, and after that event he remained on the home farm until he was twenty-six years old. He then bought a farm of sixty-eight acres in Cass township, on which there was a log house and some small improvements, including a four-acre clearing. After some years' residence there he moved to a farm in Franklin township, where he lived one year, and then he acquired the interest of all other heirs in his father's old home farm and again took up his residence upon it and remained there until 1897, when he removed to Shiloh. His farm consists of one hundred acres, well improved and productive.

November 30, 1843, Mr. Dickerson married Miss Susan Miller, and she has borne him nine children, named as follows in the sequence of their nativity: William C. (dead), born March 25, 1845; Manuel W., born May 22, 1847; Angeline N., born January 13, 1849, now deceased; George O., born August 23, 1852; Ambrose H., born October 14, 1854; Irene B., born May 26, 1857, now deceased; Mary E., born June 17, 1859; Elmer E., born August 22, 1861, now deceased; and Amon G., born March 27, 1866.

A Republican in political creed, Mr. Dickerson has always wielded a considerable influence upon the affairs of his township, which he served officially for some years as a trustee. He has been for forty years an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His solicitude for the public welfare has been such as to distinguish him as a public-spirited citizen, and he has done as much as any man in his township to improve the schools, the highways and the general administration of public affairs.

JAMES F. BOALS.

James Francis Boals, formerly the sheriff of Richland county, is descended from two of the pioneer settlers of the county. His grandfather, James Boals, an Irishman by birth, came to this country in early life, and was one of the primitive settlers of Weller township, this county, where he

entered a tract of government land and developed the same into a farm. On this farm, in 1830, his son John was born. John Boals grew up here and for a number of years made this place his home, taking an active part in local affairs and being recognized as one of the leading spirits of the community. He married Miss Eliza Ashton, also a native of Weller township. Her parents were Francis and Elizabeth Ashton, the former an Englishman, who, on coming to this country, at once located in Weller township. He entered the land now known as the A. L. Martin farm. Subsequently he moved to Hardin county and thence to Allen county, Ohio, and during his active, useful life he accumulated a fortune, most of it, however, in Allen county. At his death his estate was valued at two hundred thousand dollars. John Boals and his wife reared six sons and four daughters. One of the latter, Esther, is the wife of William G. Hughes, and resides in Weller township, she and the subject of this sketch being the only members of the family now living in Richland county. The parents and other children are residents of Hardin county.

James F. Boals was born July 30, 1854, in the same house, in Weller township, in which his father was ushered into life. Reared on the farm, and early giving his assistance to its various kinds of work, he developed a rugged constitution and a fine physique. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when, in 1877, he married and started out in life on his own account. His first business venture was with a sawmill and threshing machine, which he operated for some years in Weller and Franklin townships, and with which he was successful, running the Aultman-Taylor machinery. Selling out in 1884, he went to work for the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, with which he was connected from that time until 1896, as a traveling representative. His travels covered all parts of the United States and numerous foreign lands, including England, Holland, Germany, Turkey, Roumania, Egypt, South America and Mexico. On one occasion he was shipwrecked. That was in 1887, in the North sea. He had sailed from Amsterdam at noon on Sunday, for South America, and at 2 A. M. the next morning the vessel collided with another vessel, both sinking shortly afterward. Passengers and crew, numbering in all six hundred and two people, were saved in life boats and were picked up at 4 P. M. on Monday by a vessel bound for Hamburg. A keen observer with a just appreciation of the variety and novelty of travel abroad, Mr. Boals has a fund of information that is seemingly inexhaustible, and he has a pleasing way of reciting the incidents which occurred on his various trips. A description of his travels would make a volume of much interest and no small proportions.

In November, 1896, Mr. Boals was elected sheriff of Richland county, and in performing the duties of this office gave such general satisfaction that in 1898 he was elected for a second term, without any opposition whatever. His term of office expiring January 1, 1900, he became connected with the Twentieth Century Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, with which he is at present identified. He is a member of the board of directors of the Mansfield, Savannah & Wellington Electric Railway Company.

Mr. Boals was married March 29, 1877, to Miss Eunice Cline, a daughter of Louis Cline, one of the pioneers of Weller township. They have no children.

Of a genial social nature, Mr. Boals has identified himself with fraternal organizations. For fifteen years he has been an Odd Fellow, having advanced through the various I. O. O. F. degrees, and both he and his wife are members of the Rebekah-degree Lodge. From his boyhood he has been a lover of fine horses, and has seldom, if ever, been without one or more; at this writing he has seven. He is a member of the Mansfield Driving Association, which has two race meetings each year, and he is now serving his third term as the president of the association. Also at this writing he is serving as a member of the Mansfield city council, to which office he was elected in April, 1900.

GEORGE M. SKILES.

George M. Skiles, of Shelby, was born in Stoughstown, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of February, 1852, and was a child of two years when brought to Richland county by his parents, John G. and Sarah J. (Martin) Skiles. He was the third in order of birth in their family of seven children, the others being Mary Caroline, William Woodburn, John Clark, Jennie, Valletta and Burgetta. His parents were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father was a farmer by occupation and to farm labor George M. Skiles and his brothers were reared. In the public schools he acquired an education which fitted him for teaching, and with the money he obtained in that way he was enabled to defray the expenses of a collegiate course. In order to pursue a more advanced education he entered Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, where he was ultimately graduated. The manner in which he obtained his education indicated the elemental strength of his character and gave promise of a successful future, for through the winter months he continued teaching and during the remainder of the year was a student in college. In 1876 both he and his brother William were graduated in Berea University, and almost immediately afterward they began the study of law in the office

of Matson & Dirlam, of Mansfield. In the fall of 1878 they were admitted to the bar, and in the same year opened a law office in Shelby, when the city was an unpretentious town, its population not exceeding fifteen hundred. Under the firm name of Skiles & Skiles the brothers entered upon what has been a very successful professional career. As the years passed and their reputation grew they became known as leading lawyers of Ohio. Besides conducting a general practice they have made a specialty of railroad litigation, and by means of their ability many a man who has been injured through the railroad has been compensated. Both brothers possess marked ability, arising from thorough preparation and close and discriminating study in subsequent years. They prepare their cases with great care and precision and are thus well equipped for forensic combat. They have ever been closely associated in their professional labors and are self-made men whose advancement is due in no measure to the aid or influence of wealth or friends, but has resulted from personal worth and their skill in handling intricate problems of jurisprudence.

The brothers have also been closely associated in the advancement of many business concerns, which have contributed not only to their prosperity but also to the welfare of the city along many lines. They are stockholders in the Citizens' Bank, the Shelby Electric Company, the Shelby Water Company, the Ball-Bearing Umbrella Company, the Shelby Stove & Foundry Company, the Shelby Steel Tube Company and other organizations whose success are due in no small degree to their wise counsel.

In 1877 George M. Skiles was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Clark, and their union has been blessed by the following children: Roscoe, Blanche G., Grace A. and Glen G. Mrs. Skiles is a daughter of Samuel A. Clark and a granddaughter of Calvin Clark, a pioneer of Richland county. In politics Mr. Skiles is a stanch Republican and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and prominent in its circles, having for seven years been a member of the grand tribunal of the order in the state of Ohio.

SOLOMON EVARTS.

Solomon Evarts, who follows farming in Sandusky township, was born in Jefferson township, Richland county, April 19, 1829, and thus for more than three-score years and ten he has been a witness of the progress and development of this section of the state. His father, G. C. Evarts, was born in Vermont, in 1813, and was reared in Canada. The grandfather, Timothy Evarts, came to Ohio about 1817 and died on his farm south of Bellville, about

1846, at a very advanced age. He married Hannah Bigelow and they had a large number of sons and two daughters.

G. C. Evarts was the second eldest of the seven sons, all of whom were married and had children. His brother Reuben had twelve children, ten of whom reached mature years, and the father of our subject also had twelve children, ten of whom grew up to manhood or womanhood. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Walters and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. They were married in Jefferson township, Richland county, about 1827, the bride being fifteen years of age. Their eldest child, Mary Ann, is now Mrs. Paxton, a widow, of Robinson, Kansas; Solomon is the next younger; Susan, the wife of Thomas Bull, had five children and died in 1899, at the age of sixty-eight years; Mrs. Sarah Beal had two children and died at Bellville, May 2, 1867; Gilbert, who engaged in railroading, died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, leaving three sons and two daughters; George, of Murphysboro, Illinois, has four sons and three daughters; Mrs. Rebecca Reed died in Crestline, Crawford county, Ohio, leaving four children; Mrs. Lucy Baer is living in Robinson, Kansas, and has four daughters and two sons; Matilda is the wife of H. Hiskey, of Kansas, and has two sons; and Harriet, the wife of James Stough, Bucyrus, this state, has one son and one daughter grown up. One child, Reuben, died in infancy and a daughter also died in early life. The father's death occurred in Robinson, Kansas, March 12, 1886, when he was eighty-two years of age.

Solomon Evarts was reared to farm life. He began following the plow when only nine years of age and when it got fast in the furrow he had to hitch the team to the rear of the plow to pull it loose. His educational privileges were limited, for his services were needed on the home farm and he remained upon that place, comprising one hundred and ninety-two acres, until he was twenty-five years of age. He was then married, on the 6th of October, 1853, to Lucy Ellen Coile, a daughter of David Coile, of the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia. He was born April 25, 1811, and came to Ohio in 1830, following farming in Morrow county. He married Amanda Osborne, of Knox county, Ohio, and to them were born nine children, of whom four sons and four daughters are yet living. The mother was born in 1819 and died March 12, 1888, and the father, whose birth occurred in 1811, was called to his final rest on the 10th of June, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Evarts have but two children: Amanda Melvina, who was born October 14, 1854, and is the wife of E. A. Ashbaugh; and John M., who was born August 10, 1857. He wedded Sarah Harris, of Springfield township, Richland county, and

they have a daughter, who is now living in Baileyville, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Evarts have one great-grandson, Eugene A. Morehead.

For thirteen years Mr. Evarts rented land in Springfield township and in 1882 took up his abode on his present farm of eighty acres in Sandusky township. He also owns another tract of twenty-seven acres near by, and has timber upon both of these. He carries on general farming, raising crops and stock, making a specialty of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and, though living in a Democratic stronghold, he has served as road supervisor and school director. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church in Blooming Grove. He is a man of even temper and genial disposition, possessing many admirable qualities that have gained him warm friendship.

EDWIN MANSFIELD.

Edwin Mansfield, a prominent attorney of Shelby, Ohio, was born June 9, 1861, and is a son of Martin H. and Anna (Saeger) Mansfield, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of the state of Pennsylvania. They removed to Ashland county, Ohio, about 1842, where Mr. Mansfield was engaged in the manufacture of clover hullers. He was a member of a family of six sons and four daughters, the sons being Martin H., Cloyd, Henry and Newton, all of whom are living, and two others that died in infancy. The daughters were Mary E., who remains single; Belle, the wife of S. G. Weist; Portia, who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-two; and Myra E., the wife of E. R. Swett. The father of our subject died in 1880, at the age of fifty-eight, and the mother in 1899, at the age of seventy-four, her death occurring at Ashland, Ohio.

The school life of the subject of this sketch was passed in the Ashland public schools and at Ashland College, and afterward for some time he was in railroad service at Zanesville, Ohio, for the Zanesville & Southeastern Railroad Company, returning to Ashland in the latter part of the year 1881. Remaining there until 1882, he then removed to Shelby, Ohio, where he became the night clerk in the Junction hotel. While serving in this capacity he began the study of the law with Skiles & Skiles, and after two years thus spent was admitted to the bar in 1886. After practicing alone until 1891 he then formed a copartnership with B. F. Long, whose biographical sketch appears on another page in this work, the firm having made a specialty of municipal law.

Mr. Mansfield was married in October, 1891, to Mrs. Ada E. (Davis)

Low, and by her has one daughter, born March 23, 1897. Mr. Mansfield was elected the mayor of Shelby in 1886, and for four years has been a member of the board of examiners of the city schools of which he is now president. For the past nine years he has been the city attorney of Shelby, in which capacity he is still serving. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and also of the Maccabees and National Union. While his father was a member of the Lutheran church, Mr. Mansfield attends the Presbyterian church. Henry Davis, the father of Mrs. Mansfield, died June 17, 1896, and Homer Davis, a brother, died June 10, 1892. Henry Davis was for many years one of the most prominent and successful business men of Shelby, and is well and favorably remembered by many of the citizens of the present day.

CLARK B. HINES.

Among the prominent representatives of professional life of Bellville is Clark B. Hines, a leading attorney. He was born February 6, 1860, in the house in which he yet resides, his parents being Benjamin F. and Mary J. (Armstrong) Hines. He represents an old southern family, his grandfather, Phillip Hines, having been born in Maryland, whence he came to Ohio at an early day, settling near Palmyra on the Fredericktown road. He was a farmer by occupation and died at an advanced age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Root, also belonged to a prominent family living near Hagerstown, Maryland. Their son, Benjamin F. Hines, was born in Richland county, September 26, 1829, on his father's farm three miles south of the present home of his son Clark, and died in Bellville, March 23, 1893. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Mary J. Armstrong, who was born in this county, four miles south of Bellville on the old state road, and is still living, her home being in this city with her son Clark. She is a daughter of Isaac Armstrong, who removed from Maryland to the Buckeye state and became identified with agricultural pursuits in Richland county. In 1850 Benjamin F. Hines removed to Bellville, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes until 1881, when he retired to private life. He was very successful in his business undertakings and deserved great credit for his prosperity, for it was due entirely to his own labors. In addition to his store he owned valuable farming lands. In politics he was an active Democrat and held various township and municipal offices, while fraternally he was connected with Bellville Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. lodge of Bellville, No. 306. In the family were two sons and one daughter, but Clark B. is the only one living, the others dying in childhood.

Amid the refining influences of a good home Clark B. Hines was reared and in the public schools he acquired his education. He early became familiar with the work of his father's shoe shop and when only ten years of age made a pair of shoes. He worked in the shop at various intervals, his labors there being alternated with pursuance of his studies. His preliminary studies were supplemented by a course in the high school at Mansfield and subsequently at a college in Cleveland, Ohio. The following years he succeeded his father as the proprietor of the boot and shoe store in Bellville and managed that enterprise with good success until 1899, when he sold out.

In the meantime he took up the study of law, beginning his reading in 1885. As opportunity offered he devoted his time to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence under the direction of Hon. C. E. McBride, of Mansfield, and in March, 1897, was admitted to the Ohio bar. He has elegantly furnished offices in Bellville and a good law library, and has a large practice in Richland, Morrow and Knox counties, and is a member of the federal bar. He is a member of the county, the state, the American and International Law Associations. He carefully prepares his cases and protects every point of attack. He is keen to note the salient features in a suit, and, while neglecting not the slightest details, gives due prominence to the important points upon which the case finally turns. From his father he inherited three good farms in Richland county and he personally superintends his property interests. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and from 1890 until 1894 he served as the mayor of Bellville, discharging his duties in a very capable manner, his administration being practical and business-like and proving of marked benefit to the city.

MICHAEL CRUM.

Michael Crum was born in Adams county, Tennessee, in 1832, a son of Moses and Margaret (Rex) Crum. In their family were four sons and two daughters,—three sons still living. The sons have always followed farming, which was the life work of the father, who removed to Sharon township with his family in 1840. The year previously the father walked the entire distance to see the country where he intended to settle, and on returning hitched his four horses to the wagon and with his family and household goods started for the then new country. Both he and his wife have passed away.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Mr. Crum in his youth. He assisted in the labors of the field and gar-

den, and acquired his education in the public schools. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Crum, with patriotic spirit, responded to the nine-months call for troops and enlisted in Company F, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His time expired two days before the battle of Gettysburg, but he did not resign; feeling that his services were still needed, he entered that fight and was wounded in both legs by a minie ball on the first day of the engagement. After three weeks spent in the hospital he returned home and later received an honorable discharge.

As a companion on life's journey he chose Elizabeth Coble, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Gortnier) Coble, who were among the early settlers of Richland county, and they aided in laying broad and deep the foundation of the present prosperity and progress of this section of the state. In their family were four sons and five daughters, eight of them living. Mr. Crum was married September 28, 1876. In the next spring he erected an elegant residence upon his farm, one mile west of Shelby, and there he and his wife are still living, in the enjoyment of the fruits of their former toil. They have but one child, Franklin Paul, who was born January 25, 1879, and is now married and lives on the old homestead adjoining.

SAMUEL J. COLWELL.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Richland county is the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be accomplished by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various enterprises and industries have been a decided advantage to this portion of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner. As a wholesale and retail dealer in hardware in Mansfield he holds a conspicuous place in commercial circles in the city which is now his home.

Mr. Colwell is a native son of Richland county, his birth having occurred in Lexington September 10, 1859, his parents being Samuel B. and Mary (McIntire) Colwell, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born in Southampton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1810, and there grew to manhood and learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed until his removal to the west in 1830. In that year he came with his father, Samuel Colwell, to Richland county, settling at Lexington, where they were associated in operating one of the first grist-mills in this portion of the state. They carried on business for some time,

Yours Very Truly
Samuel J. Colwell

and afterward the father of our subject engaged in farming near Lexington. Later he removed with his family to Missouri, where also he followed agricultural pursuits, making his home in that state for about eight years. While there his wife passed away in death, in 1871, and soon afterward the family returned to Ohio, locating in Mansfield, where the father made his home until his death, which occurred June 23, 1879. He was highly respected for his many good qualities of heart and mind and in his life manifested many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch lineage. His wife, of Irish extraction, came with her parents to Richland county in 1835. This worthy couple had nine children, three of whom are now deceased.

Samuel J. Colwell, whose name introduces this review, was about four years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, where he gained a common-school education. After the return of the family to Mansfield he secured a clerical position in the employ of A. & E. Thompson, wholesale milliners of this city, and in the employ of that firm he remained for eight years. During the latter part of the time he represented the house as a traveling salesman. For about two years thereafter he was a traveling salesman in the employ of W. S. Plummer & Company, wholesale milliners, of Toledo, and later he became a representative upon the road of the suspender industries of Mansfield. This city is known far and wide for its large and successful suspender factories, and for fifteen years Mr. Colwell was a traveling salesman, introducing that line of goods first for one house and then another, the changes in his business connection being induced by the increased salary offered him. He was the first salesman west of Chicago to sell suspenders direct from the manufacturers to the dealers. His territory was large and the volume of business transacted was correspondingly extensive. He was widely and favorably known and his career as a "traveling man" was a marked success. On the 1st of December, 1899, he engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business in Mansfield, under the firm name of the Colwell Hardware Company, and has since enjoyed a steadily increasing trade. He carries a complete and excellent stock of hardware, tools and farm implements, and the business methods and policy which he has followed have gained for him in a brief period a most excellent reputation in commercial circles.

In 1886 Mr. Colwell was united in marriage to Miss Fannie B. Miller, a daughter of David P. and Harriet (Beverstock) Miller, of Richland county. Our subject and his wife have two sons, namely: David Miller and Jud Allen. The parents and their elder son are members of the Pres-

byterian church, and fraternally Mr. Colwell is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is broad in his views, liberal in his judgment, strong in his convictions and earnest in his opinions. His life will bear the closest scrutiny without suffering criticism. Such men leave a lasting impress for good and their histories cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence on the youth of succeeding generations.

SAMUEL SHAFER.

Samuel Shafer, deceased, was identified with the farming interests of Richland county for a number of years, but spent his last days in a well-earned retirement from labor in the city of Bellville. He was truly a self-made man, one who owed his advancement entirely to his own efforts, and by determined purpose and unfaltering labor worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence. He was born in Jefferson township, August 6, 1817, and was the first child baptized in the Salem Lutheran church. His parents were Adam and Sarah (Kess) Shafer, who came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to Jefferson county in 1817, locating in the midst of the forest, within the present site of the city of Bellville.

Amid the wild scenes of the frontier Samuel Shafer was reared, and with the family experienced the hardships and trials of pioneer life when the comforts of civilization were difficult to secure, owing to the isolated condition of the farms and the bad condition of the roads. He assisted in clearing and cultivating his father's land until twenty-seven years of age, when he was married, his wedding day being March 21, 1844, on which occasion Miss Rebecca Durbin became his wife. At her death she left a family of eight children, all of whom reached years of maturity. She passed away May 13, 1872, at the age of forty-five years, and on the 28th of February, 1875, Mr. Shafer was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary A. (Lemley) Weaver, who was born August 21, 1845, in Richland county, near Butler, a daughter of Caleb and Mary (Montz) Lemley. Her parents were both natives of Germany and were married in the Fatherland. They had twelve children, eight of whom are deceased, one having died while the parents were crossing the ocean. After reaching the new world they took up their abode in Butler, Ohio, in the midst of the forest, erecting a log cabin, where they spent their remaining days. The father died when about seventy years of age. He was a self-made man and a successful agriculturist. In his political views he was a stanch Democrat, and in his religious connections

was a German Lutheran. His wife died when about sixty-five years of age, and she, too, was a devoted member of the Lutheran church.

Mrs. Shafer spent her girlhood days in her parents' home and was early trained to the labors of caring for the household. She was first married to David Weaver, a native of Richland county, where he spent his entire life. He survived his marriage only four years. In March, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Shafer took up their abode on the farm, but the same year removed to Bellville, where Mr. Shafer died, on the 17th of November, 1898. His business affairs were energetically prosecuted, and by close application, energy and sound judgment he accumulated a comfortable competence. In politics he was a stanch Republican, but the honors or emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He and his wife held membership in the Lutheran church and his life was in harmony with his professions. His word was as good as his bond, and in all his dealings he was straightforward and honorable, commanding the respect of those with whom he was associated. His widow is a thorough Christian woman, whose many excellencies of character have gained for her a large circle of friends.

CHARLES HENRY HUBER.

In these days, when politics is dominated by business men and managed on business principles, men of business ability are called to places requiring good judgment and experience in affairs of moment, and the line which long practically separated business men from politicians is being rapidly erased and bids fair soon to be entirely obliterated. The office of county recorder is an important one, demanding much of its incumbent and having much to do with the most important affairs of property owners and heirs to estates. In Richland county, Ohio, this office is filled ably and satisfactorily by Mr. Charles Henry Huber, who, while his official duties require his presence in Mansfield, retains his residence in Shelby.

Mr. Huber was born in Shelby, April 21, 1857. His parents were brought from Germany, in 1852, by their parents, and both families settled at Shelby. At that time his father was sixteen years old, his mother twelve. They advanced to manhood and womanhood and were married and entered upon their life work together at Shelby. Their son, Charles Henry, attended the common and high schools at Shelby, and, having completed his education, engaged in business as a cigar manufacturer, and continued his enterprise with success until he disposed of it, advantageously, in 1899. While directing his energies to that industry he gained an enviable reputation as a relia-

ble and substantial business man and became so popular with the general public that in 1895 he was elected to the office of recorder of Richland county, a compliment that will be more fully appreciated when it is understood that for twenty-two years no other man not a resident of the city of Mansfield had been called to that responsible position, or, in fact, to a county office in the court house. He was re-elected in 1898, and is now filling his second term. The population of Richland county is fifty thousand, and its taxable property aggregates two million and five hundred thousand dollars; and these figures will afford some idea to the casual reader of the responsibility resting on Mr. Huber in the discharge of his onerous official duties.

From a period antedating his majority Mr. Huber has been actively identified with Democratic politics in Richland county, and he has been a member of the Democratic county and state central committees and has been a delegate to several state conventions. He was elected a member of the Shelby city council in 1893. He is a popular secret-society member, being identified with the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen and the Maccabees. He married Miss Rosamond Gates, a daughter of Martin Gates, who was brought to this county by his parents at the age of ten, from New Jersey, and is still living in the county, aged eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have three children, named in the order of their birth Mabel F., Mary L. and Charles F. A lover of home, Mr. Huber spends at his residence in Shelby the little leisure time his office permits.

GEORGE W. STAKE.

The Stake family is one of prominence in Richland county, where a settlement was made by the parents of our subject in early pioneer days. In the work of development and progress when this was a frontier region the father bore his part, and his labors were supplemented by those of his sons. At the time of the Civil war the loyalty of the family was plainly manifest, for the five sons all "donned the blue" and went to the defense of the Union. Few families can show a parallel of this record and it is one of which they have every reason to be proud.

Peter Stake, the father, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, reared upon a farm and was married in the Keystone state. He came to Richland county, Ohio, about 1834, purchasing a tract of wild land in Monroe township, which he cleared of timber and transformed into a good farm. He became the owner of a valuable tract of ninety-six acres, but was not long permitted to continue his labors here, his death occurring at the age of thirty-

six years. He made the journey from Pennsylvania in a one-horse wagon and earnestly took up the labor of subduing the wild land for purposes of civilization. His political support was given the Democracy. His father, Peter Stake, was a native of Germany and when a young man came to the United States, locating in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he met with a fair degree of success in his farming operations. He died when eighty-seven years of age. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Caroline Hallman and was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. She was an earnest Christian woman and lived to be sixty-five years of age. She had seven children, and all are now deceased with the exception of George W. and his brother Perry, a farmer living in Kansas.

At the time when the south attempted to overthrow the Union, when men went from the workshops, the fields, the stores and offices to aid in its preservation, the five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stake joined the army. Andrew J. became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, and served for over three years. He was captured at Camp Ford, Texas, was held a prisoner for thirteen months and died in the fall of 1871, at the age of thirty-four years. Perry served for four years and three months as a member of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and his clothing was eight times pierced by rebel bullets. Daniel, who enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, was killed after eighteen months' service in an engagement at Stone river. John was a member of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry for four years and four months.

George W. Stake, whose name introduces this review, was born in Monroe township, Richland county, September 25, 1838, and his boyhood days were spent on the home farm. He was nine years of age at the time of his father's death, and two years later he began working by the month as a farm hand in Monroe township. During his youth he was also employed in a woolen mill at Newville for two years. On the 10th of August, 1862, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to the country's call for aid and was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for about one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battle of Vicksburg, taking part in the siege for five days and working on the canal there for six days. He was with Sherman's troops at Arkansas Post, where, on the 11th of January, 1863, seven thousand prisoners were captured. He was also in a number of skirmishes and after his health failed he was in Van Buren Hospital at Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, for about two months. He was

also at Columbus and at Camp Chase Hospital, where he received his discharge.

Mr. Stake then returned home and when he had sufficiently recovered he engaged in business by renting a farm in Worthington township, which he operated for five years. On the expiration of that period he purchased the farm which he now owns, and has since made it his home. As a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life he chose Miss Sarah Brubaker, a native of Wayne county, Ohio. She came to Richland county with her parents when fifteen years of age. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stake has been blessed with four children: Effie M., now the wife of Charles Forbes, of Worthington township; Samuel Kirkwood, a farmer of the same township; and John Franklin and James, who work their father's land.

Mr. Stake owns a valuable tract of a hundred and sixty acres, which is under a high state of cultivation and is improved with all modern accessories, conveniences and buildings, including a beautiful residence which stands as a monument to his thrift and enterprise in former years. He is a stalwart Democrat and has served as a school director, but has always refused to accept other offices. For forty years he has been an active member of Sturges Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., of Butler, and he also belongs to Samuel Bell Post, No. 536, G. A. R., of Butler, while he and his wife hold membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held various offices. He has also taken an active part in church work and is a man in whom the people place the utmost confidence. Their trust in him has never been betrayed in the slightest degree and he has many friends in the community.

JOHN SIMPSON, PH. D.

Rising above the heads of the mass there has always been a series of individuals, distinguished above others, who by reason of their pronounced ability and forceful personality have always commanded the homage of their fellow men and who have revealed to the world those two replendent virtues of lordly race,—perseverance in purpose and a directing spirit which never fails. Throughout all the great west have been found men who have marked with deeds the vanishing traces of swift-rolling time and whose names are kept green in the memory of those who have cognizance of their lives and accomplishments. Such a man was Professor John Simpson, who for twenty years was at the head of the Mansfield schools and placed the educational interests of the city upon the high plane which they now occupy. His work was far-

reaching in its influence and immeasurable in its benefits, and his strong individuality left the impress for good upon the lives of nearly all with whom he was associated.

Professor Simpson was born in Richland county, on the 26th of June, 1829, his parents being Samuel and Catherine Simpson. His father was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1793, and having arrived at years of maturity he married Catherine Hout, who was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1796. In 1818 the parents removed from Jefferson county to Richland county, Ohio, locating near Petersburg, where they built their first log cabin in the midst of a wilderness which stood in its primeval strength. There the little home stood on a spot within a few feet of the site of the substantial brick residence in which they spent their remaining days in the enjoyment of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. At the time of their arrival in Richland county there was only one cabin within what is now the corporation limits of Petersburg, and the county seat was a block house surrounded by probably about thirty pioneer cabin homes. The Presbyterians worshiped in a block house and the Simpson family traveled there, a distance of eight miles, making the journey through the wilderness on horseback in order to take part in its services. All the experiences of pioneer life were familiar to them, including the arduous task of developing new land in order to make it productive.

Upon his father's farm John Simpson was reared and assisted him in clearing and cultivating the fields. His early educational privileges were quite limited, and when quite young his father sent him to the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, where he continued his studies for one term. He displayed special aptitude in his school work and manifested a strong desire to improve his scholastic opportunities. After leaving Vermillion Institute he engaged in teaching in the district schools, and thus made and saved money enough to return to the institute, where he continued his studies and at the same time served as a tutor. On leaving Hayesville he removed to Alabama, where he engaged in teaching school for three years. Not content with the privileges he had already enjoyed he next entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, as a member of its senior class and was graduated in 1858. Throughout his entire life he devoted his energies to educational work. On the completion of his collegiate course he taught in an academy at Millersburg, Ohio, and about 1860 he became a member of the faculty in the Vermillion Institute. In a short time he was made the professor of mathematics and astronomy and subsequently became the president of the institution, filling the position with marked ability until 1871, when he accepted

a call to the principalship of the ungraded schools of Mansfield. In 1873 he was chosen the superintendent of the Mansfield public schools, and for twenty years was in control of the educational interests of this city, filling the position with rare efficiency and ability, as is indicated by his long connection therewith. He came to the position well equipped as far as education, habits and industry were concerned, but without experience in the direction of managing a graded school, and his task was severe. He had to follow such eminent educators as Professors Henry M. Parker and J. H. Reid, but he entered upon his work with determined purpose, resolved to follow the best methods which he knew and to improve upon these as a result of his experience and observation. His connection with the schools was a period of continuous, persistent and devoted work. He was himself a most diligent student and on scientific questions kept abreast with the most advanced thinkers of the day. He had few equals in mathematics and astronomy, and his knowledge of the higher sciences was comprehensive and exact. As an instructor he was plain, direct and practical and as a disciplinarian he was firm, yet kindly, and his pupils recognized that he had their best interests at heart. The school buildings erected during his administration are objects of the city's pride and stand as monuments to the efforts of Professor Simpson, who made the schools a credit to Mansfield. He attempted to render the course of study as attractive as possible and at the same time of great benefit as a preparation for life's responsible duties. He received the hearty indorsement of the school board and of the citizens in general, and many of the students under his guidance have reason to remember him with gratitude for the aid which he gave to them. His success as an educator gained him prominence among the leading instructors of the state and the proficiency of the Mansfield schools became widely known.

The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Mr. Simpson by Wooster University, of Wooster, Ohio.

On the 25th of December, 1862, Professor Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Millie J. Stringer, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Potts) Stringer. For many years her father was a prominent merchant and business man of Ashland county, conducting two mercantile establishments, one of which was located in Ashland, the other in Loudonville. He also had milling interests, and was thus actively identified with industrial affairs. In 1849 he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold there, and for three years he remained upon the Pacific slope, meeting with excellent success in his efforts as a miner, miller and merchant. In 1852 he returned to Ohio, with the intention of taking his

family to the west, but his wife objected because her children were so young, and they accordingly determined to remain in this part of the country. Mr. Stringer then again went to California to settle up his business there and two years later, when on the eve of returning to Ohio, he was murdered for his money.

To Professor Simpson and his wife were born three children: Mary Blanche, the wife of Edwin D. Baxter; Helen Augusta, a graduate of Cornell University, who is now completing her education in Europe; and Gertrude, the wife of Charles H. Keating, a prominent attorney at Mansfield. Professor Simpson was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also an active representative of the Royal Arcanum, serving for some years as the secretary of Ohio Council, No. 9. He took a deep and active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Mansfield and withheld his support from no movement or measure which he believed would contribute to the public good. He had faith in its future and pride in its growth and attainments, and when Mansfield was little more than a village he built for himself and family an elegant home in what was then a suburb of the town but is now almost within the heart of the city. He did all in his power to promote the intellectual and moral advancement, and he enjoyed the unqualified regard of Mansfield's citizens. His earnest Christian life led others to have faith in the sovereign power of Christianity, for he daily exemplified his belief in his dealings with his fellow men, and his history is as an open book that all might read.

He was a member of the session of the Presbyterian church at Hayesville, and after locating in Mansfield was called to the same work, being for many years a member of the session of the First Presbyterian church in this city, acting as clerk of that body. He was long connected with the Mansfield Lyceum, becoming one of its charter members on its organization, more than two decades ago. During the year 1898 he was chairman of its committee upon general subjects in debate and he made the society a factor for good in the community. One of nature's noblemen, he will long be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Mansfield for his untiring labors in her behalf. What he did was done through a deep and abiding interest in his fellow men. He had a nature devoid of selfishness and characterized by careful consideration for the opinions and feelings of others. "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, This was a man."

He died Sunday, March 5, 1899.

NOBLE TAYLOR.

Many of the worthy residents of Richland county are natives of Pennsylvania or at least trace their ancestry to the Keystone state. To the latter class belongs Mr. Taylor. His grandfather, William Taylor, was born, reared and married in Pennsylvania and on coming to Ohio took up his abode in Mansfield, but after a short time located in what is now Ashland county, but was then a part of Richland county. He purchased a section of wild land and for many years devoted his energies first in clearing and then in cultivating and improving his fields. He afterward retired to private life, taking up his abode in Loudonville. He was recognized as a leading and representative citizen of the community in an early day and for two terms served as a county commissioner, holding the position at the time the old county jail was built. In politics he was an active Democrat. His death occurred when he was about seventy-eight years of age. He was a cousin of Zachary Taylor, and his father was a native of Ireland and the founder of the family in America.

David Taylor, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1813, and about 1821 accompanied his parents on their removal to Mansfield, Ohio. He was then a youth of ten years, so that his minority was largely passed amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Ohio, as at that time much of the state was still in its primitive condition and the work of improvement and advancement was being vigorously prosecuted by the pioneer settlers who left more comfortable homes in the east and became the founders of a commonwealth that is now second to none in the Union. He assisted in the work of clearing and developing the fields and remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began business for himself as a stock drover, buying and selling cattle for several years. About 1843 he purchased eighty acres of land in Richland township and upon that farm made his home until his death, adding to the place from time to time as his financial resources increased until within its boundaries were probably four hundred acres. He was a man of resolute will and of marked individuality, and his labors were carried forward so vigorously that he won a very handsome competence. He successfully engaged in the breeding of horses and cattle and was a leading representative of agricultural interests.

His fellow townsmen recognized his worth and ability and often called him to public office, and for two terms he was a county commissioner, acting as a member of the board at the time of the erection of the new courthouse. In politics he was an active Democrat. As a companion and helpmeet on life's

journey he chose Miss Eliza Calhoon, who was born October 10, 1814, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county about 1831, with her parents. Her father, Noble Calhoon, was a native of Ireland and was married in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, where he engaged in farming until his removal to Ohio. He there settled in Monroe township, Richland county, upon a large farm of three hundred acres, where he died at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Taylor spent her girlhood days in Richland county and by her marriage she became the mother of ten children, three of whom died in early childhood. The others are Alexander, a farmer and justice of the peace of Hayesville, Ohio; Sarah, the wife of J. J. Cunningham, of Fredericktown, Ohio; Margaret, the wife of Alexander Martin, of Lucerne, Ohio; William, of Butler; Noble, the subject of this review; Samantha, the wife of Thomas Simmons, of Worthington township; and John, who died in 1894, at the age of forty-four years. The father of these children passed away August 13, 1890, and the mother's death occurred on the 19th of July, 1891. She was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church.

The birth of Noble Taylor occurred September 21, 1846, on the old family homestead, which is yet his place of residence. This farm is endeared to him through the associations of his boyhood as well as those of more mature years. He obtained his education in the common schools and remained with his parents until their death. For a number of years prior to that time he rented the farm and worked with his father, and later he purchased of his father a part of the homestead and inherited a portion at the time of his father's death. He owns ninety-five acres of land and is engaged in general farming, meeting with a creditable success.

On the 5th of October, 1872, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Remy, a daughter of John William Remy and a native of Worthington township. Four children grace their union: Frank; Ardella, at home; Mary, the wife of Lloyd Yorger, of Butler; and Charles, at home.

HIRAM MARVIN.

Hiram Marvin, deceased, was born in Shelby, Ohio, April 21, 1829, and through the long years of an active business career made his home in the city of his birth, where he was recognized as one of its leading, influential and valued residents. His parents were Stephen and Sarah (Burr) Marvin, natives of Connecticut, whence they journeyed westward to Shelby, in 1800, this being their wedding trip. The journey was made in a one-horse wagon, leading through unbroken forests and often over almost impassable roads.

They were the parents of six sons and seven daughters who grew to the years of maturity.

Amid the wild scenes of the frontier in Richland county, Hiram Marvin, of this review, was reared. He was married in 1854 to Miss Maria Hinman, and engaged in farming until the inauguration of the Civil war. He responded to the country's call for troops and went to the front in defense of the Union. He valiantly aided in protecting the stars and stripes until the battle of Vicksburg, where he sustained an injury which incapacitated him not only for further military service, but for agricultural pursuits as well. Upon his return home he entered into partnership with John Kerr in the drug business and successfully conducted that enterprise until 1881, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. In the year mentioned, however, he sold out and returned to the farm, there spending his remaining days. He died in 1892, and his wife in 1891, at the age of sixty-three years.

In 1854 our subject was married to Maria Hinman, at Grafton, Ohio, and they were the parents of seven children, but three of the number died in infancy. In order of birth the four who are living are as follows: Sarah M., who is a member of the Bloom street school in Mansfield; Hubbard Orten, who died in 1887, at the age of twenty-three years; Wilber Hiram, who is married and lives in Oregon; and Laura Caroline.

Through more than six decades Hiram Marvin was the witness of the development and upbuilding of Richland county, and saw many wonderful changes as it threw off the primitive surroundings and conditions and advanced into the latter-day civilization of the nineteenth century. His life was unmarked by any event of exciting interest, but was one of consistent, manly principles and faithful to every duty; and such a career is indeed worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM BONHAM.

Among the representative business men of Lexington none are more deserving of mention in this volume than William Bonham, a prominent furniture dealer and undertaker of that place. He is a man of broad capabilities who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He was born in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1854, and was the only child of Samuel and Martha (Montgomery) Bonham. The father was a native of England, born in 1806, and came to America when a young man. Until after his marriage he worked for others, and the first farm which he owned was in Morrow county, Ohio, where he

lived for several years. He then spent four years in Wisconsin, and at the end of that time returned to Ohio and located in Richland county, purchasing the farm in Jefferson township now owned by John Spade. Upon that place he died, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The subject of this sketch was a child of seven years when the family settled in Jefferson township, and in its public schools he acquired his early education. After the death of his father, his mother married John Stough, of whom our subject commenced learning the cabinet-maker's trade at the age of eleven years, and continued to work with him until 1894, when he bought out the business. As a dealer in and manufacturer of furniture he is doing an excellent business, and is also an accomplished undertaker. He is a wide-awake and progressive business man, energetic and reliable, and has succeeded in building up a fine trade, which is constantly increasing.

On the 30th of October, 1878, Mr. Bonham led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Haverstick. Both are active members of the Presbyterian church, and he also holds membership in Wyanaska Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lexington, and Richland Lodge, No. 446, K. of P., of the same place. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Democracy, and gives his aid to any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit or will in any way advance the interests of his community.

THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a call made through the city papers, February 17, 1887, about fifty ladies of Mansfield assembled at the home of Mrs. H. P. Weaver, to listen to an address from Mrs. J. E. Dixon, of Columbia College, New York, upon library work. Long before this and on various occasions and in various ways the subject of a free public library for Mansfield had been discussed. But on this particular occasion a temporary organization was effected. It was decided to establish a memorial library, in memory of the soldiers and sailors of Mansfield and Madison township, Richland county. The surviving veterans and the citizens were called upon to aid in procuring a building which should be, with the library, the noblest monument which a grateful people could raise to the heroic defenders of their country.

The proposal to erect a memorial building met with the heartiest response from both veterans and citizens. Taking advantage of the privilege granted by a recent enactment of the state legislature, by means of which a tax might

be levied to erect a memorial building to the memory of deceased soldiers and sailors, the tax was voted and the grand result was the erection of an excellent memorial building, now used for a free public library and museum, an opera house and the home of the Mansfield post of the Grand Army of the Republic. This building was the first in the state erected under the above mentioned law. Its history is enduringly written in its noble proportions, its magnificent masonry, its elegant finish, its honest workmanship, and in these, too, is written the history of the untiring vigilance with which the trustees of the building discharged the arduous duties devolved upon them. The building was completed in May, 1890, and at once occupied.

The Mansfield Memorial Library Association was incorporated March 2, 1887, scarcely more than three years prior to the completion of the building. During these three years the association maintained a free library, being located for a greater portion of the time in the court-house. From membership fees and private contributions the library was at first supported, but is now maintained entirely by taxation. The first books and property was secured from the Mansfield Reading Room Association, which turned over to the Memorial Library Association its books, property, reading room, with all its debts also, which were soon paid by the new association. Many books were obtained by private donations, and from the Philharmonic Society, the Beethoven Club, the Junto Club, the Mansfield Lyceum and the Young Men's Christian Association. The latter turned over to the association books, property and money by the payment of one thousand dollars, making the first patron of the association. Boyd J. Mercer, a gentleman who years ago believed the city should have a free library, had bequeathed a sum of money to be used in founding one.

The association adopted its constitution March 4, 1887, and effected a permanent organization, electing the following officers: President, Mrs. E. O. Huggins; vice-president, Dr. M. J. Finley; secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Mitchell; treasurer, Mrs. H. P. Weaver; and the following trustees: Mrs. R. L. Avery, Mrs. H. P. Weaver, Mrs. T. T. Dill, Mrs. M. D. Harter, Dr. M. J. Finley, Mrs. P. Bigelow, Mrs. R. B. Maxwell, Mrs. M. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. O. Huggins.

Through the efforts of the ladies whose names are here given, and others whose names the writer is not able to give, the Memorial Library Association of Mansfield was established, and to the city a splendid free library given. For more than ten years Miss Martha Mercer has been in charge as librarian. The growth of the library has been continuous. From a small number of volumes at the beginning it has grown to be a library of over nine thousand well

selected and valuable volumes. Its management has been excellent and its arrangement and system admirable.

The library and the building have become the noblest monument that patriotism could raise to heriosm and lasting good to the public.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

The family of which John C. Thomson is a representative is of Scotch origin. Charles Thomson, the father of our subject, was a native of the land of hills and heather. He was born in 1813, and upon a farm in that country he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. When a young man he left Scotland for America. After his arrival in the new world he spent some time in traveling through various states in search of a suitable location, and during his wanderings he spent some time on the site of the present city of Chicago, when it was but a village. He purchased a claim, however, in that locality, but the title proved worthless and in consequence he left Illinois, coming to Ohio. He had one brother living in what was then Richland county, but is now Ashland county, a Scotch settlement having been established in this portion of the state. He located north of Savannah, where he purchased a farm, and soon afterward he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Bowman. Not long afterward he came to the farm upon which our subject now resides, in Butler township, Richland county, purchasing fifty-seven acres of land, only a part of which had been cleared. There he took up his abode in a rude log cabin which had been built by a prior claimant to the place. Subsequently he erected a more commodious frame residence and throughout his remaining days he continued to devote his energies to the development, cultivation and improvement of his land. He was reared in the United Presbyterian church, but after taking up his abode in Butler township he became one of the charter members and principal builders of the Disciple church of Butler township, and for a number of years he occupied its pulpit. Although his knowledge was largely self-acquired, he was a well educated man and in early manhood engaged in teaching for a number of years. Broad and liberal in his views, charitable and kindly, he was a man of much influence in his community, and enjoyed the unqualified regard of all who knew him. His political support was given in an unqualified manner to the Republican party, but the honors of office had no attraction for him. He died in 1879, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who was born in Scotland in 1813, came to America with her parents when fifteen years of age, the family locating in Ashland county, where her father and mother both died. Mrs. Thomson

passed away in 1898, at the very advanced age of eighty-three years. She, too, was reared in the faith of the United Presbyterian church, but after her marriage became a member of the Disciple church. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson had ten children, of whom five are living, namely: Agnes, the wife of George Mann, a farmer of Ashland county; William B., who is a minister of the Disciple church in Detroit; Ellen, the wife of Martin Crabbs, an agriculturist of Indiana; Anna, the wife of J. A. Wilson, who is county superintendent of the schools at Brainerd, Minnesota; and John C., of this review.

John C. Thomson has throughout his entire life been interested in agriculture. He was educated in the common schools. His brothers and sisters continued their mental training in Savannah Academy and after attaining their majority became teachers; but Mr. Thomson's taste lay in the direction of farm work and after his father's death, as he was the only son at home, he received the burden and responsibilities of managing the home place, the mother residing with him until her death. In 1885, in connection with his brother-in-law, F. P. Fox, he purchased sixty-seven acres of his present farm, which they operated in partnership until 1890, when Mr. Thomson became the sole owner of the place, and after his mother's demise he purchased the old homestead farm from the other heirs. He has long been numbered among the successful and progressive agriculturists of this community, having a very attractive and desirable place.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Thomson and Miss Sadie A. Willis, a native of Ashland, Ohio, and a daughter of William Willis, a well known tinner of that place. Three children have graced the union of our subject and his wife, namely: Bessie, Nellie and Mary.

In his political views Mr. Thomson is a Republican, but has never cared to hold office, though he was once elected justice of the peace. It was without his consent and he refused to qualify. He is a member of the Disciple church.

JAMES LIVINGSTON.

Possibilities for advancement are open to all. There is always room at the top. Men who are competent and thorough are needed in every department of life, and it is those who are capable of filling advanced positions that are promoted to places of responsibility. James Livingston is now occupying the important position of foreman of the foundry owned by the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, of Mansfield.

He was born in Lachine, Canada, May 28, 1849. His father, Richard Livingston, was a native of the north of Ireland, and having arrived at the

Josh Livingston

age of maturity he wedded Miss Sarah L. Hilderbrand, who also was born in that section of the Emerald isle. They had eight children, of whom six are yet living, namely: James, Richard, Christopher, Sarah, Alexander and Ulysses Grant. Jennie, the fourth of the family, died in 1882, while Ruth, the seventh of the family, died at the age of four years. Richard, Christopher and Alexander are now in Los Angeles, California. The former is the owner of a very important industry there, the Keystone Iron Works. This has become an extensive concern, the buildings of which are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are used. They contain fifteen thousand feet of floor space. The specialties of the firm are iron and brass castings, architectural work, pattern-making, water fittings, water gates, hitching-posts, spring pumps, pumping machinery, gasoline engines, roof castings, ventilators and gang plows. General repair work along these lines is also done. The trade of the company is very extensive and results from the excellence of their output, combined with honorable business methods. The plant is equipped with electric power, and electricity is also used in lighting.

Richard Livingston is one of the most prominent business men of Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce there and is a citizen of pronounced public spirit. He married Miss Jennie Staryet, of Shelby, Ohio, and has four children: Frank, Maud, May and Susie. Christopher, who is associated in business with his brother Richard, was married in California. Alexander Livingston is also connected with the Keystone Iron Works. He wedded Miss Mary Royer, and was born in Mansfield, Ohio. Jennie became the wife of R. E. Linham, and both are now deceased. Sarah became the wife of Frederick H. Wise, of the Ohio Brick & Tile Company of Ohio. The parents of the above named were for many years residents of Mansfield, and at their deaths their remains were interred in the Mansfield cemetery.

James Livingston spent his early boyhood days in his native town, and acquired his preliminary education in the schools there, but completed his course in Mansfield, whither he removed with his parents when about fifteen years of age. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a molder there for a term of three years, in the employ of the firm of Hall & Allen, the predecessors of the Mansfield Machine Company. He was with that concern for about twenty-seven years, during which time he thoroughly mastered the business in every detail, and continually worked his way upward to positions of greater responsibility than those which he had previously occupied. On severing his connection with the Mansfield Machine Works

he entered the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, and has been foreman of their foundry department continuously since. His entire life, his energy and best thought have been devoted to his chosen vocation, and thus he has attained an important and responsible position.

On the 1st of July, 1874, Mr. Livingston was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Wise, who was born September 4, 1855, about two miles northeast of Mansfield, and there spent her girlhood days. Her parents resided upon one of the best farms in Richland county. Mr. and Mrs. Wise were laid to rest in the cemetery in Mansfield. Mrs. Livingston passed away on the 9th of January, 1899, leaving a daughter, Myrtle M., who is still with her father. Mr. Livingston is a member of the National Union and the Pathfinders, is the vice-president of the Citizens' Savings Loan Company, and also a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and since its organization has served on its advisory board. He is a member of St. Luke's Lutheran church and is the vice-president of the church council. In business he is reliable and trustworthy, and he is recognized as a public-spirited citizen whose labors have been a valuable contribution to the material advancement and substantial progress of his adopted city.

EZRA J. POTTER.

Ezra J. Potter, a photographic artist of Mansfield, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 19, 1844. His parents, Jacob and Mary Ann (Mickel) Potter, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born at Morrison's Cove, while the latter was a native of Bedford county. In Morrison's Cove is an old historic church known as the Potter church, and in Bedford county is a hill which for many years has been called Mickel Hill, both of which facts go to show that the families have been residents of Pennsylvania from early days. The parents of our subject were married in that state and in pioneer days came to Wayne county, Ohio. The father of our subject was a physician, and after practicing his profession for several years in Wayne county he removed to Knox county. Subsequently he went to the west to hunt a new location, and while on this prospecting tour lost his life in a railroad accident. Soon afterward his widow and her children removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where her parents then resided. She finally made her home in Hayesville, where she reared her family. She had seven sons, three younger and three older than the subject of this review. Two of the sons died in childhood, but the others all reached mature years and rendered

valued service to their country in defense of the Union during the Civil war. Hezekiah, the eldest, died in 1862, while a member of the army; William H. now resides in Indianapolis, Indiana; James was killed at the battle of Shiloh; and Hiram died two years after the close of hostilities between the north and the south.

Ezra J. Potter was only sixteen years of age when he joined the "boys in blue." He served as a member of Company E, Third Ohio Cavalry, enlisting on the 7th of September, 1861, for a term of three years. Among other engagements in which he participated were the battles of Stone River and Missionary Ridge. At Benton, Tennessee, he was captured and held as a prisoner of war for eleven months and eighteen days. He was taken from Atlanta to Libby prison, where he was incarcerated two nights and one day, after which he was held for six weeks on Belle island and for seven months was detained in the famous Andersonville prison, whence he was taken to Florence, South Carolina, and afterward to Charleston, where he was exchanged and placed on board a vessel which sailed for Annapolis, Maryland. On reaching that city he proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged in January, 1865. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintains pleasant relations with his comrades of the "blue" who fought for national honor and national supremacy.

While Mr. Potter was absent at the front his mother had moved to Mansfield, and here he joined her. He afterward learned the art of photography, becoming interested in a gallary in Mansfield in 1866. Here he has since followed his chosen calling save for a brief period of about two years. He now has a well arranged studio, equipped with all accommodations and appointments for the execution of a fine line of work. He has done a large volume of business, the number of his patrons reaching into the thousands. He is widely and favorably known and has long enjoyed the reputation of being a proficient artist in his line and an honest business man.

In 1866 Mr. Potter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Backenstoe, of Richland county, and unto them have been born two sons, William and James. He and his wife hold membership in the Congregational church and are numbered among the representative families of Mansfield. His political support is given the Republican party. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that oft misused term, his prosperity in life being due to his industry and integrity. His record is a living illustration of what ability, energy and force of character can accomplish, and the city and county have been enriched by his example.

SAMUEL MARRIOTT.

The subject of this review, who holds marked prestige among the members of the bar of Richland county, is a lawyer who has used his profession for the benefit of his fellow men, to advance the interests of good government and promote the general welfare, entertaining a just conception of the purpose of law as the conservator of the rights and liberties of the people, as the protector of the weak against the strong, the just against the unjust. As few men have done, he has seemed to realize some of the ideals of the profession to which he devotes himself, and his reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his high standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Marriott is a native son of Richland county, having been born in Cass township, in the year 1847, the son of R. B. Marriott, who came to the county from Rochester, New York. The mother of our subject was Ann E. (Hill) Marriott, and she was the daughter of Samuel Hill, a worthy resident of the old Keystone state, who did yeoman service as a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Our subject attained his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of this county, supplementing this by further pursuing his studies in Savannah Academy and Oberlin College. He early formulated plans for his future career, and in this he showed no vacillation of purpose, but availed himself of the opportunity afforded him and began reading law under the direction of Judge May, of Mansfield, of whom detailed mention is made on other pages of this work. Under such effective preceptorship Mr. Marriott diligently continued his technical reading and study until he proved his eligibility for admission to the bar, being admitted to practice in 1874, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Mansfield. He is a man of strong, intuitive judgment and this has been fortified by the most careful and discriminating study and investigation, his knowledge of jurisprudence and precedents being so exact and comprehensive, and always responding to any exigency which may occur, have gained to Mr. Marriott a reputation as not only one of the best read members of the bar of the county but as one whose counsel is always along safe and conservative lines. In the court room his powers are equally in evidence, and he invariably presents a case upon its merits, moving steadily toward the point in issue and winning by cogency of argument rather than by sophistry or verbal pyrotechnics. His is essentially a legal mind, well trained in the science of juris-

prudence, and he is also endowed with a marked quickness of comprehension, which makes him a powerful adversary.

Mr. Marriott has maintained an active interest in state and natioual politics, giving his allegiance and unwavering support to the Republican party and its principles. In his private and professional life he is implacably opposed to chicanery and fraud, intolerant of wrong and always prepared for the defense of abstract right or an oppressed individual, and although his intellect is of a keen and incisive quality, he prefers the arguments of right and equity to any that savor of sophistry or subtleties.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Marriott and Miss Ada M. Courtney, a daughter of William Courtney, who was born in this county, where he still resides, one of our honored pioneer citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Marriott are attendants of the Lutheran church.

GEORGE W. HOFMAN.

George W. Hofman, the efficient postmaster of Plymouth, is a trustworthy officer who discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity, thus winning the commendation of all concerned. He was born in October, 1831, in Mansfield. His grandparents came from Maryland to Richland county, and died in Mansfield. The grandfather was a German Lutheran clergyman and his death occurred about the year 1832. He is the son of John H. Hofman, who worked at the jewelry trade in Mansfield at a very early date with John R. Robinson. In 1824 the parents of our subject were living in the Keystone state, but removed to Ohio, locating in Mansfield, where they resided until April, 1843, when they came to Plymouth. After a few years they removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, where the father died in 1852, the mother passing away in 1875, at the age of seventy-nine years.

George W. Hofman, whose name introduces this review, is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he received. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Susan E. Fry, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Peters, a Lutheran clergyman. Unto them were born two daughters. Clara Belle, the eldest, was married in 1879 to Robert McDonough, and they have two sons, George and Charles, and they now reside in Plymouth. Maud was married, in Plymouth, in 1893, to W. F. Reed, and they are living in that place, having three children,—Helen, Floyd and Donald.

During the Civil war Mr. Hofman of this review responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting in 1862 as a member of the First Ohio Inde-

pendent Battery. He took part in all of the hotly contested engagements in which that famous battery participated, and his service was arduous, but he met duty uncomplainingly, being ever found at his post in defense of the old flag. At the close of the war Mr. Hofman returned to Plymouth and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him to the office of mayor in 1866. He has served in many positions of public trust, including both school and municipal. He was appointed by General Benjamin Harrison to the position of postmaster and served for four years, after which he was succeeded by a Democrat, during President Cleveland's administration. By President McKinley Mr. Hofman was again appointed to the office, of which he took possession on the 1st of January, 1898. He is a popular postmaster, courteous and obliging, and his administration is one which has gained for him high commendation. Since the organization of the party he has always been a stanch Republican, keeping well informed on the issues of the day and doing all in his power to secure the growth and success of the party. For many years he has been a valued representative of the Grand Army of the Republic. In *ante-bellum* days he became identified with the Masonic order, whose beneficent principles he exemplifies in his daily conduct. His family are members of the Presbyterian church at Plymouth, and the members of the Hofman household are people of high social standing, occupying a leading position in the circles of society. Their true worth and intelligence are received as passports. Mr. Hofman has long been in service, both municipal and national, and has ever been found true to the trust reposed in him. He has a creditable record and he justly deserves the high regard of his many friends.

PERRY B. KOHLER.

Perry B. Kohler, who follows farming on section 34, Franklin township, was born here on the old family homestead, March 5, 1860, a son of Hezekiah and Rebecca C. (Myers) Kohler. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Kohler, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1787, and died April 27, 1870. He married Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born October 20, 1791, and died December 17, 1868. Their marriage was celebrated in 1813 and in 1829 they came to Ohio, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Richland county. They had nine children: Daniel, who was born August 1, 1814, died April 9, 1881; Jeremiah, born November 25, 1815, died July 20, 1852; Jacob, born March 22, 1817, died July 26, 1871; Mary Ann, born July 28, 1818, died January 18, 1892; Elizabeth, born April 15, 1822,

died March 29, 1880; Hezekiah, born April 25, 1825, died October 5, 1895; Leah M., born February 28, 1827, died August 8, 1885; John M., born July 22, 1830, died February 14, 1875; and Amos, born June 27, 1833, is living in Franklin township.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Myers, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1798. He was married to Sarah Albaugh, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1798. They were married January 1, 1821, and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating near Lucas. In the spring of 1832 they took up their abode in Franklin township and Samuel Myers established the first nursery in the township. He died March 12, 1863, and his wife passed away April 3, 1879. They had nine children: Belinda, who was born November 9, 1821, died April 9, 1896; Sarah Ann, born August 6, 1826, died September 11, 1828; Elham W. was born August 22, 1828; Rebecca C. was born November 19, 1830, and became the mother of our subject; Maria A. was born October 26, 1833; Hiram, born June 20, 1836, and died October 16, 1839; David R. P., born September 7, 1838, resides in Mansfield; Mary M., born November 16, 1840, died October 9, 1878; and Francis M., born March 15, 1843, died June 1, 1851.

The Kohler and Myers families became united through the marriage of Hezekiah Kohler and Rebecca C. Myers, the wedding taking place September 26, 1854. The father of our subject was born in York county, Pennsylvania, but removed from Adams county, that state, to Richland county, Ohio, in 1829, taking up his abode on a farm one mile west of the home of our subject. He was a successful agriculturist whose capable business management brought to him a desirable financial return. His death occurred October 5, 1895, and the community thereby lost one of its valued and highly respected citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Kohler were the parents of eight children: Adaline M., born July 15, 1855, died January 11, 1867; Marion M., born September 14, 1856, was married, January 22, 1880, to Lucretia Osbun, and they have three children,—Wallace, Howard and Elsie; Mary M., born August 24, 1858, was married, on the 4th of May, 1881, to Henry W. Crum, of Jackson township, and they have a daughter,—Frances; Perry B. was born March 5, 1860; Sabina, born March 30, 1862, and died in infancy; Sarah M., born August 26, 1863, became the wife of John Dixon, September 27, 1899, and they reside in Mansfield; Flora B., born October 4, 1869, was married, December 24, 1890, to W. L. Morthland, of Jackson township, and they have a daughter,—Lois; and Myrtle C., born January 29,

1876, was married, May 20, 1896, to Park W. Osbun, and they reside in Franklin township.

The old Kohler homestead on section 34, Franklin township, formed our subject's playground in his youth and has been the scene of his manhood's labors. He was educated in the common schools and in the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, and thus well equipped for life's practical duties he began farming. He is regarded as one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of his community, having a well improved place, his highly cultivated fields indicating his careful supervision. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Mansfield and has a large circle of friends, having many qualities which commend him to the good will and high regard of those with whom he is associated. Through more than seven decades the Kohler family has been connected with Richland county and its members have ever been active in supporting measures which contribute to the substantial upbuilding and material development of this section of the state.

Mrs. L. R. COWAN.

Among the esteemed residents of Mansfield is numbered Mrs. L. R. Cowan, who has a wide acquaintance in the city. Her husband, Washington Cowan, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and at the age of twenty-three years came to Ohio, locating in Holmes county, where he remained for about thirty-five years. There he engaged in farming and was also the proprietor of a hotel. He owned two large farms near Millersburg, and in the cultivation of his land met with gratifying success. On his removal to Columbus he became an agent for the Garrett Land Company, of Garrett, Indiana. He secured the site of that town and laid out the place in 1875-6. The town grew rapidly and the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad purchased much property there. They located their repair shops at that place, which is half way between Chicago and this city. In 1873 Mr. Cowan became a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of which his son, John K. Cowan, is now the president. He married Elizabeth Lemon, whose parents were from Columbia county, Pennsylvania. She was a woman of strong character, of splendid mental qualities and most carefully reared her family. Her high intellectuality seems to have been inherited by her children, upon whose lives she left the impress of her strong individuality and her noble example. She died in Millersburg, Ohio, in 1875, when about sixty years of age. In 1876 Washington Cowan married the widow of the late Dr. W. Blecker, of Mansfield, for many years a promi-

nent physician of Richland county and twice a representative in the Ohio legislature. About twelve years before his death Washington Cowan took up his abode in Mansfield and there he passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy-nine years. He acted as a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad up to the time of his demise. He was a man of splendid business ability, quick to recognize and improve every opportunity. His sagacity and foresight enabled him to make judicious investments, while his enterprise, indomitable energy and unfaltering perseverance won him a prosperity that numbered him among the most substantial citizens. In politics he was a Democrat, but would never accept office. He was a man of striking personal appearance, straight, well proportioned and of distinguished bearing; and his pleasing personality, combined with the best traits of character, won him the respect and admiration of all with whom he was brought in contact. His widow, Mrs. L. R. Cowan, still lives at her home in Mansfield, where she has a wide acquaintance and is an active factor in intellectual, social and church circles. She is a lady of innate culture and refinement, and her hospitality is greatly enjoyed by her large circle of friends.

John K. Cowan received his education in the local schools of Hayesville, Ohio, and in Princeton College, being graduated in the latter institution in the class of 1862. He then began preparation for the bar and was graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor about 1864. His birth occurred in Holmes county, Ohio, in November, 1845. Upon his admission to the bar he located in Mansfield, and, although he was a stranger here, he soon won prominence. He tried some cases in the Millersburg courts, which made him widely known, and after practicing for a short time alone in Mansfield he entered into partnership with Judge Manuel May, about 1867. His preparation for the bar was very thorough and thus well equipped he entered upon a very successful career. His preparation of cases was most thorough and comprehensive. He seemed almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of the law; in fact he presented his cause with such force and logic as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions. In the fall of 1871 he was elected county attorney of Richland county, and in 1872 he was called to Baltimore by John Garrett, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as an assistant attorney to Reverdy Johnson, a celebrated jurist, and then serving as attorney-general for this railroad company. On the death of Mr. Johnson Mr. Cowan was made his successor. He continued as the legal adviser and advocate for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until elected its president, about 1894. He has proved himself a man of excellent business ability,

extremely resourceful and with splendid powers of management, and under his control the railroad of which he is the president is becoming one of the most important in the country.

PROFESSOR JONATHAN C. TORRENCE.

No history of the educational interests and advancements of Richland county would be complete without the history of Professor Jonathan C. Torrence, who for four years was connected with the schools of Mansfield. While the influence of the instructor upon his pupil is immeasurable, the world generally recognizes its great force. It has been an important factor in shaping the course of many a life, and in this way Professor Torrence contributed largely to the world's good.

He was born in Pennsylvania, on the 17th of July, 1839, and was a representative of one of the most aristocratic Scotch families of the Keystone state. He came of an ancestry honorable and distinguished, embracing among its members many teachers, ministers and lawyers, men of strong mentality and marked individuality. Professor Torrence was a graduate and teacher of one of the leading colleges of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1873 came to Mansfield to accept a position in the public schools here. For four years he remained in this city prosecuting his work and then went to Indiana, in response to a position offered him, and for seven years remained in that state, after which he became allied with the educational work in Pennsylvania, continuing his professional labors there until his death.

In the year 1876 Professor Torrence was united in marriage to Miss Joanna M. Knapp, a native of Mansfield and a daughter of John N. Knapp, who located in Mansfield about the year 1838, coming to Ohio from near Philadelphia. Both himself and wife were of German ancestry. The mother died in 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. She spent her last days in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Doll, now of Cleveland, and retained her mental faculties unimpaired until the last.

In her girlhood days Mrs. Torrence enjoyed the privileges afforded by the public schools, and before her marriage she successfully engaged in teaching. She entered the school-room as an instructor in 1860 and for many years devoted her energies largely to educational work. She had the ability to maintain discipline and impart readily to others a knowledge of the branches of English learning taught in the public schools. At her home in Mansfield, in 1876, she gave her hand in marriage to Professor Torrence, who was then the principal of the Hedges street school.

Professor and Mrs. Torrence held membership in the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Torrence is still identified with that denomination in Mansfield. She has two sons, Bartley M. and Carl F. Torrence, who are holding good positions in the business world in Mansfield, while Etta Torrence, a daughter of the Professor, is living in Mansfield with Mrs. Torrence. In March, 1894, she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, with whom she had traveled life's journey for eighteen years. He was a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, was imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity were synonymous with his name, and he enjoyed the respect, confidence and high regard of all with whom he was associated.

JOHN W. WILSON.

John W. Wilson is a retired farmer living in Butler. He was born in this locality January 8, 1830. His father, William M., was a native of Ireland, born in 1795, and when only two years of age was brought to America by his parents. His father, Hugh Wilson, also a native of the Emerald Isle, took up his abode in what was then Mercer county, Pennsylvania, but is now Lawrence county. This was in 1797. He followed farming until the inauguration of the second war with England, when he entered the service of his adopted country, later resuming his agricultural pursuits. He died in Mercer county, at the age of eighty-seven years, and his wife also reached an advanced age. In their family were five children. William M. Wilson, the father of our subject, was reared on the old home farm in the Keystone state, and, after arriving at years of maturity, he married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. About 1818 they came to Richland county, taking up their abode upon a farm in Worthington township. Butler has since been built upon a portion of their land. There Mr. Wilson carried on agricultural pursuits until his death and met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings. He donated the ground for the cemetery and was a public-spirited man, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community. He became an active member of the Baptist church, doing much to promote its work and serving for some years as one of its elders. In politics he was an active Democrat and filled the office of justice of the peace for nine years and was a trustee of his township. He died in 1852, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in Iowa, at the age of seventy-eight. She, too, was an earnest member of the Baptist church. In their family were eight children, three of whom died in youth, while the others

reached mature years, but all are now deceased with the exception of our subject and one sister.

John W. Wilson is the seventh in order of birth and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, becoming familiar with the labors of field and garden and continued under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when, in 1852, he joined a party of thirty who went by wagon to California. There he engaged in mining and ran a pack train from Marysville to the mines. He owned claims of his own and in the Golden state met with prosperity. After eighteen months spent upon the Pacific slope he returned to Butler, Ohio, where he spent the winter and during that time engaged in the erection of a hotel, which he sold the following spring. In 1857 he went to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he conducted a sawmill for two years, after which he engaged in the operation of a rented farm until August, 1862.

At that time Mr. Wilson responded to the president's call for aid to preserve the Union and became a private in Company E, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged on the 5th of June, 1865. He went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and participated in twenty-two important battles and in a number of skirmishes. He took part in the engagements of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain and was ever found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the old flag. While in loyal service he was made corporal and later became second sergeant. During his service two different colonels of his regiment were killed.

While he was at the front Mr. Wilson also had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died in 1864. He afterward came to Butler and for a number of years rented a farm, after which he purchased a tract of land ,a part of which is now within the corporation limits of the town. He has divided a portion of this into town lots and has a nice residence upon one of them. He was first married to Miss Miranda Minteer, of Amity, Knox county, Ohio. She died in Iowa, January 14, 1864, leaving three children: Eugene B., now a grain buyer at Rock Valley, Iowa; Harry M., of Eagle Grove, Iowa; and John H., a resident of Auburn, Iowa. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Harriet A. Clever, *nee* Andrews, who was born in 1841, in Worthington township, Richland county, a daughter of Thomas B. and Marilla (Pollard) Andrews. Her father was a native of Stark county, Ohio, where he was reared and learned cabinet-making and carpentering. He came to Richland county about 1826, after a brief residence at Frederickstown, but later he purchased a farm near Butler, where he spent his remaining days, dying at the age of eighty-two years.

He established a postoffice at Butler before there was any town organization. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace and for four years was a county commissioner. In public affairs he took a deep interest and was regarded as one of the leading and valued citizens of his community. His political support was given the Democracy and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he was a member. His parents, Moses and Patience (Cape) Andrews, came to Richland county at an early day and entered land from the government. He had served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was known as Captain Andrews, probably having won the title during his loyal service. He had served as sheriff of Stark county, of which county his wife was a native. His death occurred in 1851, when he was about seventy years of age, and his wife attained the age of eighty years. Mrs. Marilla Andrews, the mother of Mrs. Wilson, was born in Vermont, in 1810, and is still living. In 1812 she was brought by her parents to Richland county, where she has since made her home. She is a daughter of Alva and Mary (Gates) Pollard, who settled upon a farm near Mansfield, Ohio, and both passed away when about eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Wilson was reared in this county and in early womanhood married John Clever, who died August 14, 1865, leaving three children: Mary Marilla, now the wife of Charles Martin; Thomas Brown, of Toledo, Ohio; and William G., a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Unto the second marriage have been born nine children: Eddie E., of Toledo, Ohio; Miranda J., at home; Albina E., the wife of William Scott, of Mansfield; James W., also of Mansfield; Walter M., of Shelby; Hattie A., the wife of Harry Bolus; Alice May, the wife of Clinton C. Bender; Dora L., at home; and Carrie Rogella, who died in infancy.

In his political affiliations John W. Wilson is a stalwart Republican in the support of measures of state and national importance, but at local elections where no national issue is involved he does not consider himself bound to party ties and is liberal. He has served as a member of the city council of Butler and for fifteen or eighteen years was a member of the school board. He was a member of the first council, receiving not a single opposing vote, and in 1895-6 he served as mayor. His administration was business-like, progressive and practical. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and a charter member of Samuel Bell Post, No. 536, G. A. R., of which he has served as the commander. He is also past worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, and was past master of Clear Fork Grange. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He owns fifty acres of land and derives from his farm a good income. As a representative of the pioneer settlers of the community and as a popular citizen whose well spent

life has gained him the high regard of all with whom he is associated, we present him to our readers. He has a wide circle of acquaintances in Richland county and all who know him esteem him for his genuine worth.

HON. JOSEPH M. HUNTER.

"The Farmer in Politics" would be an appropriate title for a book which, if planned on a comprehensive scale and carefully prepared and edited, would be a valuable contribution to our political history. The number of farmers who have attained eminence in national affairs and prominence in county and state affairs is so large that it would scarcely be guessed at with any approach to correctness by one who had not given some thought to the subject. Hon. Joseph M. Hunter is a leading farmer politician of Richland county, Ohio. He was born in Blooming Grove township, Richland county, Ohio, April 29, 1844, a son of James and Mary (McLees) Hunter, who had seven children, as follows: Joseph M., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary J., who married William R. Long, a farmer of Cass township, Richland county, Ohio; Dorcas A., who married James W. Haun; they are both dead, leaving four children, viz.: George B.; Ella F., who married John Saum; John L., of Shelby, Ohio; and Harry D., of Rome, Richland county; Charles S., who lives at Rome, Blooming Grove township, and is a justice of the peace and an ex-school teacher; Hester J., who lives with her sister, Mrs. Long; and Johannah C., who is dead.

James Hunter was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 5, 1814. He acquired a little education in the schools, but by a course of reading, carefully selected and pursued thoroughly and systematically, became a well informed man. In 1833 his father, Samuel Hunter, came to Richland county and entered a quarter-section of land near Rome in Blooming Grove township, which is now owned by the heirs of Joseph P. and Benjamin Hunter. James Hunter came with him and remained two years. In 1835 he returned to Columbiana county and married Mary McLees, and returned immediately, bringing his bride with him. Not long afterward Samuel Hunter bought a farm of eighty acres in section 21, in Blooming Grove township, which was heavily timbered and unimproved. On this James built a log cabin for himself and wife. He improved the place and developed it into a profitable farm and lived upon it until his death, which occurred November 3, 1864. He was a Democrat and a citizen of much influence, and filled the office of justice of the peace for six successive terms, the last of which was cut short by his death. A man of much native talent, who took a broad view of things, he was self-

educated to an extent which gave him a recognized supremacy among his fellow men, and his public spirit led him to identify himself with every movement tending to benefit his township and county. He was born and reared in the old "Seceder" church, but after coming to Ohio drifted into the Presbyterian church and was for many years one of its elders.

Samuel Hunter, the grandfather of Hon. Joseph M. Hunter, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of George Hunter, who with two of his brothers fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Some time after the war George settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, his brother James settled in Virginia, and Joseph, his other brother, settled in Georgia. Samuel Hunter was a veteran of the war of 1812 and spent the winter of 1812-13 at Camp Council, Richland county, Ohio. He and Henry Paul were comrades in arms and became such devoted friends that they entered into an agreement each to marry the sister of the other, and this agreement they carried out upon their return to their old home. Mary McLees, mother of Hon. Joseph M. Hunter, was a daughter of Charles McLees, of Columbiana county, Ohio, who was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and was married there, but emigrated to America soon afterward. Mrs. Mary (McLees) Hunter was born in 1813, and died in 1889, in her seventy-seventh year, in Blooming Grove township.

Joseph M. Hunter was reared to manhood on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools. At the time of his father's death he was nineteen years old, and being the eldest of the family he willingly assumed the burden of the family's support which naturally fell upon his shoulders. Not long before his death his father had purchased additional land, involving some obligations which the young man assumed also. He was the head of his mother's family until 1874, when he married Miss Alice Miller, a daughter of Michael Miller, of Blooming Grove township. Michael Miller was a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the early settlers in Richland county. Now, in his eighty-sixth year, hale and hearty, he lives with his son-in-law, Dr. O. L. Hoffman, at Galion, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Hunter settled down on the home farm, which he managed successfully and incidentally looked after the affairs of his mother's household. From his youth he has been an ardent Democrat and for years he has been a leader in party councils. April 1, 1883, he was appointed superintendent of the county infirmary of Richland county. His wife died in May, 1888, and he wished to be relieved from the responsibility of the management of that institution, but the directors insisted upon his remaining and he filled the position until April 1, 1890, when he returned to Blooming Grove town-

ship and bought a farm of eighty acres of his father-in-law, on which he lived until 1894. February 15, of that year, he married Mrs. Alverda Chew, the widow of E. M. Chew, formerly Miss Alverda Ferrell, and moved to his present residence. In 1898 he bought the old Hunter homestead, which is managed by his son, Claude M., who has achieved an enviable local reputation as a teacher. His daughter, Anna, married M. D. Ropp, a farmer of Blooming Grove township, who lives on the old Ropp homestead. Fenella is an accomplished teacher, who has taught four terms in district No. 2, Blooming Grove township. Allen G. T. and J. Garland Hunter assist their father in the management of his farm.

In 1897 Mr. Hunter was the nominee of his party for representative in the general assembly of Ohio. He was elected by a handsome majority, carrying every precinct, and became a member of the seventy-third general assembly, in which he served with great ability and credit. In 1899 he was re-elected to the same position, becoming a member of the seventy-fourth general assembly. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1896 and helped to nominate Mr. Bryan for the presidency. As a servant of the people, Mr. Hunter has never for a moment considered any question of expediency, and his only inquiry concerning any proposed measure has been as to its honesty and to its adaptability to the needs of the people. He is a model citizen, a model farmer, a model husband and father, such a man as benefits any community by association with it, and bravely accepts and faithfully fulfills every duty of life.

ANDREW BURNESON.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has acquired a high reputation in his chosen calling and whose prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. It is a pleasing indulgence to write the biography of a man of this character, such as Andrew Burneson is known to be.

He was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, a son of Samuel and Mary (Cochron) Burneson. His father was born in Ireland and came to this country when young, while his mother was of Scotch descent. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and about 1853 came to Wellsville, Ohio, where he learned the machinist's trade of P. E. Guice, a steam-engine builder. He then worked in a large shop as a steamboat builder and helped build the New Brighton car factory, in which he owned

A. Burnham

stock. In 1859 he moved to Canton, where he was employed on the construction of threshers, mowers and reapers for seven years. Two years were devoted to the commission business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 he came to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising for a time, but soon sold out his stock, and on the 12th of January, 1867, he entered the employ of the Aultman & Taylor Company as their first foreman of their wrought-iron department, which responsible position he most acceptably filled for twenty-two years, or until 1889. In connection with William Ackerman and others he organized the Ohio Thresher and Engine Company, and erected a plant at Upper Sandusky, where they engaged in building threshing machines and engines for two years, in 1889 and 1890, employing about forty men. Mr. Burneson was the vice-president of the company, while Mr. Ackerman was the superintendent.

But they closed out their interests there in 1893 and returned to Mansfield, where Mr. Burneson has erected seventeen buildings for himself, including residences and business blocks, and now gives his attention to his real estate. He also owns considerable vacant property in the city, and operates two farms, known as the Crabb and Houston farms, which are one mile southwest of Mansfield and aggregate two hundred and fourteen acres. They are under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings. In connection with general farming Mr. Burneson carries on stock-raising, with good success. He is a man of considerable inventive genius and while with the Aultman-Taylor Company he made many improvements in the machinery for the wrought-iron department, which proved of great advantage to the firm on account of the speed and accuracy secured by these improvements. He is an energetic, progressive and reliable business man, who generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and the prosperity that has come to him is justly merited, as he began life a poor man, but ambitious and industrious.

Religiously Mr. Burneson is a member of the First English Lutheran church, and politically is a supporter of the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics aside from voting, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his extensive business interests.

AARON SMITH.

Among the pleasantest rural homes of Monroe township is that of Aaron Smith on section 5. In all its appointments his well-improved and highly cultivated farm indicates the progressive spirit, enterprise and good business

ability of the owner, who is justly numbered among the most skillful and thorough agriculturists of his native township.

Mr. Smith was born on the farm where he now resides, May 23, 1836, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Barkheimer) Smith, natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the former born in 1803, the latter in 1805. The paternal grandfather, Henry Smith, was one of the prominent farmers of that county, where he spent his entire life, his father, a native of Germany, having located there at an early day. In the county of his nativity Jacob Smith was reared and married, and about 1830 came to Ohio in company with Samuel and David Barr, who had first choice of the three quarter-sections of land bought by them, leaving to Mr. Smith the farm now owned by our subject. Later it proved to be the one he would have selected, as it had plenty of water and other advantages. To the improvement and cultivation of his place he devoted his energies until called from this life, and in his labors met with most excellent success. Besides his property here he owned two quarter-sections of land in De Kalb county, Indiana, where some of his sons settled after attaining their majority. Religiously he was a member of the Dunkard church, and died in that faith July 6, 1863, while his wife died August 27, 1877. In their family were nine children, those living being Fannie, the widow of Jonathan Smith, of Ashland county; Henry, a farmer of De Kalb county, Indiana; Mary, the wife of Jackson Balliet, a farmer of the same county; Levi, a resident of Madison township, this county; Aaron, our subject; John and Frederick, both farmers of De Kalb county, Indiana; and Susannah, the wife of Hiram McCreary, a gardener of Hudson, Michigan.

Aaron Smith is indebted to the common schools of Richland county for his educational advantages. He remained at home, aiding in the work of the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1874, when he purchased the old homestead and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1884 he built his present substantial brick residence, and has made many other valuable and useful improvements upon the place, converting it into one of the model farms of the community. He purchased the Willis Hunt farm of one hundred acres in Mifflin township, in 1899, and now owns both places.

In 1864 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Lavinie Ohl, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Stephen Ohl, who came to this state from Pennsylvania with his parents when a boy, and was one of the prominent farmers of Ashland county. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Ursula, the wife of A. W. Darling, a farmer of Monroe township, this county; Givannah, a farmer of the same township;

Dora, the wife of Van Peterson, a farmer of Ashland county; Stephen, who is conducting his father's farm in Mifflin township, this county; and Grover C., at home.

Mr. Smith gives his allegiance to the men and measures of the Democratic party, and is connected with Madison Grange, P. of H. Socially he is widely and favorable known and has a host of warm friends in the community where almost his entire life has been passed.

J. H. FULLTON.

In the subject of this review we find a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Washington township, Richland county, Ohio. He was born on the old Fullton homestead in that township May 6, 1852, and is the only child of John and Mary (Duncan) Fullton, the mother having died soon after his birth. The father was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was fourteen years of age when the grandfather died, after which the grandmother, accompanied by her five sons and one daughter, started by team for Ohio and settled in Medina county, in 1835. There John Fullton continued to make his home until 1843, when he came to Richland county and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Washington township from his father-in-law, David Duncan. His first home here was a log cabin, which in later years was replaced by a better residence, while barns and other buildings were also erected. Although he began life for himself in limited circumstances he became quite well-to-do, and at his death, which occurred in 1893, he owned two hundred and seventy acres of valuable land in the home farm, and another tract of one hundred acres elsewhere, which was acquired through his own industry, perseverance and good management. He was five feet, eight inches in height, and weighed about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His political support was always given the men and measures of the Democratic party, and he efficiently served as justice of the peace for some time. Religiously he was an active worker and elder in the Presbyterian church. For his second wife he married Rachel J. Campbell, by whom he had three children, namely: William, deceased; Jane, the wife of William Palm, who is living on a farm in Washington township; and Belle, the wife of Andrew Andrews, of the same township.

In the common schools near his boyhood home J. H. Fullton acquired his literary education, and he remained under the parental roof until thirty-five years of age, when he moved to that part of the home farm which he now occupies. After residing there for five years he went to Demorest, Georgia,

where the following five years were passed, after which he returned to Ohio and has since resided upon his present farm, his home being located on the new state road seven miles from Mansfield. He owns ninety-seven acres of rich and arable land, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fullton and Miss Sarah Andrews, and to them have been born two children: Annie B., now sixteen years of age; and John L., aged twelve years. Mr. Fullton is a member of the Congregational church and a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He has served as the township clerk two years, and has always faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him, whether public or private.

JOSEPH B. ZEHNER.

J. B. Zehner was born in Mifflin township, Ashland county, March 7, 1870. His father, Peter Zehner, was born in the same township October 29, 1836. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Boyer, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1839. The Zehner family live in the historic Ruffner locality. The family connections are so numerous that reunions are annually held.

J. B. Zehner has traveled extensively in the west, and taught school in several of the new states. In 1899 he engaged in the grocery business in Mansfield, and on July 20 of the same year he married Miss Vina Zehner. They have one child, a son, named Harold Ivan Zehner.

In the winter of 1901 Mr. Zehner disposed of his stock of groceries to engage in other business. He is a young man of good character, and has many friends who wish him success in whatever field of endeavor he may engage.

DUANE M. DOTY.

One of the prominent business men of Shelby, Ohio, is Duane M. Doty, who was born in this place in 1855, and is the son of John and Sarah (Rutan) Doty, the former of whom died at the age of seventy-seven, the latter still surviving. They came to Shelby from Crawford county, Ohio, in 1868, and engaged in farming. They were the parents of seven children: Joseph, who now lives at Lexington; James H., who lives at Marion, Ohio; Lewis Calvin, who lives at Eureka, Utah; Emma, who lives in Shelby; Mrs. Mary Harman, who lives in Shelby; Mrs. Sarah McCarty, who lives in Barbertown, Ohio; and our subject.

Until 1892 our subject remained on the old homestead farm, but at that date he came to Shelby and engaged in work at the Tube works, where he remained until 1895, when he became interested with C. G. Grosscup in the plumbing business and has been occupied in that line ever since. The business is conducted on modern lines and meets with the approval of the people of his town. He is considered a good and reliable citizen and is regarded with respect and esteem.

GEORGE W. LEITER.

Among the active, enterprising and industrious citizens of Monroe township is classed George W. Leiter, who was born November 3, 1850, upon his present farm on sections 6 and 7, a son of David and Mary (Bell) Leiter. In their family were twelve children, but only four are now living, namely: David B., John H., Samuel B. and George W., all farmers of Monroe township.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob Leiter, was born in Maryland in July, 1770, of German parentage, and was married on the 1st of November, 1796, to Nancy Peck, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1771, and died in 1823. Her parents were also from Germany. In his native state the grandfather engaged in farming throughout life, and there died October 16, 1823.

David Leiter, the father of our subject, was born in Leitersburg, Washington county, Maryland, December 12, 1798, and there grew to manhood. He wedded Mary Bell, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1807, a daughter of Jacob Bell. His first wife was her cousin, Nancy Bell, who died eighteen months after their marriage, leaving one child, Jacob, now deceased. While residing in his native state, David Leiter engaged in farming and teaming, hauling flour from Baltimore to Washington. In 1836 he emigrated with his family to Ohio, and after one year's residence near the St. James schoolhouse in Mifflin township, Richland county, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Monroe township, just west of Lucas, where he spent his remaining years. He was an energetic man, of good business and executive ability, and consequently prospered in his undertakings, acquiring between four and five hundred acres of land. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican, but never an office-seeker. He was an active church-worker, in early life holding membership in the German Reformed church, but subsequently united with the Lutheran church, in which he served as a deacon and elder for many years. He died

May 13, 1875, honored and respected by all who knew him on account of his sterling worth and strict integrity.

George W. Leiter received a good common-school education, and as he approached manhood worked on the farm, receiving a share of the crops in compensation for his labors. His entire life has been passed upon the old homestead, which he now owns and successfully operates. On the 6th of January, 1876, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mary M. Marlow, also a native of Monroe township, this county, and a daughter of Moses Marlow, one of its early settlers and well-known citizens. Four children blessed this union, namely: Jessie M., D. Paige, and Georgia A., all at home; and Ada B., deceased. Politically Mr. Leiter is identified with the Republican party, and socially affiliates with Monroe Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F., of Lucas. He is one of the leading members of the Congregational church of that place, which he has served as the treasurer, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of his community.

SAMUEL B. LEITER.

Samuel B. Leiter, a son of David and Mary (Bell) Leiter, was born on the old Leiter homestead in Monroe township May 8, 1846, and there grew to manhood, aiding his brother in its cultivation and attending the district schools when his services were not needed at home. On the 2d of May, 1864, he joined the "boys in blue" of Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and shortly after his enlistment was sent to Marlow's Division, Tenth Army Corps, under the command of General Terry. He was in the reserve force during the engagement on the Weldon Railroad, and was discharged at Columbus September 15, 1864.

Mr. Leiter was married December 8, 1870, to Miss Anna Charles, a native of Monroe township, this county. Her father, John S. Charles, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and when a child came to Ohio with his parents. He is now a hardware dealer of Lucas, and served as postmaster at that place under President Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have two children, Mott W. and Star Hoyt, both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Leiter located upon his present farm of eighty acres in Monroe township, and in 1900 also purchased the old Cunning place of sixty-five acres, while his sons own the thirty-five acres lying between the two farms. As a tiller of the soil he has met with success, and is now quite well-to-do. He is a stanch Republican in politics and a member of Venus Lodge, No. 152, F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., of Mansfield.

MACK H. DAVIS.

Mack H. Davis, of Shelby, Ohio, was born in Akron, this state, on the 17th of January, 1857, his parents being Baker and Lydia (Henshaw) Davis. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York. He was born January 1, 1827, his wife on the 3d of April, 1832, and their marriage was celebrated in Ohio in 1855. Two children were born unto them, the daughter being Martha M., who was born in Akron in 1865, and is now the wife of Elsworth M. Lewis, of Shelby, Ohio, their wedding being celebrated in 1891. In 1876 the father became a resident of Shelby, where he entered into partnership with Cortez F. Fish and Daniel W. Storer for the purpose of conducting a flour-milling business, under the firm name of Fish, Storer & Davis. The father of our subject died in 1879 and his son succeeded to a partnership in the business. In 1882 the enterprise was incorporated under the firm name of The Shelby Mill Company.

Mr. Davis, whose name introduces this record, was graduated in the Akron high school in 1874, and for three years thereafter was the city editor of the Akron Daily Beacon. He then came to Shelby and accepted a position as the bookkeeper for the firm of which his father was one of the partners. As stated, he succeeded to a partnership in the business upon his father's death. The Shelby Mill Company is capitalized for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and at the time of the incorporation Mr. Davis was elected the secretary and treasurer. In 1892 he was chosen the president, and has since filled that position in a most creditable and satisfactory manner, his management bringing to the company well-merited success. The plant has a capacity of one thousand barrels of flour per day. The brick building is five stories in height, is supplied with elevators, and was erected in 1883. The supplies for the mill are shipped to Shelby from Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, and the company markets its products in eastern states and abroad, making extensive shipments to Great Britain. The leading brands of flour are known as Storer's Best and Prize Winner. They have a cooper shop in connection with the mill, and employment is furnished to about sixty workmen, turning out one thousand barrels per day. The mill is in continuous operation night and day.

Mr. Davis is a man of resourceful business ability, of keen discrimination in business affairs, of sound judgment and strong purpose. These qualities have enabled him to extend his field of labors into various lines. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his interests have been varied and of an important character. He was one of

the originators of the Shelby Tube Works, and was a director of the company until about two years ago, when he resigned. He is still a stockholder in the institution, however. He is the president of the Shelby Water Company, which was incorporated in 1897, with a capital of eighty thousand dollars. The plant has already cost about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. There is a complete pumping station, having a capacity of four million gallons of water per day, the water supply coming from a driven well in the north of the village, near the city limits. They have fifteen acres of land, duplex pumps, a stand pipe one hundred and forty-five feet high and sixteen feet in diameter, twelve miles of mains and one hundred and nine fire hydrants, having an inexhaustible supply. He is the treasurer of the Shelby Electric Company, which he aided in organizing. It has a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars and manufactures from six to eight thousand lamps daily, employment being furnished to one hundred and fifty people, one hundred of whom are girls. Mr. Davis is also the treasurer and manager of the Umbrella Company, and is a director in the First National Bank, also vice-president of the Shelby Building and Loan Association. He is the president of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, with headquarters at Indianapolis, an organization formed by merchant millers of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri and represents an invested capital of thirty million dollars and involving some three hundred mills. He has been the president of the Millers' National Association with headquarters at Chicago, holding that office in 1898, and at the present time is still a member of its board of managers. Its membership comes from thirty-three different states.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage, in 1878, to Miss Harriet Botsford, of Akron, Ohio, a daughter of Almon W. and Caroline (Bolton) Botsford. Three children have come to bless the union, but one died in infancy. The others are Myra Grace, who was born July 1, 1884; and Almon Baker, who was born December 29, 1886.

Mr. Davis has been prominent in public affairs. In 1898 he was elected a member of the city council, and while serving in that capacity he caused to be introduced a bill in the state legislature for the purpose of having a special act passed to enable the council to bond the village of Shelby for the purpose of establishing a municipal electric-light plant. This was done and the enterprise has proved a great success financially, and seems to have been the impetus that has brought about the growth and prosperity of Shelby in recent years. Thereby the streets are supplied with arc lights, and a complete incandescent system for the use of private individuals and business firms was

established. From the beginning this has proved a very successful enterprise, as the revenue from the incandescent service has been sufficient to pay all the operating expenses of the plant and has also created a fund sufficient to meet the bonds as they become due. Mr. Davis holds the rank of major in the Ninth Regiment of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Colonial Club, which was organized by the business men of Shelby in 1898, at which time he was elected the president, having ever since served in that capacity. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the Pathfinders' Association. He contributes to the support of the First Presbyterian church, in which his wife and children hold membership. He has been identified with this section of the Union for many years and has contributed to its material progress and prosperity.

ED B. WALTERS.

Many lines of business are very efficiently conducted in the town of Shelby, Ohio, making this a pleasant stopping-place for the tourist and a delightful spot in which to found a home. Mr. Walters was born near Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, December 30, 1864, a son of John J. and Susan (Baxter) Walters, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. The family of our subject's parents consisted of three sons and one daughter —Charles B., Hattie A., Frank L. and our subject, he being the second in order of birth.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Walters was named Mahlon Walters, a man of Scotch-Irish descent, the paternal grandmother being a member of the old southern Taylor family, of Virginia. The maternal grandmother was named Harriet Le Fever, of French descent, and the maternal grandfather was David Baxter, a native of the state of Pennsylvania.

The father of our subject was engaged in the livery business many years before the birth of his son, his uninterrupted business life in Fredericktown numbering thirty years. He has lived retired from active life for the past seven years, our subject becoming his partner in 1887. In 1895 Ed B. Walters came to Shelby and opened up his present fine livery establishment, since which time he has been prepared to accommodate the public with the most substantial or elaborate vehicles in the market. This is appreciated, and Mr. Walters has no fault to find with his neighbors because of lack of patronage. Mr. Walters is a genial, pleasant man, who has won the esteem of his neighbors as well as the public by his unvarying courtesy and the excellent and reliable character of his establishment.

The marriage of Mr. Walters was celebrated January 18, 1888, when he wedded Miss Jennie A. Shafer, of Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, a daughter of Adam and Susan (Zimmer) Shafer, natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and two children have been born to them: Harry E., born November 21, 1888; and Grace, born March 9, 1890, who died April 21, 1896.

In his politics Mr. Walters favors the Democratic party, and has served as constable, being re-elected for a second term. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, Ben Hur, and the I. O. O. F., being popular in all. Mrs. Walters is a member of the Lutheran church, where she is highly appreciated.

JAMES M. PEARCE.

James McVay Pearce is one of the residents of Richland county, where throughout his entire life he has made his home. He was born December 19, 1835, in Washington township, and is one of the residents on the Mansfield and Newville road, having lived on that thoroughfare for sixty years. He is a son of Lewis K. and Elizabeth (Driscol) Pearce and a grandson of Stephen and Mary (Kinney) Pearce, who came from New Jersey, reaching their destination on the 19th of September, 1814. They settled in Washington township, and the land they then entered from the government is still in the possession of their descendants.

The historical associations of their advent into Ohio are interesting to recall. The morning after the arrival of the Pearce family, as its members were watching the day break over the Washington township forest, Francis Scott Key gazed, "in the dawn's early light," over the bay at Baltimore and saw that the American flag still waved above Fort McHenry, and in the inspiration of the occasion wrote that immortal ode, "The Star Spangled Banner,"—a song that will ever be sung by the American people to voice the patriotic sentiments of their liberty-loving hearts. At that time Return Jonathan Meigs was the governor of Ohio, and the total vote of the state was twenty-two thousand and fifty, while it is now nine hundred thousand. Mansfield at the present time has a population of twenty thousand, and was then a village of about twenty houses, principally log cabins. What changes have taken place in the years that have intervened! It has well been said that the lamp of civilization has surpassed that of Aladdin. The forests have changed into fields of grain and the waste places have become gardens of flowers, towns and cities have been built with marvelous rapidity and showing splendid handiwork; but in this march of progress the work and hardships of the pioneers must not be forgotten.

Mr. Pearce's father died in 1850, and in 1853 his mother married Landin McGregor, and the second union, like the first, was a happy one, for Mr. McGregor proved to be a kind husband and a good stepfather. He died November 21, 1887, and his wife, the mother of our subject, passed away March 15, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a typical pioneer mother and a woman of great physical strength. She could stand in a half-bushel measure and shoulder two and a half bushels of wheat! Feats of strength were often indulged in at gatherings during the pioneer period. The Pearce settlement was known in the olden time as The Beech on account of the abundance of beech trees in that locality. The Pearces were strong, athletic men in their day, and at musters and other gatherings engaged freely in the sports of the occasions which sometimes wound up in a rough manner; but the Pearces did not object to that, for they generally held their own with the best of the crowd.

Mr. Pearce, of this review, was named in honor of James McVay Pearce, a pioneer preacher of the Christian church. He owns a part of the original Pearce land, being a good farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres, and his orchards are far-famed. He has worked hard, has prospered and always has "money to lend and corn to sell." He belonged to a family of eighteen children, and has two brothers and two sisters yet living. On February 10, 1897, he married Miss Catherine C. Miller, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Yager) Miller, of Monroe township, Richland county.

James M. Pearce is unostentatious in manner and has but little regard for display in dress, and might at times be mistaken for a man in indigent circumstances, as the following incidents will show: The child of a relative died and Mr. Pearce went to Lucas to buy some articles for the family. There was a new merchant there who did not know Mr. Pearce, and when he stated that the relative's child was dead and he wanted to get some merchandise, the proprietor, imagining he wanted credit, said, "I can't trust you." Mr. Pearce replied, "I must get the goods somewhere." Whereupon the merchant became more emphatic, "I tell you, sir, you can not get trusted here." During this talk a gentleman entered the store and hearing what the merchant said, and knowing Mr. Pearce, that he was wealthy and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, exclaimed, "Trust him to the whole store if he wants it." "I did not ask for trust," said Mr. Pearce, as he left the store and went to its rival on the opposite side of the street, paying for his purchases from a large roll of bills! Upon another occasion Mr. Pearce stabled his horse in a Mansfield feed barn and went around at noon to see if it had been fed; and noting no remnant of food in either trough or manger, he called the

proprietor's attention to the fact. In the dispute that ensued the stable official admitted that the horse had not been fed and doubted the owner's ability to pay for the feed. A neighbor of Mr. Pearce then came up and said, "Why, this is Jim Pearce; and he is able to give a check on the bank for your entire barn and its contents."

Mr. Pearce is an agreeable, well-informed man. His latchstring is always out, and he greatly enjoys entertaining his friends, of whom he has a host.

HENRY E. SHEETS.

Of the "art preservative of arts," Henry Eugene Sheets is a representative, being the well-known proprietor of the Shelby Republican. He was born in Ashland, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1860, and is a son of Solomon and Christine (Weisinstein) Sheets. The mother was born in 1836, and by her marriage became the mother of five sons, of whom S. A., J. C., and Henry E. are residents of Shelby. The first named is a photographer, with a studio in this city, and J. C. is engaged in the practice of dentistry here.

Mr. Sheets, of this review, completed his public-school education in the high school of Ashland, and afterward continued his studies at Wooster (Ohio) University. Since 1887 he has been connected with the newspaper business. In 1890, at Great Falls, Montana, he began the publication of a paper known as the Industrial, and continued as its editor and proprietor for four years, when he sold out. He then became identified with the Pittsburg Dispatch, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but after a year he came to Shelby and purchased the old Richland County Republican, which was published by William Tait. He became its owner in December, 1896, and changed its name to the Shelby Republican. The paper has a circulation of about fourteen hundred, and upholds the principles of the grand old party. Mr. Sheets is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Ashland Lodge, No. 151. He is well known in Shelby, where he is recognized as an earnest advocate of all measures calculated to prove of benefit to the city along any of the lines that contribute to the welfare and happiness of men.

REV. NATHANIEL H. LOOSE.

Rev. Nathaniel H. Loose, of Shelby, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1834, his parents being Peter and Anna Mary (Rauch) Loose, also natives of the Keystone state. In 1845 they removed to Monroe, Michigan, where the father followed the occupation of farming.

The subject of this review was reared amid the refining influences of a good Christian home and was well fitted for life's duties by excellent educational privileges. He was educated in Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, at which he was graduated in 1858, and in 1859 was graduated at the theological seminary. He was ordained to the ministry in August of that year.

His first pastoral charge was at Sugar Grove, Ohio, where he remained from 1859 until 1863. In the latter year he accepted a call from the church in Shelby, Ohio, where he continued until 1877, and in that year he took up his work of attending to the spiritual needs of the church of his denomination in Bellevue, Ohio, his pastorate at that place covering an entire decade. From 1887 until 1890 he was located in Plymouth, Indiana, and from 1890 until 1894, in Baltimore, Ohio, after which he returned to Shelby and has since been the esteemed and honored pastor of the Reformed church at this place. During the period of his former residence here he had been a valued member of the school board, having served as its president for six years, during which time the high school building was erected, standing as a monument to the progressive spirit of the members of the board and to the intelligence of the citizens of the town.

In 1858 the Rev. Nathaniel H. Loose was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Alma T. Kroh, of Tiffin, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Tice) Kroh. Their marriage was blessed with four sons, one of whom died in infancy. Ursinus K. was born at Sugar Grove, in 1859, and at the age of sixteen years entered the First National Bank, in Shelby, and was well known in business circles. After severing his connection with the bank in Shelby he went to Tiffin, where for three years he occupied the responsible position of teller in the First National Bank of that city. Then he spent five years as receiving teller in the First National Bank of Toledo. He afterward spent five years in Hartington, Nebraska, as cashier, and now occupies the cashiership in the bank at Snohomish, Washington. He is also connected with the Pacific coast lumber trade. Alvin B., born in 1863, is now in Columbus, Ohio, where he is associated in business with his brother, Clarence E., who was born in 1867. They are partners in the jewelry and optical business. The former is a graduate of the Chicago College of Ophthalmology. Two of the sons are married, but the youngest is still single.

Rev. Mr. Loose is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Board of Regents of Heidelberg University, of Tiffin, Ohio, and by that institution the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1893. He has perhaps

married more couples and preached more funeral sermons in a given time than any other minister of the gospel in Shelby, for he is very popular not only among the people of his own denomination, but also among the representatives of other churches. His has been a noble and upright life, unselfishly devoted to his fellow men in the endeavor to bring to humanity the needs of the human soul and the ennobling power of the gospel. He is a logical, entertaining and convincing speaker, having an excellent command of the art of rhetoric and under all an earnestness of purpose which colors his every utterance and leaves no one in doubt of his sincerity. Such a life is a benediction to all who come in contact with it.

NATHANIEL GUTHRIE.

Nathaniel Guthrie is one of Richland county's native sons, his birth having occurred October 6, 1843, on the farm which is still his home, his parents being John E. and Elizabeth (Crawford) Guthrie. His father was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and was a son of William Guthrie, who came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1815 and entered from the government the quarter section of land which adjoins Nathaniel Guthrie's present farm on the north. He was the fifth settler in Blooming Grove township. He was accompanied by his wife and eight children, and after building a log cabin he cleared an acre of land, with the assistance of his wife and three eldest sons, and sowed wheat upon it. They had no fodder for the cattle; so the latter subsisted on browse. For a time the family was compelled to live on corn that had been frosted and which the cattle had refused to eat, for the supply of meal had become exhausted before the winter was over. With the aid of his sons, William Guthrie cleared his land and developed a good farm, upon which he spent his remaining days.

John E. Guthrie remained upon the old homestead until his twenty-ninth year, having about three months' schooling in the winter season. He was then married and removed to the farm upon which our subject now resides and which he had previously purchased. It comprises a quarter section of land, for which he paid four hundred dollars, and upon it he and his wife remained until called to the home beyond. They were members of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Guthrie having become identified therewith in his boyhood, and for many years he was a deacon in the church. He gave his political support to the Democratic party, while the grandfather of our subject was a Whig. Unto John E. and Elizabeth (Crawford) Guthrie were born nine children, of whom four are yet living, namely: William, of White

county, Indiana; Eleanor, the wife of Jacob DeLancey, of Cass township, Richland county; James, a resident of Shiloh, Ohio; and Nathaniel.

The boyhood days of Nathaniel Guthrie were quietly passed on the home farm, and in the common schools he acquired his education. In his nineteenth year, however, his mode of life became greatly changed, for on the 15th of October, 1862, he volunteered for service in the Civil war and was assigned to duty in Company K, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained at the front for one year, and then on account of disability was honorably discharged. He took part in the engagements at Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg, and thence returned to Jackson, Mississippi, where he was last in active service, being mustered out October 12, 1863. His brother William was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, and remained at the front until the close of the war, while James joined Company I, of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and served for three years. He was captured at Stone river and held for three days and was paroled on the field.

Returning to the north Nathaniel Guthrie remained at home until he had regained his health, and in the spring of 1865 went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he spent the summer and fall. Owing to the death of his father he returned home to assist in the management of the farm. He was married the following year to Miss Almeda Parcher, a native of Richland county and a daughter of John and Nancy Parcher, both of whom are still living, in Butler township; the former is in his eighty-fourth year and the latter in her eighty-third year. They are both well preserved and have traveled life's journey together as man and wife through the long period of sixty-five years.

After his marriage Mr. Guthrie removed to Ashland, where he engaged in carpentering for two years, and then returned to the old homestead to care for his mother and an invalid sister. There he remained for four years, during which time he continued carpentering and then his brother James left the farm, going to a place of his own, and our subject assumed the work of cultivating the fields, being thus engaged up to the time of his mother's death. The year following he purchased the old homestead and has since made excellent improvements upon his place, which is now one of the most desirable farms of the community. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie has been blessed with ten children, of whom six are yet living, as follows: J. Luther, a farmer of Weller township, Richland county; James H., a hardware merchant of Bloomdale, Wood county, Ohio; Myron Taylor, who manages the home farm; Eva, at home; Benton W., an em-

ployé of the National Cycle Works, in Shelby, Ohio; and Ella E., the wife of Marion Houston, a farmer of Blooming Grove township, Richland county.

Mr. Guthrie is a Democrat, well informed on the issues of the day, and gives to his party a stalwart support. For six years he served as a trustee of his township, proving himself a capable officer. He is prominent in civic societies, holding membership in Spiegel Post, No. 228, G. A. R., of Shiloh; Rome Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs; Shiloh Lodge, No. 374, R. A.; and Shiloh Lodge, F. & A. M.

Thoughout his entire life Mr. Guthrie has resided in Richland county and has made a creditable record, gaining for himself the respect and good will of his fellow men.

LATHROP J. TRACY.

The lineage of the Tracy family comes down in an unbroken line from Egbert I, king of England, to the present time. In Puella F. Mason's Lineage of the Tracy Family we find that the Tracys have been prominent in the past, as they are at the present time.

Judge Josiah Tracy, of the thirty-fifth generation, was born at Franklin, Connecticut, October 1, 1796, and married Diantha Lathrop August 18, 1824, at which time they removed to Painesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1832 he removed to Vermillion and was the superintendent of the Huron Iron Works. In 1835 he moved to Huron and engaged in the commission business. At different periods he served as mayor, justice of the peace, colonel of militia, state senator and judge of Erie county. He moved to Mansfield in 1847 and died January 11, 1857, and at his request was buried at Huron, beside his wife, who had died April 22, 1840.

Of the thirty-sixth generation we make note of the late Lathrop J. Tracy, the eldest son of Judge Josiah Tracy, who was born at Painesville, Ohio, May 26, 1825. His earlier years were spent with his parents in Vermillion, and later at Huron. At the age of eighteen he removed to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as the secretary and bookkeeper in the office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and later was in the employ of the same company at Rondout, New York. On June 10, 1852, he was married to Eliza Kirtland, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Daniel P. Kirtland. She survives him, with two sons, —Frederick K., of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Rufus A.,—and one daugh-

L. J. Tracy

ter,—Mrs. Mary T. Roe, of Mansfield. Another son, Daniel Lathrop, died May 22, 1894, at Great Falls, Montana.

Mr. Tracy moved to this city in 1854 and for many years was engaged in the grain and wool business, succeeding the firm of Sturges, Tracy & Company. About 1885 he became associated with his brother, F. E. Tracy, in the wholesale grocery business, and later became the secretary of the Tracy & Avery Company. For many years, and at the time of his death, he was a director of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company. At the organization of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Insurance Company, October 10, 1876, he was elected its president, which office he continued to fill until his death. He was always greatly interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and during the earlier years of that body was actively identified with its interests, serving as the president of the Mansfield Association. Quoting from his annual report to that association (1870), he says:

"While we have not accomplished all that we would, and in the review may not realize as an actuality the full accomplishment of that we hoped for, and prayed for in the early morning of 1870, happy, blessed will it be for us if in this review we can, as an association and as individual members of this association, say 'we have done what we could.' The Master lays no greater, no less, a demand upon each one of us than this; and, as we each for himself and unto God shall make answer, we may gather new inspiration and zeal and consecration for that which lies before us in the coming year.

"And now, brethren beloved, in looking back over the past, while it can hardly be otherwise than that there will be regrets that we have come short in many things, may we not rejoice that the great Master has given us so much of His presence and blessing in the association work of the year? that so often we have known for a surety that we walked not in our own strength or wisdom, as we have gone out by twos and fours on the Sabbath afternoons of the year at the command of our devotional committee, fulfilling the appointments made by them at the various churches and schoolhouses in our vicinity. Have we not felt our hearts burn within us as we have journeyed and talked by the way? and have we not known of a surety of His being 'in the midst' when we have endeavored to tell these congregations of 'Jesus and His love? Can we ever forget what our eyes saw and what our ears heard of the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit in our meetings at Spring Mills, at Lucas and at Carter's church, where for three weeks in succession meetings were held every night in the

week, Saturdays excepted, and where as a fruitage forty-five souls confessed Christ?

"No, my brethren. Let us count it all joy that the Master permitted us to enter into such blessedness of service for Him; and may we gather from these hallowed memories new consecration of life and increased zeal for His service in our association work for the year that lies before us."

Resuming the life narrative, we may add that Mr. Tracy was always an active member of the First Congregational church, serving at various times as a deason and a trustee. The death of Lathrop J. Tracy occurred on Friday, September 24, 1897, at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, whither he had gone a month before for the benefit of his health. From among the tributes paid to his memory we quote the following from a Mansfield paper:

"It was with a feeling of sincere sorrow that the news of his death was received in this city, where for so many years he has been a good citizen, respected and beloved for his many admirable qualities of head and heart. That his familiar form and kindly face and voice shall be seen and heard no more in meeting and greeting, with the friends of his long and busy life, causes saddened hearts.

"Mr. Tracy was a man of quiet and unostentatious demeanor. His disposition was that which made him avoid rather than seek that prominence so sought after by many; but his sterling qualities of manhood were known and admired by those who came within the circle of his acquaintance. His life was pure and blameless. He was kind and charitable, a Christian gentleman,—as another has written of him, 'one of nature's noblemen.' Advancing age did not impair the genial sunshine of his nature. In all his relations with his fellow men he was courteous. He was the agreeable companion of his associates and men of his own years, and at the same time his heart was ever young; and in him the children had a friend. The memory of Lathrop J. Tracy will live long in the hearts of all who knew him."

Rufus Avery Tracy, of the thirty-seventh generation, the third son of Lathrop J. Tracy, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, September 8, 1865, attended Oberlin College during 1880-1, and January 16, 1882, entered the employ of the Citizens' National Bank, serving as a messenger boy, bookkeeper, teller and assistant cashier. On account of impaired health he severed his connection with the bank April 15, 1894, and took a position in the employ of the Mansfield Mutual Insurance Company, also establishing a local insurance agency in company with J. M. Cook, under the firm name of Cook &

Tracy. In January, 1895, he was appointed general agent of the Mansfield Mutual Insurance Company.

October 17, 1888, he married Miss Harriet Edith Wagner, a daughter of John W. and Malinda C. Wagner. Their children are: John Wagner Tracy, born January 13, 1890, and died June 18, following; Rachel Wagner Tracy, born October 28, 1892; and Sarah Lathrop Tracy, born August 22, 1895.

Mr. Tracy is a young man of fine business ability and exemplary character.

HIRAM E. KINGSBORO.

Among the well known citizens of the town of Shelby, Ohio, who have made their birthplace known through the state and even beyond, is Hiram E. Kingsboro, the subject of this sketch. He was born at Shelby, in 1844, and is the son of John and Jane (Wilson) Kingsboro, the latter a daughter of Eli and Mable (Barnes) Wilson, who came, in company with the Whitney family, to this county June 20, 1818. Eli Wilson was born in 1789 and was a soldier of the war of 1812, belonging to a Connecticut regiment, and became a general of militia, in this state, in 1830. He built the first cabin in the town of Shelby, in 1818, and was the pioneer in the mill business.

The father of our subject came to Shelby, Ohio, in 1835, although he was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1814. His father was a native of Ireland, who loved the old country and became a member of the band of Emmett's United Irishmen, in 1796, this causing the necessity of emigration, after the execution of Emmett. He was of military mold and joined the forces of the United States, accompanying General Scott to Canada, and engaging in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Niagara and Fort George.

When the Civil war broke out the father of our subject enlisted first in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment, in answer to the three-months call for troops, and re-enlisted in October, 1861, entering Sherman's brigade, Sixty-fourth Ohio, this being for three years. The army of the Cumberland, to which Mr. Kingsboro was attached, saw much hard service, but he escaped injury and enlisted as a veteran at the close of his former term of service. During his connection with the Ohio regiment he held the position of sergant, but his veteran connection was with Sherman's army, and he was sent to Texas, being mustered out in 1865, returning to his home and family in 1866.

Our subject was reared in Shelby, where he received his education. His

father was established here in the shoe business and he also became interested in that line. On May 2, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Regiment, as sergeant, and was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Tenth Corps, under General B. F. Butler, was in the James river expedition, was under fire in front of Petersburg, and was one of the number detailed to build the pontoon bridge, by means of which General Grant's army crossed the James river, in 1864, a large amount of dangerous service for enlistment of one hundred and twenty days. He was a member of the troops called out at the time of the incursion of General Kirby Smith, when they were so feelingly thanked by the lamented Governor Tod, of the state.

The marriage of our subject took place in 1864, to Miss Mary A. Gettle, a daughter of William and Mary (Hershiser) Gettle, who came here in 1820, from Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kingsboro: Orpha Dell, who married Joseph C. Lewis, of Shelby, on November 20, 1884; Hattie Laura, who married Benjamin J. Kuhn, of Mansfield, Ohio, January 15, 1884; John R., a druggist at Urbana, Ohio; and Charles E., who also is a druggist.

Mrs. Kingsboro has always taken an active interest in all public affairs and has been recognized as a capable and efficient citizen. He has served two terms as a member of the town council, has been a member and the president of the school board and chief of the Shelby fire department. During his administration of the latter office his hook and ladder company became the champion of the state of Ohio, and during 1873-4 it won every prize, contests then being a favorite sport. After their disbandment Mr. Kingsboro formed a military organization called the Shelby Light Guards, which continued in existence for seven years, during which time they visited through Ohio and other states, and the services of our subject in this connection were recognized by the presentation of a fine sword, bearing a very appropriate inscription, testifying to the esteem in which he was held.

While the Australian ballot system was under consideration in Ohio, Mr. Kingsboro was one of the Republican representatives of the election board of Richland county. For four years he served efficiently as a gauger for the government, during the administration of President Grant. He has been connected with the Masonic order since 1865, and is a member of Harker Post, G. A. R., of which he has been the commander, and also has been captain of the Sons of Veterans. He belongs to Shelby Lodge, No. 392, K. of P., and is also a member of the Uniformed Rank, Damon Com-

pany, No. 104, of which he has been the captain for four years. He has had much influence in all of the public affairs of Shelby, is still a man young in years, and may be called a real representative public citizen.

EDWARD BERNO.

Edward Berno was born in Mansfield, July 24, 1861. His father, Peter Berno, was a native of Otterberg, Bavaria, born December 25, 1838. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in direct line to 910 A. D. In the fatherland Peter Berno spent the first fourteen years of his life and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to America. They did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but at once made their way westward, locating in Mansfield.

Here the son had the opportunity of attending school for three months each year, pursuing his studies during the winter season. He was, however, a man of studious nature, who devoted all his leisure time to reading. He was particularly fond of history and was well informed concerning the histories of the various countries of the world. He collected a library of six hundred volumes, valued at sixteen hundred dollars. By trade he was a shoemaker, but for twenty-two years he acted as traveling salesman for a boot and shoe house, and later engaged in business for himself in Mansfield along that line for eight years. Finally he became associated with his son Edward in the florist business, and the partnership was continued until the father's death, on the 4th of March, 1899. Of genial manner and courteous disposition, he was very successful in his work as a traveling salesman, and in all his business relations he enjoyed the unqualified confidence of those with whom he was associated by reason of his strict integrity, his honesty in all business matters being proverbial. He married Christina Beam, who also represented an old German family that was established in Mansfield, and was also connected with the florist and nursery business. Mr. and Mrs. Berno became the parents of four sons and four daughters: Albert J., the eldest, is connected with the Umbrella Rib Works at Shelby, Ohio. He married Olive Hill, and they have two children,—Otto and Gilbretta. Edward is the next of the family. William J., of Mansfield, occupies the position of foreman with the Novelty Sign Company. He married Serene Elliott and they have two children,—Karl and Rexford. Charles, who is a molder of Mansfield, married Maggie Stacker, and they have three children,—Robert, Nellie and Alma. Clara is the wife of William Grabler, a pattern-maker of Cleveland, Ohio, and their children are Jane, Harvey, John and Maggie.

Louisa resides with her mother in Mansfield. Lillian married George Kirschbaum, who owns and conducts a candy kitchen in Mansfield. Maggie, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Claude Cramer, who is the proprietor of a bicycle store at Garrett, Indiana.

Edward Berno pursued his education in the common schools of Mansfield and in early life learned the trade of pattern-making, which he followed until 1893. He then abandoned that occupation in order to engage in the cultivation of flowers, and is now one of the leading florists in this part of the county. He has ten thousand feet under glass and enjoys a large shipping as well as home trade. He raises plants of every variety and in large numbers, his business constantly increasing. He has made a close study of floral culture and understands thoroughly the needs and habits of different plants, so that he is enabled to produce excellent results.

On the 22d of May, 1883, Mr. Berno was united in marriage to Hettie L. Baker, who was born in Ashland county. They have one child living, Lee Edward, who is a student in school. Mr. Berno is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 26, Knights of Pythias; is the first lieutenant of White Cross Company, No. 10, of the Uniformed Rank; a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; of Courtney Camp, No. 3505, Modern Woodmen; and of Purity Council, No. 98, J. O. U. A. M.

Steadily pursuing his way, undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties in his path, our subject has achieved creditable prosperity. Steady application, careful study of business methods and plans to be followed, close attention to details, combined with untiring energy,—these are the traits of character which have brought to him success.

Mrs. MARY QUINN.

Mrs. Mary Quinn came to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1868, direct from Ireland, with her mother, her father having died three years before. After living in Mansfield ten years she was married to Bartholomew Flannery, a prominent and influential citizen of Mansfield. That he was also a popular citizen was attested by the fact of his being elected sheriff of the county in 1885 and again in 1887, serving two terms in that office. He was a lifelong Democrat, and died in 1893. Mrs. Quinn was married to her present husband, Mr. R. C. Quinn, September 5, 1899, and has lived at her present home, No. 236 North Main street, for the past thirty-five years. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Hogan, died September 15, 1897, at the home of Mrs. Quinn, where she had been living for fifteen years.

R. C. Quinn is a prominent farmer of Richland county and is an ex-soldier of the Civil war, having served in the Union army from 1862 to 1865. Mrs. Quinn has had the care of fourteen children, several of them being the children of her brother. Her nephew, Bartholomew Flannery, is living in Mansfield. He is thirty-one years of age and is a well educated young man, having attended college after getting through with his common-school course. Mrs. Quinn, like all the rest of her family, is a devout Catholic, and well remembers the burning of old St. Peter's church during the second term of Mr. Flannery as sheriff. Mrs. Quinn has two sisters and two brothers. Mrs. Catherine Agan, one of the sisters, is a widow, living on East Sixth street. She had eleven boys, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Annie Burk, the other sister, is living on Diamond street, Mansfield. She also is a widow, and has one boy, eighteen years of age, and one daughter, twelve years of age. The brothers, Patrick and Cornelius Hogan, also live in Mansfield. Mrs. Quinn is enjoying the best of health and is one of the most useful communicants of St. Peter's church. She is an excellent woman in every way and has a host of friends.

JOHN WISE.

John Wise, a retired merchant of Butler, was born in what is now Ashland county, but was then a part of Wayne county, Ohio, on the 26th of April, 1827. His father, George F. Wise, was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and came to America in 1804, when about twenty years of age, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which dropped anchor in the harbor of Philadelphia after a voyage of three months. He was a tailor by trade, completing his apprenticeship in London, England. He worked in a sugar refinery in order to secure money for his emigration, and on board the ship was employed as a half sailor, thus meeting the expenses of the voyage. He had only seventy-five cents when he landed in Philadelphia, and he gave that to a beggar.

For a time he was employed at the tailor's trade in Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love, and later engaged in the same line of business in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but subsequently secured a position as a farm hand. After aiding in the labors of the field through the day time he would devote his evenings to his trade. After his marriage he engaged in chopping wood and worked on a farm. In 1815 he came to what is now Ashland county, Ohio, a distance of three hundred miles from his old Pennsylvania home. Three times he made the trip on foot in order to make payments

upon his farm, which he entered from the government, and to which he removed in 1820. It was covered with a tract of heavy timber, and in the midst of the forest he erected a log cabin. He then began clearing the land, transforming it into highly cultivated fields. Upon that place he spent his remaining days, dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the service and started for the front, but peace was declared ere he reached the scene of hostilities. In politics he was an active Democrat and in religious belief a Lutheran. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christiana Weaver, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but her parents were of German birth. She, too, was a member of the Lutheran church, and she lived to be ninety-one years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wise were born fourteen children, thirteen of whom reached years of maturity.

In a typical pioneer home on the western frontier John Wise was reared. Much of the land in that section of the state was in its primitive condition and the work of civilization and progress seemed scarcely begun. He assisted in the task of developing the home farm and in the public school acquired his education, being there a schoolmate of Senator Allison, of Iowa. At the age of twenty he went to Ashland to learn the trade of wagon and carriage making, serving an apprenticeship of two years, during which time he received fifteen dollars per year in compensation for his services. On the expiration of that period he went to North Liberty, and there, forming a partnership, engaged in business on his own account. After nine years the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Wise removed to Iowa, where he remained for three years, working at his trade. In 1862 he came to Butler and established a wagon and carriage repair shop, which he conducted until 1868, when he opened a hardware store and tin shop. A few years afterward he sold the latter, but continued to conduct the hardware store until 1896, when he disposed of that business and has since practically lived retired. He owns seventy acres of land, a part of which is within the corporation limits of Butler, and two store buildings.

On the 21st of August, 1851, Mr. Wise was united in marriage to Miss Amity Armentrout, who was born in Newville, Richland county, January 19, 1833, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hammond) Armentrout, both of whom were natives of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, in which locality they were married. The father was born in 1800 and became a farmer and cabinetmaker. He brought his family to Richland county, but in 1854 removed to Iowa, locating near Tipton, where he died, at the age of seventy-seven years. In politics he was an active Democrat. His wife

belonged to the Baptist church and died at the age of eighty-five years. They had twelve children, all of whom reached mature years and are still living. Mrs. Wise has spent her entire life in Richland county, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Cromwell, who is engaged in the dry-goods business in Butler; Milton, a dealer in shoes and harness in Butler; Oscar, who is engaged in the telephone business, building a line to Arlington, Ohio; and Flora, who died at the age of sixteen years.

In his political views Mr. Wise is a Democrat and takes great interest ni the success of his party, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. He served for several years as a justice of the peace in Knox county. He belongs to Thrall Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., of Frederickstown, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while two of their children belong to the Methodist Protestant church.

In business Mr. Wise has attained a desirable success. Dependent entirely upon his own labors, he has surmounted the obstacles in his path, and the difficulties which he has encountered have served as an impetus to renewed labor. In this way he has advanced steadily to a plane of affluence, and now, having acquired a handsome competence, he is enjoying a well earned rest.

SAMUEL C. CLARK.

In this publication, which has to do with those who have been in the past or are to-day prominently concerned in the business, professional, political and social life of Richland county, we are gratified to give a specific consideration to Samuel C. Clark, of Mansfield, for his life has been one of activity and he is widely known throughout the county.

Mr. Clark is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Mount Gilead, Morrow county, July 14, 1850, the son of George Northrup Clark. The latter's father was Samuel Clark, one of the pioneers of Ohio. He was a native of the state of Connecticut, whence he came to Ohio in the early days, locating at Boardman, Mahoning county, where he was one of the first settlers, becoming one of the influential men of that section of the state. He married a Miss Northrup, of the well known old New England family of that name, and they reared two sons and three daughters. His son, George N., the father of the immediate subject of this review, removed from Mahoning to Morrow county, settling in South Woodbury, where he was

engaged in the dry-goods business for many years, being very successful in his endeavors. He was a man of strong intellectuality and inflexible integrity and his prominence and influence in Morrow county were umistakable, as shown in the fact that he served two consecutive terms in the state legislature, being the first representative that the town of Woodbury had ever had in the general assembly.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion George N. Clark signalized his patriotism and loyalty by enlisting for service, as a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he held the office of adjutant. At the close of the war he was elected county auditor, which led to his removal to the county-seat, Mt. Gilead, in 1865, and there he passed the residue of his life, passing away in 1893, at an advanced age and secure in the esteem of all who knew him. He married Mary Lowrey and had five children, of whom three survive: Samuel C., of this sketch; Cyrus C., who is engaged in the crude-oil business in Findlay, Ohio; and Alice C., the wife of Charles Miller, who is a clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railroad, at Akron.

Samuel C. Clark came to Mansfield in the year 1869. For some twelve or thirteen years he was employed by the S. N. Ford Lumber Company, and then for a period of eleven years he was a railway postal clerk; later was in charge of the Fulton Truck & Foundry Company's business for about two years; for about one year he was the superintendent of the Mansfield water works, and on the 1st of May, 1899, he received from Mayor Brown the appointment to the important and exacting office of chief of the police department of Mansfield, and this position he held till September, 1900. He engaged in the fire and life insurance business in February, 1901, in which he is meeting with success.

Mr. Clark was one of the charter members of Mansfield Lodge, No. 56, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of Madison Lodge, No. 26, Knights of Pythias, maintaining a lively interest in these fraternities. In his political adherency he has always given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and its principles.

Turning in conclusion to the more purely domestic chapter in the career of Mr. Clark, we record that on February 26, 1880, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Carrie M. Day, a daughter of Sylvanus B. Day, a well-known resident of Mansfield. Mrs. Clark has two brothers,—Lieutenant Willis B. Day, of the United States Navy, who is at present stationed in the government navy yards at Brooklyn, New York; and Benjamin F. Day,

who is connected with the wholesale confectionery establishment of Voegele & Demming, of Mansfield.

Mrs. Clark's grandfather in the agnate line was Benjamin F. Day, who was a native of the historic old state of New Jersey and who came from Chatham, Morris county, that state, to Ohio, about the year 1838, becoming one of the pioneers of the Buckeye state. Of his children we offer the following brief record: Sylvanus B. is the father of Mrs. Clark, as has been already noted. Rear Admiral B. F. Day, of the United States Navy, has the distinction of being the youngest man to occupy that important office in the navy department of our government. He resides on a plantation near Glasgow, Virginia, about three miles from the famous Natural Bridge. Calvin Day, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, is the city passenger agent of the Santa Fe Railroad. Maria became the wife of John Blymeyer, a retired manufacturer of Mansfield. Matilda is the widow of D. A. Beekman and resides at Plymouth, Ohio. Harriet is the wife of Wells Rogers, a retired shoe merchant of Plymouth, this state.

MITCHELL STARR, M. D.

There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which is universally accorded Mitchell Starr; but through more than half a century's connection with Ohio's history his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and heart, true to every manly principle, and he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between his fellow men and himself; he has never swerved from the path of duty, and now, after a long and eventful career, he can look back over the past with pride and enjoy the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage with a consciousness of having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives. We read of the lives of the heroes of the past, and they not only prove of historical interest but serve to inspire and encourage us; yet we need not go to former ages for examples that are worthy of emulation. The men of to-day who have won distinction and honor, equal in exemplary traits of character those who have passed away, and the life record of Mitchell Starr may well prove of great benefit if we will but heed the obvious lessons which it contains.

Dr. Starr is one of the oldest native sons of Richland county. He resides in Shenandoah. He was born in Blooming Grove township, on the

27th of October, 1820, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Starr. His father was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and with his parents crossed the briny deep to the new world, the family locating in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where the grandfather lived and died. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that occupation throughout his active business career. Robert Starr, the Doctor's father, was reared in Lewistown under the parental roof, and in 1818 came to Ohio, taking up his abode in Richland county, where he entered eighty acres of land from the government, in what is now Butler township, but was then a part of Blooming Grove township, the farm being situated two and a half miles northeast of Shenandoah. Upon the place he erected a log cabin and there lived in true pioneer style, clearing his land and cultivating his fields up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875, when he was eighty-five years of age. Of his nine children five are yet living, but none of the number died before reaching the age of eighty years. The surviving members of the family are the Doctor; Mary, who is living in Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of James Nelson, of Iowa; and Mahala, who makes her home in Cedar county, Missouri, with her younger brother, Milo, who completes the family.

Dr. Starr is indebted to the common-school system of Ohio for the preliminary educational privileges which he enjoyed. Later he pursued his studies for two years in Ashland Academy, and at the age of twenty-two began teaching in his home district, following that profession until 1847, when he sought a broader field of labor in the practice of medicine, preparing for his chosen calling under the direction of Dr. Gustavus Allen, of Rome, Ohio. He read medicine, with Dr. Allen for his preceptor, for five summers, and in the winter season engaged in teaching in order to provide for his livelihood. In the winter of 1851-2 he attended lectures in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, and in the spring of the latter year returned to Rome, where he entered into partnership with his preceptor, practicing with him until September of the same year.

Dr. Starr then took up his abode in Olivesburg, where he continued in practice alone until the 1st of June, 1856, when he removed to his present location in Shenandoah. Here he has since resided and for many years he has held enviable prestige as a representative of the medical fraternity. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen calling, during the winter of 1862-3 he attended lectures in the Starling Medical College, and was graduated in that institution in the spring of the latter year. He served as a surgeon in the Union army in 1864. When Governor Tod called out the "Squirrel Hunters" the Doctor responded and marched to the defense of

Cincinnati, Ohio, which was then threatened by Kirby Smith. He relates an amusing incident showing how one of his comrades on that expedition engaged in foraging and secured some sweet potatoes, but was followed by the owner of the tubers, who threatened to shoot the forager, whereupon he was arrested, and while surrounded by the soldiers one Flanders, who had probably had previous acquaintance with the farmer, accused him of being a Rebel; and thereupon he was made to hold up both hands and swear to support the constitution of the United States, also of the state of Ohio, to work in the trenches of the government and to take postage stamps in exchange for sweet potatoes!

In March, 1852, Dr. Starr was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Cummings, a native of Blooming Grove township, born on a farm which joins the village of Shenandoah. She was a daughter of Hon. James Cummings, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania early in the '20s and settled near Shenandoah, where he entered eighty acres of land. To the Doctor and his wife were born three children: Grattan, who is now a physician of Marion, Ohio; Wilson, a representative farmer of Butler township; and Judson, an agriculturist living in Blooming Grove township. The family has long been prominent in Richland county, its members being classed among the reliable citizens in this section of the state. From the organization of the Republican party Dr. Starr has been one of its stalwart advocates. For a half century he has been numbered among Richland county's practicing physicians and is held in the highest esteem and love in many families wherein he has labored to alleviate human suffering, to restore health and perpetuate life. His career has been an honorable and useful one, and he certainly deserves mention among the honored pioneers, for through eight decades he has not only witnessed the development and progress of this county, but has been identified with its splendid improvement.

FREDERICK H. WISE.

Frederick H. Wise was born in Mansfield, Ohio, February 13, 1859, and to the public-school system of the county he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. He represents one of the old families of Pennsylvania. His father, Henry Wise, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and with his parents was brought to Ohio when only six years of age, the family locating in Mansfield. After arriving at the age of maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bossler, who was born near Mansfield, in 1828. They became the parents of ten children: John, who died in child-

hood; Isaac, who was born near Mansfield, and married Sarah Hursh, by whom he has one living child, their home being at Fort Wayne, Indiana; Henry, who died in childhood; Mary, wife of James Livingstone; William; Frank, who married Caroline Magg, of Mt. Eaton, Ohio, and died, leaving a widow and one daughter, Hazel, their home being on Third street, in Mansfield; Frederick, whose name introduces this article, was married to Sarah E. Livingstone; Sarah, the wife of Darius Wolford, a resident of Hiawatha, Kansas, by whom she has three children; Samuel, who married Lizzie Frietchen, and resides in Mansfield; and Martin, a molder by trade, also living in Mansfield.

Frederick H. Wise, the subject of this article, spent his youth upon the home farm and in early manhood engaged in farming and draying. About eight years ago he purchased a brick-yard, owned by the Ohio Brick and Tile Company. For four years he was associated with three partners. On the expiration of that period the plant was destroyed by fire and Mr. Wise purchased the interest of his partners. He then rebuilt and has since carried on the business alone. He manufactures brick of a superior quality and has secured a large trade, his annual output being extensive. His business methods are systematic. In all his dealings he is honorable, and in business circles he enjoys a high reputation from his unswerving honesty. He is a member of the National Union, also of St. Luke's English Lutheran church, and wherever known he is held in high regard.

WILLIAM JESSON.

One of the energetic, progressive and wide-awake young business men of Mansfield is William Jesson, whose ambition has enabled him to gain a leading position in business circles. He is now the secretary of the Tracy & Avery Company, and his sound judgment and business ability have proven important factors in the successful control of their enterprise.

Mr. Jesson was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 22, 1864. His father, Rosling Jesson, is now residing at No. 32 Perry street, Mansfield, and is a member of the Baptist church. For many years he was identified with agricultural pursuits, but is now enjoying an honorable retirement from labor. His wife passed away at her home in this city on the 5th of March, 1900. William Jesson spent the first ten years of his life on his father's farm. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that pursuit for four years. He had acquired a good common-school education, but desiring to further promote his knowledge he entered Ada Uni-

versity, in Ohio, where he spent about three years. He was then offered and accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Tracy & Avery Company, of Mansfield. By diligence and close application to his work he was promoted from time to time and for three years he has been the secretary of the company. He has made a close study of the business, and has contributed in no small degree to its prosperity.

On the 23d of May, 1888, Mr. Jesson was united in marriage to Miss Alverda Handley, at Crown Point, Indiana. They now have one child, Evaline Alice, a bright little daughter of two years. They are members of the First Methodist church of Mansfield, and Mr. Jesson is a Republican in his political affiliations. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day one of the leading representative men of his county.

CHARLES S. MOORE.

Among the progressive and enterprising young business men of Shelby, Ohio, no one is either better or more favorably known than Charles S. Moore, the subject of this sketch. He is one of the proprietors of the Shelby Daily Globe, a "non-partisan expounder of the news," a new enterprise which has won the approbation of the public.

The birth of Mr. Moore took place in Shelby September 2, 1874, a son of Wallace and Fanny (Beelman) Moore, both natives of Ohio, the former a son of George and Rosanna (Smiley) Moore. The father of our subject is a farmer in Richland county, where he resides, enjoying the esteem of all. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, as follows: Rosanna, who married Dr. Franklin Keeler, of Appalachia, North Carolina; Elizabeth, who died in 1897; Edith, who is now a teacher in Shelby; Catherine, James, Sarah, Whitney, Benjamin H., Florence and John J.

Our subject obtained his education in the common schools of Shelby, where he proved himself an apt and ardent pupil, and in 1889 he entered the office of the Shelby Free Press to learn the trade of printer, in 1891 engaging with the Galion Daily Leader, an enterprising and successful newspaper printed at Galion, Ohio, remaining with it until 1893. A former resident of Shelby he became the owner of a journal at Atchison, Kansas, well known through the state as the Atchison Daily Patriot, and Mr. Moore became identified with that paper until 1895.

The year 1896 was spent by our subject in travel through the south, and upon his return, with renewed health and broadened mind, he accepted a position with the Shelby Semi-weekly Republican, later with the Shelby

News and the Sheets Printing Company, remaining four years, during which time the practical knowledge of the methods of conducting a successful publication became thoroughly known to him.

The progressive citizens of Shelby desired a daily paper and appeared to Mr. Moore to be willing to support a good one. On February 1, 1900, he entered into a partnership with J. C. Stanbaugh, a son of S. F. Stanbaugh, the editor of the Atchison Patriot, and a business was inaugurated for printing in all its details, meeting with so much encouragement that on April 24, 1900, our subject and partner issued the first number of the Shelby Daily Globe, a bright, newsy little journal, which attracted favorable notice from the press of the state and soon had a circulation of nine hundred, this being very gratifying, as that number insured its success.

The partners in this enterprise are men well qualified to conduct it, Mr. Moore succeeding in all outside work, his genial, pleasant personality and undoubted energy enabling him to interest the public, while the gifts of Mr. Stanbaugh fit him for the office work. The friends of the energetic young firm are pleased with their bright future and the press has warmly welcomed them into the fold of journalism.

Our subject is a stanch Republican, active in the ranks of his party, although he is politic enough to permit each man to express his own views. Socially he is connected with the K. of P. and the Modern Woodmen.

LEWIS BRUCKER.

Among Michigan's native sons and Mansfield's representative citizens stands Judge Lewis Brucker, who, by the exercise of his native abilities and those acquired through diligent effort, has secured a foremost place at the bar. He comes of a family noted for strong intellectuality and mental force, and, though deprived of many advantages which have aided in their life work some of the most eminent jurists of our country, he has improved all his opportunities, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path, steadily working his way upward until he has left the ranks of the many and gained a place among the successful few.

Judge Brucker was born October 30, 1855, in a log cabin on the banks of the Cass river, near the village of Bridgeport, Saginaw county, Michigan. His parents were born in the city of Vienna, Austria. His father, Ferdinand Brucker, was an architect by profession, and in 1848, in the city of his birth, he married Miss Margaretta Zeichmeister. At the close of the Rebellion in 1848 he emigrated to America and took up his abode in Detroit, but subse-

Lewis Brooker

quently removed to Canton, Michigan, and later located on a farm in Saginaw county, where he remained until 1877 and engaged in the lumbering business in connection with his agricultural pursuits. In the year mentioned, however, he removed with his family to Shelby, Ohio, where he became connected with the retail lumber trade, there remaining until his death, which occurred in 1889.

Judge Brucker was the third son in a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. He was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life and his first years were a period of earnest toil in which he aided in the arduous task of developing and cultivating the new fields, or worked in the lumber mill. Through the winter months he pursued his education in the public schools, as he found opportunity, and through the long winter evenings he pored over his books, thus acquiring the knowledge that served as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of advanced learning. In the winter of 1876-7, turning aside from his studies, Mr. Brucker was the foreman of a force of men in the lumber woods, while in the following summer he superintended a shingle-mill at Blackmar, Michigan. He continued his studies at home whenever opportunity offered, and in the winter of 1878-9 took a commercial course in the business college at Saginaw. In the following summer he again engaged in sawing shingles, and with the money thus obtained he paid his tuition in the law department in the University of Michigan, which he entered in October, 1879. For two years he closely pursued the study of law, defraying his own expenses, and in the spring of 1881 he was graduated.

Several years passed before he began the active practice of the profession, for after his graduation he spent two years with his father in the lumber business at Shelby, Ohio, and for three years was a traveling representative of a firm of lumber merchants of Toledo, Ohio. In March, 1886, Judge Brucker became identified with the bar of Mansfield, beginning practice in the office of W. S. Kerr. Success did not come to him immediately but gradually he built up a practice, and in the meantime he fortified himself for his future career by close and earnest study of the principles of jurisprudence and precedents of decisions. In the spring of 1890 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of probate judge, and his personal popularity, as well as the confidence reposed in him, was indicated by the fact that he ran four hundred ahead of his ticket. He discharged his duties so ably that in 1893 he was renominated and elected without opposition for a second term. The office of probate judge in Richland county is of unusual importance on account of its more extended jurisdiction in comparison with other counties, including foreclosure of mortgages, partition, divorces and alimony.

In 1897, on the expiration of his second term as probate judge, he opened

a law office in Mansfield with D. W. Cummins, under the firm name of Brucker & Cummins, and has since continued in practice, having a large and distinctively representative clientage. Though he meets in forensic combat the ablest of the bar of the district, he has won their highest respect and confidence by his extreme fairness. He craves not laurels if they must be won by debasing himself or degrading the dignity of the profession. He stands as a defender of the weak against the strong, the right against the wrong, the just against the unjust. He is well versed in every department of jurisprudence and he prepares his cases with thoroughness, leaving no point untouched that will strengthen his client's cause. He is strong in solving technically involved and complicated legal problems, and he is particularly strong in corporation law. Judge Brucker was also one of the original incorporators of the Bank of Mansfield and from its organization has served on its directorate.

In 1884 the Judge married Miss Mary J. Cummins, of Shelby, Ohio, and they have had two children: Angeline Cummins, born August 18, 1884; and David Ferdinand, born March 23, 1891. Mrs. Brucker was the daughter of David and Angeline (Taylor) Cummins, of Shelby, whose parents were among the pioneers of Richland county. Her parents were born in the vicinity of Shelby, where her father was engaged for the most of his life in the mercantile business. He died at Shelby, January 13, 1899.

In political affairs Mr. Brucker has been an active worker. He was a member of the Democratic state executive committee in 1894-5, and was the chairman of the Democratic county central committee at the same time. For the past ten years he has been almost continuously on the county executive committee. In 1899 he was elected the state central committeeman for the fourteenth congressional district, and in 1900 re-elected to the same position and made the chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He has given his support to the Democracy because he believes in its principles, and that its platform contains the best elements of good government.

Socially he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor and with the Masonic fraternity. His active co-operation is given to all measures and movements planned for the good of the public.

THOMAS RIGDON ROBISON.

The value of high character in official and professional life is being every year impressed upon the voting and business population of the United States, and the declaration of ex-President Cleveland that "public office is

a public trust" is now quite generally accepted as a truism. Mansfield, Ohio, has in most periods of its history been favored with the services of good and efficient officials, and few of these in recent years have discharged the duties of public office with greater personal credit or more entirely to the satisfaction of the people than Thomas Rigdon Robison, who was for two terms city attorney and who is now a member of the city council.

Thomas Rigdon Robison was born in Butler township, Richland county, Ohio, in 1866, the only son of George Washington and Mary E. (Stratton) Robison. His father was a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, born October 4, 1832, a son of James and Rebecca Robison, who settled in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1835 and removed to Richland county in 1837. In 1868 they went to Indiana, and their son, George Washington Robison, the father of Thomas Rigdon Robison, died in Richland county in 1898. The families of Robison and Stratton have a Civil-war record of which any family in America might be justly proud, all of Mr. Robison's uncles, five of his father's brothers and four of his mother's brothers, having served in the Federal army with bravery and credit, some of them with special distinction.

Mr. Robison attended school in Butler township and then entered Baldwin University at Berea, and after a thorough course in law was admitted to the bar, in 1891, and has since practiced his profession successfully in Richland and neighboring counties. Mr. Robison has served two terms, being a period of four years, as city attorney of Mansfield, and at this time is a member of the city council. No administration of the office of city attorney was ever more satisfactory to the people, and he is popularly regarded as a model councilman. He has taken an active part in politics, on the Democratic side, since he was a comparatively young man, and he has not only been a delegate to several important political conventions but has been the chairman of the Richland county Democratic executive committee. He is a popular Knight of Pythias, and has passed all the chairs in his lodge and is now a representative of the order to the grand lodge of the state of Ohio.

He married Miss Emma Gribben, a daughter of Richard Gribben, a pioneer settler in Ashland county who subsequently located in Richland county, and a niece of Hon. John Gribben, who has ably represented Hancock county in the legislature of the state of Ohio. They have one child, a daughter named Verda S., a bright scholar who has carried off the honors of her classes. Mr. and Mrs. Robison are attendants upon the services of the Lutheran church and liberal supporters of its various interests. Mr.

Robison's well known public spirit renders him a particularly useful member of the city council, in which he favors all measures which he believes promise good to the public, and opposes all such as appear to him to have an opposite tendency.

THE KUHN FAMILY.

On section 24, Sandusky township, in one of the pleasant homes of the community, reside the descendants of Christian Kuhn, who was the grandfather of the present inmates of the home,—Charles, John, Amanda and Lillian E. Kuhn. These members of the household reside on the eighty-acre farm where the father and grandfather lived, the latter locating there about 1828. He was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit in Stuttgart, in the province of Wurtemberg, prior to his emigration to America. After coming to the United States he engaged in the same line of business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, until about 1828, when he and his eldest son came to Ohio. They made the long journey of nearly two hundred miles on foot. The grandfather was a well educated man and while carrying on business in Wurtemberg received the patronage of the nobility both in and out of the army. He was married in Germany and all five of his children were born there and accompanied him to America. The passage was made on a sailing vessel and eighty days had elapsed before they anchored in the American harbor.

All of the family resided in Pittsburg for a time, coming thence to Ohio. Finding that his health was failing, Christian Kuhn proposed that they go west, and, as stated, he and his eldest son, Charles, walked the entire distance. They spent the night after their arrival at the Riblet Inn, where they made inquiry concerning land that was for sale. Mr. Riblet, their landlord, replied that he thought they might purchase the eighty-acre farm on section 24, which was mostly a timber tract and which had a log house upon it. The purchase was effected and the property has since remained in possession of the family. Those were primitive days, while the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun. The mail was brought to this portion of the county from Mansfield and distributed by the landlord of the Riblet Inn. Christian Kuhn and his son Charles returned on foot to Pittsburg and brought with them to Ohio the mother and two of the other children of the family, who in the meantime had been employed in the city. It was a new and trying experience for the family to perform the work of the farm and live in the primitive manner of a pio-

neer settlement. Christian Kuhn worked at his trade of tailoring at night, while in the day time he became familiar with farming methods through the assistance of his hired man. His patience and perseverance enabled him to continue his work and to master agricultural methods. With the aid of his son he cleared the farm and built another cabin, which was constructed of hewed logs and sided with clapboards. In 1871 that cabin was replaced by a frame residence which is now used as a buggy house. In 1896 the present commodious and palatial residence was erected by the brothers and sisters who now occupy the old homestead.

Christian Kuhn died at the age of sixty-six years, but his wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away in 1857, at an advanced age. Their eldest son, Charles, who was his father's able assistant in all the work of improving the new place, was married in 1845, at the age of thirty-six years, to Miss Mary E. Frye, of Bucyrus, Ohio, where they met when he was marketing his produce. The acquaintance soon ripened into love and she proved a real helpmate to him,—a noble wife and mother, whose influence over her family was most marked and beneficial. She was a lady of great strength of character and like her husband was a native of Wurtemberg, her birth having occurred in the town of Ulm. Eight children were born of their union, but their first child, a daughter, died in infancy. The others are as follows: Amelia, who is now the widow of John Marthys, of Springfield, Ohio, and has five children; C. F., who conducts a farm adjoining the old homestead and has three children; Charles, who is living at the old place; Sophia, who is the widow of Henry Redeker, of Crestline, and has one son; John, who manages the farm; and Amanda and Lillian are also on the old homestead. This is a most pleasant and peaceful homestead, where harmony reigns supreme. The father died in 1889, in his eightieth year, and the mother passed away in 1894, in her seventy-sixth year. These brothers and sisters own three farms, one of two hundred and twelve acres, another of one hundred and eleven acres, and a small farm, a mile south, comprising twenty acres. Besides the extensive farming interests, Charles is engaged in shipping hay to eastern and southern markets.

The parents and grandparents were Lutherans in their religious faith, and of the first little chapel, which was located in the corner of their orchard, were charter members. The grandmother's funeral services were held there before the building was completed. About 1897 the little chapel was sold for fifty dollars and was torn down, and the proceeds spent toward the improvement of the Riblet cemetery near by. Miss Lillian Kuhn, who was educated in Crestline, was engaged in teaching there for sixteen years,

but at length decided to return home and live with her brothers. Filial love and devotion is very strong in the German race and the Kuhn family have shown a high regard for their father, whose wish it was that they would keep the old home; and thus the two brothers and two sisters remain here dispensing an old-time hospitality, and by their upright lives reflecting honor upon an untarnished name for the family. For more than seventy years the name of Kuhn has been deeply inscribed on the pages of the history of Richland county. The grandfather and sons have all borne their part in the work of development and public progress, and at all times have been true to the duties of citizenship. They have aided in the material upbuilding of the county, and no history of this portion of the state would be complete without their record.

MICHAEL HOGAN.

Ireland has furnished to America much that is best in its citizenship,—best in honesty, best in ability, best in patriotism,—and the Irish element of the population of Richland county, Ohio, has done its full share in the work of improvement and development. Among those of Irish blood who have been well known in the county none reached a higher standard of citizenship or left a better memory than Michael Hogan, who was born in county Clare, Ireland, November 7, 1792, and died at his home in Monroe township January 17, 1875.

Michael Hogan was educated at the University of Dublin, being graduated on the completion of the classical course at the age of twenty years. His outlook in a business way was not encouraging, for the lands of his forefathers had been confiscated by the government because of their devotion to the cause of Irish freedom, and he was practically without capital with which to begin life in his native land. He made as good a beginning as he could, however, and in due time was happily married to Miss Ann Oakley, and one child had been born to them when, in 1818, they sought freedom and fortune in America. He found some employment suited to his education and ability in New York city, remaining there for five years. In 1823 he came to Ohio, and after residing for some time at Newville, where he was proprietor of a store, he purchased his farm in Monroe township, Richland county, and took up his residence upon it in April, 1827.

Michael and Ann (Oakley) Hogan had the following children: Maria, who became the wife of James N. Applegate, of Chicago, and died January 29, 1900; Edmond T., who died in California July 12, 1895, at the age

of seventy-three years; Eleanora, who married Isaiah Bergen and died in 1888; Margaret, the wife of Simon McCarthy, a resident of Oklahoma; Ann and Teresa, who are well known in Monroe township; Cecelia, the wife of James Sheehy; and Clara, who completes the family. Edmond T. Hogan, the only son, studied under his father's instruction until he had acquired a good classical education and then entered the College of St. Xavier, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated. He afterward pursued the study of law under the direction of the Hon. T. W. Bartley, of Mansfield, and then went to California, where he was afterward admitted to the bar and served as prosecuting attorney for twelve years and common-pleas judge of Plumas county, that state. Mrs. Michael Hogan died July 24, 1864, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mr. Hogan was a successful farmer and business man, and at his death left two good farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, which are now the property of his daughters. In early life he gained a good knowledge of medicine, and after he came to Ohio practiced successfully and gratuitously among his neighbors far and near. The laws regulating medical practice were not as strict then as now, and he did a good work, for which many a man and woman rose up and called him blessed. In politics he was a Democrat, and he is remembered as a particularly well informed man, who was strong in his beliefs and was never at a loss to give a reason for them. His public spirit led him to espouse every cause which in his good judgment promised to benefit his fellow men, and there are those who have reason to remember him as a stanch friend of public education. He was a Roman Catholic, but was liberal in his views on religious questions and in support of religious worship under whatever name it might be offered. His wife was an Episcopalian.

JOHN ILER.

Such a record as is made by the able man of affairs, the faithful and efficient public official and the patriotic volunteer soldier is that of the popular citizen of Jackson township, Richland county, Ohio, whose name is the title of this sketch. A native of this township, he was born February 26, 1842, on the farm now known as the Manuel Wise place, a son of Andrew Iler, who was born in Pennsylvania, married Susan Yeiger, and settled early in Ohio. Andrew and Susan (Yeiger) Iler had four children: Elizabeth, who is now the widow of John Wetz and lives in Jackson township; Sarah, who is the wife of Abraham Straub, of Shelby; Annie, who is the wife of

Charles Newcomb, of Vernon Junction, Ohio; and the immediate subject of this sketch. Mr. Iler died in 1842, and Mrs. Iler some years later married John Welsh. John Iler remained with his mother and stepfather until 1848, when, at the age of six years, he was adopted by John F. Rice, with whose family he had a home until he attained his majority.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Iler began business life for himself on a rented farm. He was a renter for twelve years all told, but proved that he was not of the stuff of which life-long renters are made. He used his opportunities to the best advantage, saved his money and at the end of the period mentioned was able to purchase his present farm. He now owns seventy-seven acres of improved, productive and valuable land and is widely known as a successful general farmer.

In 1862 Mr. Iler enlisted as a private in Company C, Twentieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service about a year, participating in the fighting at Mission Ridge and in the siege of Vicksburg. He received honorable discharge from the service, having in all ways won the commendation of his superiors as a brave and faithful soldier. In 1864 he married Mary Sheets, who has proved a good helpmeet to him and who has borne him seven children, named as follows in the order of birth: Charles E., William, Robert, Ida, Elizabeth, Orpha and Annie,—the last mentioned of whom is dead.

In political affiliations Mr. Iler is a Democrat, and he is an active and enthusiastic worker for the advancement of the principles of his party. It will be seen that he is not without a good personal political influence when it is considered that he has been twice elected to the important office of commissioner of Richland county, serving from 1885 to 1892, during a period of six years, to the entire satisfaction of the voters whose interests he had in charge. He is a member of the Lutheran church and has served as one of its deacons. His public spirit has been many times put to the test and has always been equal to all reasonable demands upon it. Ever practically interested in public education, he has done everything in his power, as school director and otherwise, to elevate the standard of the schools of his township.

CHRISTOPHER C. AREHART.

The career of the soldier is always interesting, and in all local history the soldier must always have an honored place. There are yet living in Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, several ex-soldiers of the Civil

war who are regarded with peculiar respect, and none of these is held in higher esteem than the subject of this notice.

Christopher C. Arehart was born near Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, April 29, 1843, and was only a little past his eighteenth birthday when, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war. For a time he was stationed at Covington, Kentucky, and his first engagement was at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863. He also saw service at Thompson's Hill, Mississippi, May 1, 1863; at the siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863; at Big Black River, May 17, 1863; at Jackson, Mississippi, July 9 to 16, 1863; was appointed corporal May 1, 1864, and fought at Frankfort City, May 3, 1864. Arriving at Snaggy Point, on the Red river, on the transport City Belle, May 3, 1864, the regiment was captured, with the exception of one hundred. After the engagement last mentioned his company became Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Henry Eberhart commanding, and Mr. Arehart took part in the fighting at Graham's plantation, May 5 to May 7, 1864; at Prairie Bayou, May 14 to 16, 1864; at De Glaise, May 16, 1864; in the siege of Mobile, March 26 to April 9, 1865; and in the warfare at Fort Blakely, April 2 to 9, 1865. July 24 following he was transferred to Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged from the service at Houston, Texas, October 4, 1865, and returned to Ashland county, Ohio, and was during one term a student at the school at Perrysville. After that he devoted himself for a time to learning the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for the next seven years, when he engaged in farming in Monroe township, Richland county.

Mr. Arehart married Miss Emma Yates January 2, 1870, and in 1878 they moved to their present home farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-two acres, where he has since devoted himself with success to general farming. A Democrat politically, he is a member of the Grange and influential in local affairs, having been a member of the township school board, assessor two terms and township trustee four years. He is a comrade in Swigart Post, No. 116, Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of its past commanders. Mr. and Mrs. Arehart have four children, named as follows in the order of their birth: Lloyd, May, John and Don.

Mr. Arehart is in all things a representative, progressive citizen, successful in his chosen vocation, intelligently conversant with public affairs and patriotically devoted to the best interests of his township, county, state and country. His interest in public education is especially strong and in his

official capacity he did all in his power to raise the standard of public education in Monroe township. He has always been a liberal supporter of all measures tending to the enhancement of the public welfare and his helpfulness to churches has been generous.

PETER DAVIDSON.

For forty-two years Peter Davidson was a resident of Richland county and throughout that period retained the respect and confidence of his fellow men, while in his active and energetic life he won the success for which all men are striving. He was born May 10, 1810, in the parish of Insch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is the son of John and Margaret Davidson, the former a farmer by occupation. Our subject attended the parish school of his native town, where he pursued the studies of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, but at an early age he put aside his text-books in order to provide for his own support working for the farmers of the neighborhood. He was honest, energetic and cheerful and was universally trusted by his employers. Becoming convinced that he could never better his financial condition by remaining in Scotland, at the age of twenty-six years he determined to emigrate to America and landed at New York on the 10th of August, 1836, after a voyage of seven weeks in the sailing vessel. He came direct to Ashland county, Ohio, then a part of Huron county, for the division was not made until about nine years later.

The following year, as a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life, Mr. Davidson chose Miss Margaret Beattie, who also was a native of Scotland, and they began their domestic life in Ruggles, Ashland county, where, in common with the other early settlers, they endured many hardships. In times of drought Mr. Davidson had to go forty-five miles in order to obtain a grist of flour. By their marriage were born seven children, of whom two died in infancy, while five are yet living. In the spring of 1858 the family removed to a farm which Mr. Davidson purchased in Butler township, Richland county. There his first wife died October 19, 1866, and in February, 1868, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Elsie Beattie, who died in 1893. Mr. Davidson survived her until the 21st of May, 1900, when he was called to his final rest, at the age of ninety years and eleven days. He had resided in Richland county for forty-two years and throughout that period had carried on agricultural pursuits, aiding in transforming the wild lands into richly cultivated farms. In his business

dealings he was reliable and at all times was an energetic, diligent and prosperous farmer.

Three years after his arrival in Ohio Mr. Davidson applied for papers of citizenship, and when he had obtained the right of franchise he voted with the Free-soil party, being the twelfth person in the township to support that ticket. He always made it a rule not to vote for party alone but also to advocate what he believed to be the best principles for good government regardless of party affiliations. His first presidential vote was cast for James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate, who was defeated. The Free-soil and Whig parties subsequently united and formed the Republican party, to which Mr. Davidson ever afterward gave his allegiance, and he never failed to attend the elections until too feeble to make his way to the polls. He never belonged to any secret societies, but after arriving in America joined the Baptist church and subsequently he joined the Christian church, being a member of the latter for half a century. His life is upright and honorable, and he is accounted one of the leading and valued citizens of his commnuity.

MORTIMER A. DITTENHOEFER.

A gentleman of scholarly attainments and strong mentality, Mortimer A. Dittenhoefer, although a young man, has exercised a strong influence upon the intelligence and culture of Mansfield, Richland county. He is very popular and has a host of warm friends throughout the community where his entire life has been passed. He was born in Mansfield June 19, 1873, and is a son of Adolph P. and Ettie M. Dittenhoefer. He is also a cousin of Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, ex-judge of the marine court of New York and a grandson of M. L. Miller, one of Mansfield's enterprising and prominent business men.

Mr. Dittenhoefer, of this review, acquired his early education in the Mansfield public schools, after which he entered the Ohio Business College, being graduated in that institution with credit. Subsequently he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in merchandising for two years. Later he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and after twenty-seven months of continuous application—the three-years course—he completed his law studies in that institution and went to Columbus, Ohio, where, with the class of three hundred, he took the examination for admission to the bar of the state. This he successfully passed and was admitted

to practice law in Ohio. He then returned to Ann Arbor, where he graduated the following summer with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Returning to Mansfield, the Doctor became identified with the law firm of Douglass & Mengert, one of the best law firms of northern Ohio, and in his practice he has met with excellent success, securing a constantly growing clientage which connects him with some of the most important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He is a gentleman of genuine worth, of industrious habits and broad-minded views. He possesses many excellent qualities and some rare ones. He is a constant contributor to the press and has written many articles which reflect credit on his ability and indicate his strong and well disciplined mind. His leisure moments outside of his law practice are spent in literary work and he is especially successful as a writer of short stories, having won considerable fame in this direction. Among his productions are Blue Envelopes, Dott, the Flower Girl, Her Father's Secret and Weedles. He also published a novel in book form called A Dowie Elder, and has written a one-act play called the Flower Girl, which is a dramatization of his story of Dott.

ROSS C. WINTERS.

Ross C. Winters has one of the fine farms of Monroe township, Richland county. The place is located on section 23, where he owns eighty acres of richly cultivated land. In the midst of the farm stands a handsome residence, which he erected in 1883, and good barns and outbuildings furnish shelter for grain and stock. The latest improved machinery enables him to perform his work in a progressive manner, and all the conveniences and accessories of a modern farm are found upon his place.

Mr. Winters was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 25th day of February, 1847, his parents being Stiles and Drusilla (Gladden) Winters. His father was also a native of Jefferson county, born in 1820, and his death occurred in 1865. He was reared in the county of his nativity and there resided until after the birth of three of his children. In 1848 he removed to Ashland county, Ohio, locating near Petersburg, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which was covered with timber. The only improvement upon the place was a log cabin, in which the family lived for six years, when the pioneer home was replaced by a more modern and pretentious residence. Throughout his life he carried on farming in pursuit of fortune, and made for his family a good living. He voted with the Republican party. He was recognized as one of

the leading and influential citizens of his community. Of his seven children all are yet living, as follows: Hannah, the wife of John Applegate, of Monroe township, Richland county; Martha, the wife of Steve Airsman, of Macon county, Missouri; Ross C.; Isaiah, also of Macon county, Missouri; William, of Petersburg, Ohio; Curtis, who is living in Weller township; and Alice, the wife of J. Lemon, of Lucas, Ohio.

To the public-school system of Ohio Ross C. Winters is indebted for the educational privileges afforded him. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy upon the home farm, and these have proved of value to him in later years as he has carried on business for himself. In 1873 he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Amanda Harlan, and they took up their abode upon a rented farm owned by William Peterson. There they lived for six years, when his success enabled Mr. Winters to purchase his present home farm of eighty acres. This is one of the most desirable places in the neighborhood, its many excellent improvements rendering it very attractive. In 1893 he also purchased a farm of sixty acres on which, his son, Trevanion E., now resides. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winters have been born three children: Trevanion E., who married Anna Hackett; and Ira J. and Bessie E., both at home.

The Republican party receives the political support of Mr. Winters. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and in all that is calculated to advance the general good. He and his family are widely and favorably known in Richland county, and enjoy the high regard of many friends.

WILLIAM H. ELSTON.

For many years Mr. Elston has been an active factor in the commercial circles of Bellville and is still to a limited extent engaged in the tailoring business, although he is virtually living retired. He has certainly earned his rest, for through long years he has labored earnestly and steadily, endeavoring to gain that competence for which all are striving.

He was born in Litchfield, England, August 11, 1829. His father, William Elston, was a native of Noblesville, England, and later resided in Birmingham, where he followed shoemaking until after his wife's death. He married Ann Osborn, a native of Litchfield, England, who died in Birmingham, when about thirty-five years of age. She was a consistent member of the Congregational church and an earnest Christian woman. In 1836 the father came with his family to America, locating in Lowell, Massa-

chusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes and also conducted a shoe store until 1854, when he came to Bellville, where he followed the same business until his death. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church and for many years served as its chorister. He had three children, but the first born died in infancy. Mary, the second, has been a preacher and elder in the Shaker church at Shirley, Massachusetts, for over fifty years.

William H. Elston, the other member of the family, went to live with an uncle in England at the time of his mother's death, but when ten years of age he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, joining his father in Lowell, Massachusetts. He made the voyage on the ship Concordia, which arrived in Boston in July, 1838. For a few months he resided with his father, and then went to Providencetown, Massachusetts, where he lived with a merchant tailor, under whose direction he learned the trade, making his home there until his marriage, with the exception of the time spent on the sea. He made two voyages as ship keeper on whaling vessels and was afterward in the navy as seaman and commodore's cockswain for three years and ten months. His experience on the sea covered a period of about eleven years. When only eighteen years of age he was made the second mate and when on a trip to the West Indies the entire crew, with the exception of Mr. Elston and one seaman, died of yellow fever. Our subject then secured a crew of colored men and brought the ship safely back to Boston. He twice experienced shipwreck on the coast near Boston.

At length he abandoned life on the ocean wave and accepted a position as cutter in a large tailoring establishment in Boston, where he remained until July, 1856, when he arrived in Bellville to visit his father. Being greatly pleased with the country and its prospects Mr. Elston determined to locate here and began working at the trade in the employ of a Mr. Moore. About a year later he entered into partnership with his employer, conducting a clothing store and merchant tailoring establishment. Two or three years later he purchased his partner's interest in the store and carried on the business for many years, having the leading establishment of the kind in the town until about fifteen years ago, when he sold out. He now does a small tailoring business, for indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he would not be content to put aside altogether the care and responsibility of business life. His excellent workmanship as a tailor and his honorable methods of business secured to him a liberal patronage and brought to him a richly merited competence.

On the 7th of April, 1852, Mr. Elston was united in marriage to Miss

Elizabeth L. Alexander, of Providencetown, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Isaac Bemis and Elizabeth (Glyspie) Alexander. Her father was born in Boston June 10, 1810, and died in Providencetown January 8, 1890. He was twice married, his first union being with Elizabeth Glyspie, by whom he had seven children. The mother died in Providencetown April 10, 1848, at the age of thirty-five years, and he afterward wedded Caroline Patten, by whom he had two children, both now deceased. The children of the first marriage were as follows: Elizabeth L., the eldest, became the wife of our subject. Sarah Willston, born February 24, 1837, died July 6, 1838. Margarette S. and Nancy, twins, were born February 8, 1848, and the latter died on the 17th of May of the same year. Robert Glyspie married Amanda Melvina Clifford, by whom he had three children, and for his second wife chose Lucy Hamilton. Mary H., born in Providencetown September 26, 1842, married George H. Lewis. Martha A., born in Providencetown April 1, 1845, is the wife of Captain Elisha Holmes Tillson.

Mrs. Elston was a member of the Episcopal church during her residence in the east, but had no church connection in Ohio, as there was no organization of that denomination near her home. She was an earnest Christian woman in whom the poor and needy found a faithful friend, while those in distress always received her earnest sympathy and assistance. She died November 28, 1898, respected by all who knew her and greatly beloved by her family and many friends. She left three children: Lizzie, now the widow of Benton Garber, of Bellville; Nellie G., the wife of Dr. J. B. Lewis, of Bucyrus, Ohio; and William Blake, who was graduated at the high school at Bellville, at the age of seventeen. Soon afterward he was offered the position of assistant superintendent of the schools of Bellville, but refused and began learning the tailor's trade of his father. He was employed as a cutter in large establishments in Chicago and other cities for some time, but is now conducting a profitable and extensive business of his own in Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Elson, of this review, gives his political support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to Bellville Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., and is the second oldest living member of Clinton Commandery, K. T., at Mount Vernon, Ohio. He is now the oldest living member of Bellville Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F. He was the president of the Beneficial Insurance Company for a great many years, and when it failed closed out its business without employing an attorney. A faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he served for a quarter of a century as the superintendent of its Sunday-school and for about twenty-

three years he was a church steward. He withholds not the hand of assistance from those in need of aid and is well known for his charity and benevolence. In business he prospered and was always willing to share his success with those less fortunate. His life has been an active and useful one, commending him to the confidence and respect of all, and his name deserves mention upon the pages of the history of his adopted county.

Mr. Elston recently made a visit to the home of his youth and the grave of his mother in England, and also to the Paris exposition. He found in England two aunts, ten cousins and other old friends. The trip altogether, was one of the most interesting events of his life.

JAMES HERVEY COOK.

James Hervey Cook, an honored and upright citizen of Mansfield whose entire life was spent in Madison township, died December 2, 1897, at his home in Mansfield, Ohio. He took to his bed November 23, having had a slight stroke of paralysis the day before, but retained consciousness until his death. He had been identified with Mansfield's interests for many years.

Mr. Cook was born on a farm two and a half miles south of Mansfield, September 3, 1816, a son of Jabez and Hannah Cook and a twin brother of Dr. Thomas McCurdy Cook, who died at his home in Sandusky, March 14, 1896. The family lineage is traced to Francis Cooke of the Mayflower, the deceased being the eighth generation from him. The following article, from the Mansfield News at the time of his death, gives succinctly his history and shows the prominence he occupied in our community:

"The Cooks trace their lineage back to the twelfth century, when Walter and Richard Cok served in the wars in the Holy Land, in 1191. In 1462 a Cook was the lord mayor of London. Later William Henry Cooke was the recorder of Oxford, judge of the county courts and a historian of note. In 1543 Sir Anthony Cooke was a tutor to King Edward VI. In 1612 a Cooke was the chancellor of the Irish exchequer. (The name, whether spelled Cok, Cooke or Cook, refers to the same family.) Sir Thomas Cook, of Worchestershire, founded Worchester College at Oxford; and Sir Thomas Cook, of Middlesex, was the governor of the East India Company. The History of Essex, England, contains favorable mention of the Cook family—men of influence by birth and marriage—filling positions in the army, the navy, the church, in literature and in learned professions.

The founder of the Cook family in America was Francis Cooke, who came over in the Mayflower, and was the seventeenth signer of the Mayflower

J. N. Cook

compact. It is supposed that the ancestors of the Cooks were Romanists; and there are no data to show when Francis Cooke espoused the doctrine of the Separatists; but his name was in the list of those designated as exiles from Scrooby, joining Brewer and Bradford in worship there, and going with them to Leyden and on to their haven of rest on Cape Cod.

Francis Cooke was born in 1577, and was about forty years old when he came to America in the Mayflower. He died in 1663, aged eighty-six years. His wife survived him several years. The position Francis Cooke occupied in the Plymouth colony is attested by the fact that he held positions of trust and honor, and his social standing was high, his home being on Leyden street and adjoining the residence of Edward Winslow and Isaac Allerton.

Of his lineal descendants we note his son (2) Jacob Cooke, who was born in 1618; (3) Jacob Cooke, born in 1653; (4) Jacob Cooke, born in 1691; (5) Jacob Cooke, born in 1725; (6) Noah Cook, born in 1758; (7) Jabez Cook, born in 1792; (8) James Hervey Cook, born in 1816; and (9) James M. Cook, born in 1859.

Jacob Cooke, of the fifth generation from Francis Cooke, born in 1725, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, removed with his father's family to Morris county, New Jersey, in 1744, and emigrated with his family to Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1767, and died there in 1808. He was the father of Noah Cook, who came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1814, and died in Lexington in 1834.

Jabez Cook, the son of Noah Cook, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1792; came to Ohio in 1815, and died February 6, 1875. His wife's maiden name was Hannah Pierson. Jabez and Hannah Cook were the parents of the following children: James Hervey and Thomas McCurdy, twins, born September 3, 1816; Alice, January 13, 1819; Abba Ellen, August 7, 1821; Emily, December 22, 1823; William Mortimer, September 15, 1826; Elizabeth, July 19, 1828; Willis Merriman, August 5, 1830; and Lydia Jane, November 20, 1832.

Noah Cook served several terms of enlistment in the war of the Revolution, and was also with Colonel Crawford in his march and defeat. His pension certificate was dated October 30, 1832. He did much to promote the religious interests of Troy township. He announced a meeting for a religious service at a schoolhouse, but at the appointed hour "Uncle Noah" was the only one there; but he held the service! Some passers-by heard him singing and stopped to listen; then he prayed and read and preached as though the benches were listeners with ears to hear and souls to save! The report of

this service was noised abroad, with the result of good congregations of people at subsequent services.

Hannah (Pierson) Cook, the wife of Jabez Cook and the mother of James Hervey Cook, was a daughter of John and Sarah (Van Dyke) Pierson. John Pierson we trace back to Thomas Pierson, of Bonwicke, Yorkshire, England, a relative of Rev. Abram Pierson, the founder of Newark, New Jersey, in 1666, and one of the promoters of Yale College. John Pierson served eight years in the war of the Revolution. Through the Van Dykes the Cook family is related by marriage to the Schencks, of the same family as General Robert C. Schenck, one of Ohio's statesmen and warriors.

In taking up the personal history of James Hervey Cook, we note that his elementary education was secured at the Sandy Hill schoolhouse, after which he continued his studies at Granville. He worked on the farm in the summer months and taught school for several winters. In the winter of 1840-1 he came to Mansfield and has lived here continuously since. He taught school at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets in a little red schoolhouse. In the spring of 1849 he took possession of the Wiler House and was engaged in the hotel business there continuously for ten years. He then sold out, but later was again the proprietor of the Wiler House, from 1864 to 1869. He was one of the first conductors on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, after that road was constructed.

Until within very recent years Mr. Cook was remarkably alert, both mentally and physically. During his years as a septuagenarian it was a matter of comment that he was one of Mansfield's very youngest old men. His constitution was a hardy one. His early life developed a perfect physical organism which in after years he retained by a regularity of habits seldom followed. Always punctual as to his hours of labor and of rest, and methodical in all his ways, he carefully conserved his strength and energy. He was seldom seen to wear an overcoat, as his splendid vitality needed none; but he was always carefully gloved. None knew him but to admire him. He was ever generous and charitable, but always without ostentation. His hearty, cheering "How do you do, sir?" with a marked accent on the "sir," will be remembered by all, and his greeting to the humble toiler was ever as cordial as to the man of wealth. His attitude toward his fellow men was ever that of one who felt

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that."

Mr. Cook was an officer of the Richland Mutual Insurance Company for about thirty years, being for many years its president. He was also the president of the cemetery association for nearly that length of time. Besides four children, Mr. Cook left seven grandchildren.

On the 27th of March, 1842, James Hervey Cook was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Wiler, a daughter of John and Margaret Wiler. Her father was born in Herisau, Appenzell county, Switzerland, June 4, 1780, and was the eldest of a large family of children. When very young he learned the weaver's trade in his native town. While yet in his 'teens he concluded to see something of the world and for a number of years traveled through Europe, working at his trade as a journeyman weaver. During the campaign of Napoleon I in Austria Mr. Wiler enlisted in the Swiss army for duty on the frontier. Having concluded to seek his fortune in the new world, he sailed for America from Amsterdam on the 19th of May, 1817, and landed at Philadelphia on the 26th of August, after a voyage of ninety-nine days. Of the five hundred passengers on board the vessel, one hundred and five died of ship fever during the voyage. Selecting Ohio for his home Mr. Wiler resided for one year in New Lancaster and one year in Columbus, after which he located permanently in Mansfield, where he engaged in business and built the Wiler House, which still bears his name. He was married April 25, 1819, to Margaret Steyer. The couple lived happily together and prospered and left to their children a competence and an untarnished name. John Wiler died August 1, 1881, and his wife passed away May 25, 1868.

Their daughter, Mrs. Cook, together with her four children, survives the subject of this review. The daughters of the family are: Mrs. George W. Blymyer, Mrs. Laura C. Bunker, and Mrs. Clada Sturges. The one son, James M. Cook, was born December 14, 1859, and was married May 22, 1889, to Miss Janie M. Vennum. Mr. Cook is the secretary of the Mansfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a young man of fine ability and gives close application to business; is upright in character and maintains the reputation and dignity of a long line of worthy ancestors.

The death of J. H. Cook removes another citizen whose life was well nigh coextensive with that of the city. Nor was he one who simply aged with the city. His was an active, honorable business life. He did his full share toward the development of the city and his duty toward his fellow men. His life was a useful one and he leaves an unsullied name and an influence for good that will ever be of fragrant memory.

JOHN DITWILER.

There have been few residents in this portion of Ohio who have enjoyed to greater degree the esteem and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances than John Ditwiler, now deceased. He was a man of sterling worth, of genial disposition and unfailing courtesy, and these qualities rendered him popular, while his sterling character enabled him to retain friendship when gained. He was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and was a son of Jacob Ditwiler, who died during his infancy, while his mother passed away in 1876, at which time she was visiting her children in Chesterville, Ohio. During the days of his boyhood and youth John Ditwiler remained upon the farm and assisted in the labors of field and meadow, while in the schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. On attaining his majority he became connected with the dry-goods trade, but after two years' failing health, caused by confinement in the store, forced him into other fields of labor and he became a traveling salesman, in which enterprise he was very successful. He had the ability to dispose of goods readily, for he was well known for his integrity and trustworthiness in trade transactions. He remained upon the road through a long period, but at length became connected with the manufacturing interests of Mansfield, organizing and establishing the Buckeye Suspender Company.

Mr. Ditwiler was united in marriage to Miss Olive J. Gurney, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Cross) Gurney. The family is of English lineage and the ancestry can be traced back to James VI. The family coat of arms has been furnished by a cousin. Nathaniel Gurney, the grandfather of Mrs. Ditwiler, was born in England in 1786, and after coming to America took up his abode on a farm in Maine, about 1816. He carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and in addition to farming he was also a stockholder in a bank, was the owner of a vessel and was a very wealthy man. He died in Belfast, Maine, in 1871.

Samuel Gurney, the father of Mrs. Ditwiler, was born in Maine in 1813, and died in early manhood, in New Orleans. His wife, who was born in 1811, died in Bellville, Ohio, in 1878. In their family were three sons: John, a farmer of Huron county, Ohio; Oliver, who is living in Bellville, Richland county; and Louis, of Mansfield. The daughter became the wife of John Ditwiler, and their marriage was blessed with the following named: Harvey G., who is now forty-nine years of age and was married, in 1879, to Miss Nettie J. Redrup, and they had two children: Mary Olive, now the wife of Fred Martin Bushnell, who is the cashier of the Richland Savings

Bank, of Mansfield; and Harold R., a bright boy of seven years; Hulbert W., who is forty-six years of age, married Helen Corlies in 1889, and they have two children, Herbert C. and Dorothy, aged, respectively, ten and seven years; Homer B., who is now forty-two years of age, married Miss Hattie H. Johnson in 1884; in 1897 she departed this life, leaving two children: Ethel May, who is now fifteen years of age, and John Chester, a youth of thirteen.

Since the father's death the three sons have continued the business which he established, being now successfully engaged in the manufacture of skirts and suspenders on an extensive and growing scale. All are enterprising and progressive men, the labors of the one supplementing the efforts of the other, so that the firm is a strong one and its success is assured. The sons and their families are communicants of the Congregational church of Mansfield. Hulbert W. is the only one connected with a secret society and he belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity. The brothers follow in the political footsteps of their father and have been stalwart Republicans throughout the period of their majority.

Mr. Ditwiler was called to his final rest August 21, 1890, after having been a member of the Congregational church for many years, and he was one of the deacons at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows order from early manhood. His was a busy, useful and honorable career, and his labors resulted in bringing a comfortable competence to the family. In 1867 he came with his wife and children to Mansfield, which has since continuously been the home of Mrs. Ditwiler, whose residence is located at No. 46 West Third street. She is a well known lady, for through more than a third of a century she has continued in Richland county and has ever won the love and respect of those with whom she has come in contact through her many excellent qualities.

NOBLE CALHOON.

For eighty-four years Noble Calhoon traveled life's journey, and each year that passed was marked with good deeds and the record of an honorable career; and in the evening of life he received the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who live worthily, faithfully performing each duty and following their honest convictions of right and wrong.

He was born November 29, 1816, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Noble and Sarah (Taylor) Calhoon. His father was born near Cork, Ireland, and when about twenty-two years of age crossed the

briny deep to the new world, settling in Pennsylvania, where he followed farming. He there met and married Miss Taylor, a native of that state, and in 1831 they emigrated with their family to Richland county, where the father became the owner of a large tract of land. He was also the proprietor of a mill in this neighborhood, and in the conduct of his business affairs gained a good capital. He died when about eighty-four years of age, and his wife passed away when seventy-seven years of age. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church.

When a youth of fifteen the subject of this memoir accompanied his parents to Ohio and ever after that was a resident of Richland county. He assisted in the arduous task of transforming the wild land into richly cultivated fields, and to his father he gave the benefit of his labor until his marriage, after which he operated the mill for several years. When his father died he became the administrator and settled up the estate, and when the property was disposed of Mr. Calhoon bid in his present home of two hundred and twenty-nine acres, to which he has since added a tract of forty acres. The cultivation of his fields and the improvement of the farm occupied the greater part of his time and energies and in this manner he has added continually to his income, his constantly augmented capital making him one of the substantial residents of the community.

Mr. Calhoon was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Willick, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon became the parents of five children: Mary J., the eldest, is the widow of J. Newton Pritchard and resides in Worthington township. Alexander still occupies the home place, superintending its interests. During the Civil war he responded to the call for aid, enlisting on the 2d of May, 1864, for one hundred days as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers. For five years he was the postmaster of Butler. He belongs to Bellville Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., of Bellville, and is a wide-awake, enterprising business man. Sarah died when forty-three years of age. D. L. is a farmer of Worthington township. Margaret, the youngest of the family, died at the age of seventeen years.

In his political views Mr. Calhoon was early a Whig and on the dissolution of that party and the organization of the Republican party he joined the ranks of the latter. In earlier days he took quite an active part in political affairs, and after serving for two terms as justice of the peace, refused to hold the office any longer. Many years ago he became a mem-

ber of the Masonic fraternity of Mansfield, and probably lived to be the oldest Mason in Richland county, dying October 4, 1900. He was a man of strong individuality, of marked force of character and of decided opinions. He had no use for any one or anything he did not like, and was very strong in his friendship when he believed that it was given to one worthy of it. His career was an active, useful and honorable one, and his life record contained many lessons that are worthy of emulation.

HENRY SMITH MOSER.

Henry Smith Moser was born in Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, January 15, 1823. His father, Henry Moser, was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Marie E. Smith. His parents were Pennsylvanians who came to Ohio and settled in Monroe township in 1820.

H. S. Moser was married to Miss Rebecca Marlow in 1843. They became the parents of six children,—three boys and three girls, as follows: Mary M., who married Samuel Geddes McDermott in 1861; she is now a widow and since the death of her mother has kept house for her father; James Henry, who married Deborah Meek in 1867, and they live in Denver, Colorado; Austin Clark, who married Rebecca Jane Martin and they live in Blooming Grove township, this county; Elivia Frances, who wedded Dorefu Turbett, and they live in California; Edward Smith, who married Martha Swigart, and they live in Mansfield; and Artemisa, who married George D. Middlesworth, and they live in Blooming Grove township, this county.

The subject of this sketch lived in Monroe township, this county, for thirty-nine years, then removed to the northern part of Blooming Grove township, where he resided until he retired from the farm and took up his residence in Shiloh. While Mr. Moser was always a farmer, owning one or more good farms, he has also given attention to other lines of business, one of which was silver mining in Colorado. He has traveled extensively and has hosts of friends. He is a member of the Lutheran church and of the Masonic fraternity. He is large in stature and fashioned like the pioneers.

Comrade Moser served his country in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company K, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was enrolled September 28, 1862, and was discharged September 28, 1865—three years of hard service. He was severely wounded in the siege of Vicksburg. Two

of his sons were also in the service. Comrade Moser is now enjoying the competence previously acquired and the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

ABRAHAM J. BAUGHMAN.

Abraham J. Baughman, the only son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Baughman, was born on section 22, Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, September 5, 1838. Abraham Baughman, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Atlantic ocean during the sail voyage of his parents from Germany to America. He married Mary Katherine Deeds and they were the parents of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. Jacob Baughman, the fourth son, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1792, and came to Ohio with his parents about 1808, and the family settled in the Black Fork valley, near the old historic Indian village of Greentown, now in Ashland county. Jacob Baughman married Miss Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Captain James Cunningham, in September, 1825. They were the parents of five children,—Mary K., Hannah L., Margaret A., Abraham J. and Sade Elizabeth. Jacob Baughman died February 21, 1855, and his widow survived him nearly forty years, being called away November 23, 1894, in the ninetieth year of her age. The three older children having been married before the death of the husband and father, Mrs. Baughman and her two younger children—A. J. and Miss Sade—lived together during the remainder of her life. Four decades may seem long when counted by their forty several years, but all too short when blessed with the happiness of a mother's love, making the bereavement at the close the more heartfelt and severe. Soon after being left a widow Mrs. Baughman removed to Bellville, and later to Mansfield, where the son and youngest daughter still reside, at the old home on South Adams street.

A. J. Baughman taught school and read law in his 'teens, but upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he volunteered in Captain Miller Moody's Company I, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, in 1861, and later enlisted for three years in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged for physical disability before the expiration of his term of enlistment. Mr. Baughman and his sister are printers and have spent the greater part of their lives in the newspaper business. In 1885 Mr. Baughman was appointed a clerk in the United States senate, and his sister, Miss Sade, was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, which positions they held for several years, Mr. Baughman during that time writing for New York and Chicago papers. Upon his return to Ohio Mr. Baughman devoted his time largely to historical work and the writing of feature

articles for the press, and during a three-years engagement on the Mansfield News he wrote over two hundred feature articles for its Sunday edition, covering, perhaps, a hundred different topics.

Upon the unveiling of the Johnny Appleseed monument in the Sherman-Heineman park, Mr. Baughman delivered the address of the occasion, and the same was copied in whole or part by the leading magazines and in over a thousand newspapers. He has edited and published the Canal Fulton Herald, the Medina Democrat, the Mansfield Call and the Democrat, and the New Philadelphia Evening News; and of the papers upon which he has been engaged mention may be made of the Marion Star, the Steubenville Gazette and the New Philadelphia (Ohio) Democrat; and while the editor of the latter, during the Bryan campaign of 1896, he thinks he did his best political writing and editorial work, the Democracy regaining the county and electing its entire ticket by majorities ranging from five hundred to one thousand. Mr. Baughman has written biographical histories and sketches of several counties, and is conceded to be the best informed man on local history in Richland county; and he knows its townships as a farmer knows his fields. Through the efforts and work of Mr. Baughman the Richland County Historical Society was organized in November, 1898, and he became its secretary, which position he continues to fill. He is also the secretary of the Mansfield Lyceum.

Although German in name Mr. Baughman, in sentiment, is inclined to his mother's (Irish) people, but is thoroughly American in thought, purpose and patriotism, and is a Buckeye, "to the manor born." In his religious views he is a "churchman," believing in the apostolic succession, and was confirmed by the late Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, bishop of Ohio, in 1876.

Mr. Baughman is five feet, nine inches in height, with an average weight of one hundred and fifty-five pounds. He has blue-gray eyes, and the dark hair of his youth silvered before he had reached the age of fifty years.

MICHAEL E. DOUGLAS.

Michael E. Douglas was born in Springfield township, Richland county, Ohio, October 21, 1831, a son of William and Margaret (Edgington) Douglas. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and died in Springfield township, this county, in 1857. He was a son of Michael and Lydia (Pollock) Douglas, both of whom were natives of Scotland, were married in Ireland and emigrated to America, taking up their abode in Pennsylvania. By this marriage there were eight sons and

six daughters. In 1823 the grandparents of our subject came to Richland county, taking up their abode in Springfield township upon a farm which had previously been secured by their son William and his brother who had come to the county before the immigration of the family. The journey was made from Pennsylvania in an old "schooner" wagon. After arriving at years of maturity William Douglas married Miss Margaret Edgington, of Richland county, Ohio, in 1803, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Edgington. Her mother, however, was usually known as Pollie. They came to Richland county in the fall of 1815, accompanied by Jonathan Beach and his family. The Edgington and Beach families were the first to locate in Springfield township, and in Richland county William Douglas and Margaret Edgington were married. They had a number of children, as follows: Alexander J., a Lutheran minister living in Monroeville, Indiana; Thomas E., a veteran of the Civil war, who makes his home in Mansfield; Michael E.; Elizabeth, of Columbia City, Indiana; and Nancy, who resides in Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois.

Michael E. Douglas, the subject of this review, was reared upon a farm and pursued a common-school education. He studied during the winter months and in the summer worked in the plowed fields and fragrant meadows, assisting in the early spring planting. He taught school through five consecutive winter seasons; but, desiring to enter the legal profession, he studied law under the direction of L. B. Matson, a practicing attorney of Mansfield. He was then admitted to the bar in 1860, but was soon afterward elected secretary of the Richland Mutual Insurance Company, a position which he filled for ten years, interrupted, however, by service in the Civil war. As an organizer of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, he became its secretary in 1876 and has since held that position, so that during the greater part of his career he has been connected with the insurance business. He is a man of keen discrimination, who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He possesses much executive force, is reliable, prompt and persevering and his labors have brought to him creditable success.

In the year 1861 Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Zimmerman, of Mansfield, a daughter of Levi Zimmerman, who came to this city from Pennsylvania. Their children were Levi Ernest, of Boston; and Mary and Lucretia, of Mansfield. Two years after his marriage—in October, 1863—Mr. Douglas assisted in organizing Company G, of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, of which he was made first lieutenant, thus entering the army service. In May, 1865, he was pro-

moted to the captaincy of the company and resigned from that position in November of the same year, the war having ended. He was a brave and loyal soldier, being advanced through meritorious conduct, inspiring his men by his own bravery and valor. He is now a member of McLaughlin Post, G. A. R., of Mansfield, and in his political views is a Republican, giving a warm support to the principles of the party. In 1868 he served as mayor of the city by appointment and was a capable officer, his administration being businesslike and progressive. Socially he is connected wtih the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Although his life has not been filled with a large number of thrilling incidents it contains lessons of value, showing marked fidelity to duty in every relation of life. He is a man of his word, and his genial disposition, unfailing courtesy and kindness have made him popular with a host of warm friends.

JOHN DARLING.

In every community are found quiet and retiring men who seek no public honors or public notice, yet exert a strong influence on the community by reason of their upright lives, their fidelity to principle and their devotion to the duties of citizenship. Such a one was John Darling, who was long a representative of the agricultural interests of Monroe township, and his life in many respects was worthy of emulation.

He was born in Worthington township, Richland county, August 9, 1819. He was the eldest son of William and Mary (Ravenscraft) Darling. His father, William Darling, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, now a part of West Virginia, October 6, 1789, and was the son of Robert and Mary (Passence) Darling. With their family the parents removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1806. This part of the state was then in its primitive condition, few settlements having been made, while the work of improvement and progress was scarcely begun. William Darling remained with his father and assisted him in clearing and improving the wild land until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he responded to his country's call and served with credit during the term of his enlistment. He came to Richland county in the spring of 1817 and purchased a quarter-section of land, on which a block-house stood, in the fertile valley of the Clear Fork, about one and a half miles northeast of Newville, near the site of the Indian village of Helltown. Soon after his arrival in the county William Darling was united in marriage to Miss Ravenscraft, a young lady of the

neighborhood who was possessed of a strong constitution and such courage as was needed by pioneer women. These qualities rendered her a fit companion for the energetic frontiersman who became her husband, and with him she endured the trials and hardships incident to the settlement of an unimproved region. Mr. Darling was a man of marked enterprise and almost indefatigable industry. He devoted his time to the cultivation and improvement of his farm until met with an accident which disqualified him for hard manual labor. He then turned his attention to the feeding and breeding of stock, which he drove to the eastern markets, making a specialty of fine cattle. He introduced into this part of the state some excellent breeds of cattle, including the shorthorn Durham, being the first owner of such cattle in Richland county. Through the earnest labor, excellent financiering and close application to business on the part of Mr. Darling and his wife they were enabled in the course of time to acquire a very handsome competence. He became an extensive land-owner, his possessions aggregating eleven hundred and eighty-five acres in one body of the rich and alluvial soil in the valley of the Clear Fork. He also made judicious investments in other property, owning a number of farms in different parts of the county and state. It afforded him great pleasure to assist his children, to whom he was very generous. The following is a copy of an appendix to his will: "Having been one of the pioneers in this part of Ohio, the maker of this will, having emigrated from Hardy county, Virginia, in the year 1806, with his father and family to Muskingum county, Ohio, and endured all the hardships, trials and privations incident to the settling and improving of the new country, I do give and bequeath my love, respect and good will to all my associates, and hope by the intelligence, energy and untiring industry of growing posterity the prosperity of my beloved country may continue to increase as surely and rapidly as though the old pioneers were still here to look after their country's welfare, for next to my love for my God and my family is my love for my country, these blessed United States. May prosperity and peace ever be the lot of our happy land."

The above well indicates the loyal and patriotic spirit of Mr. Darling. As before stated, he located on a farm in Richland county in the year 1817, continuing its cultivation until seven years later, when he had the misfortune of having his right leg crushed by the falling of a log. The member was so badly injured that it necessitated amputation. He therefore became extensively interested in stock-breeding, winning through an upright business course a large share of this world's goods. In all transactions he was strictly honorable and he thus enjoyed the unqualified confidence and good

will of those with whom he was associated. Of his family of seven children only one is now living, Catherine, the wife of Aaron Quick, a farmer of Ashland county.

John Darling was early inured to the labors of the farm. Owing to the extensive realty possessions of the father, and to his own inability for farm work the burden of caring for the land devolved upon the sons, and thereby John Darling developed habits of industry and enterprise which became salient features in his own success in later life. The father could never tolerate idleness or indolence, and the sons were early trained to perform the work of improving the fields and caring for the stock. From the time of the early planting in the spring until the crops were harvested in the autumn John Darling was busy in the fields, and it was only through the short winter season that he was occasionally able to enjoy the privileges afforded by the common schools. After his marriage his father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 36 in Monroe township, and with his young bride he removed to the farm, on which there was much work to be done, for the buildings were old and dilapidated and the fences were down. With characteristic energy Mr. Darling began the improvement of the place, erecting thereon a large substantial barn and making other additions to the buildings, while he divided the place into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. All the improvement and accessories of a model farm were added until the place became one of the most attractive and desirable in this part of the county.

On the 16th of January, 1851, occurred the marriage of Mr. Darling and Mary J. Rea, a daughter of William Rea, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1772. He was for a time a resident of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and in 1816 came to Ohio in company with others, locating in Richland county, where he entered the north half of the southeast quarter of section 35, Monroe township. He provided a home for himself by erecting a log cabin and then began the task of clearing his land for the plow. For a few years he lived alone, and was then united in marriage, in 1821, to Miss Eliza Swendel, a native of the county of Down, Ireland, and a daughter of Richard and Susan (Fox) Swendel. Mrs. Rea came to the United States when but twenty-five years of age. She had a brother living in this country, but several years passed before she was enabled to find him through the assistance of friends. She had in the meantime provided for her own support, manifesting a courageous spirit in meeting with the difficulties which beset her in the new world. With her brother she came to Richland county, where her marriage occurred. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rea were devoted

members of the United Presbyterian church from early life. They spent their declining years with their daughter, Mrs. Darling. The father passed away at the age of seventy-five, while the mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Darling was blessed with eight children, of whom six are now living, namely: Mary E., the wife of Charles T. Culler, a farmer of Richland county; William W., a carpenter and farmer of Worthington township, Richland county; Alfred W., who also carries on agricultural pursuits in the same county; Harmon L., who is living on the old homestead; Emma I., the wife of Charles Switzer, of Worthington township; and Effie G., wife of Frank Weingarden, of Monroe township.

In his political views Mr. Darling was a Democrat. Both he and his wife were active, consistent members of the Lutheran church and always contributed very liberally to its support. Mr. Darling took a deep interest in the public affairs in his native county, endorsing all measures which he believed would prove of public good. There was much in his business career worthy of commendation. He applied himself closely to his work and at all times followed business methods that gained for him the confidence of his fellow men. He died March 10, 1895, and in his death the community lost a valued citizen, his church a faithful member, his neighbors an accommodating friend, and his family a devoted husband and father.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON.

Andrew Stevenson was born April 1, 1844, at the confluence of the Whetstone and Black Fork, in Weller township, of pioneer parentage. After attending the common schools of the neighborhood until he was fifteen years old, he was sent to the academy at Hayesville, where he remained one year and a half. On leaving the institution he enlisted in the army, Company M, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, but after serving four months—being under age—was taken out and placed in the law office of Bartley & Johnston, where he remained two years. After his admission to the bar in Ohio he went to Pittsburg and studied commercial law for eighteen months, under the celebrated Swartzwelder. Returning to Richland county, he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1869 and served two years. It was during his term of office that the celebrated murder case of Ansel L. Robinson, charged with the murder of Mrs. Lunsford, was tried. Mr. Stevenson led the prosecution, assisted by several attorneys, and opposed by a number of distinguished lawyers. The trial lasted eleven days, and, perhaps, attracted as much public

attention as any criminal case in the history of the county. Mr. Stevenson's remarkable memory was tested in this trial, when he summed up the case for the state in a speech of four hours, without a single note to aid him. In fact he never relies upon notes, his retentive memory serving him in their place.

On the 8th of January, 1883, Mr. Stevenson, in a speech at the Democratic banquet at Wooster, sounded the Democratic keynote against the civil service bill then pending in congress, resulting in the retirement of the Hon. George H. Pendleton and the election of the Hon. Henry B. Payne to the United States senate. In 1883 Mr. Stevenson was elected to the Ohio legislature and served two years. The bill providing for the founding of the Ohio Reformatory was formulated in his committee. He was selected to present the claims of the new institution to the house and senate in joint session. His speech was over one hour in duration, and attracted the attention of the entire state. Through his influence the reformatory was located at Mansfield.

In 1897 Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Sade Weaver, one of Bellville's most estimable young ladies.

For three years after Mr. Stevenson's marriage he resided in Bellville, and two years of that time he was the mayor of that village.

As Mr. Stevenson's law practice increased, requiring so much of his time at the county seat, he returned to Mansfield, where he is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

Mr. Stevenson is a large man, of fine physique and appearance. He is a born orator and has made some of the most eloquent pleas ever delivered at the Mansfield bar. Some amusing incidents may also be noted, showing the versatility and spontaneity of which he is capable. Years ago, in defending a man for burglary and larceny, and the evidence being against his client, Andy had to rely upon oratory, and made an eloquent plea to the jury. He grew more than usually eloquent, and spoke feelingly of the great wrong the jury would do by giving a verdict that would place the stripes of the convict and the brand of the felon upon the prisoner at the bar. "There he sits," said Stevenson, turning and pointing to the seat where the prisoner had sat, but, lo! the chair was empty—the prisoner was gone—had changed his seat. Stevenson looked around, but could not see him. This might have caused the average attorney to collapse, but Stevenson was equal to the situation, and holding up his hands as in imploration he apostrophized the winds to tell him where his client had gone, and the light to reveal to him his hiding place. And, as calling upon the prisoner to come back, Mr. Stevenson

exclaimed, "Take courage, O fainting heart, and come back and give this jury the opportunity to strike from your brow the shadow stains of wrong." The effect of this invocation and stage acting was so electrical that it not only brought back the prisoner but also obtained for him a verdict of acquittal!

The other occasion was when a suit was being tried that grew out of an act of John Fry, of Lexington, putting the hired girl's beau out of the house. Judge Brinkerhoff, who was just then off the supreme bench, and Stevenson were opposing counsels. In stating the case to the jury at the opening of the trial the judge occupied more time than Andy thought was necessary, and to get even concluded to make even a more lengthy reply. Stevenson's speech was in a serio-facetious style, felicitously worded and dramatically delivered and never had its equal before a jury. All present were highly amused and interested in the adroit style in which Andy blended the comic with the pathetic and the humorous with the sublime, capped off with a grandiloquent peroration. John C. Burns was so much pleased with the speech that he stereotyped it on his memory, and at times entertains his friends by giving sections of it as recitations.

Men are but grown boys of older years, and although the bitter bread and water of affliction and sorrow may have been the sustenance of some of us, it is well to look back at times and live over again the amusing incidents of other years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BAUGHMAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Baughman, a daughter of Captain James and Hannah (Stateler) Cunningham, was born near the Black Hand, Licking county, Ohio, March 5, 1805. Her father, Captain James Cunningham, was well known to early settlers of Licking, Knox and Richland counties. The mother of Mrs. Baughman died when Elizabeth was only six months old, and her grandparents on her mother's side took the little child to raise.

Captain Cunningham, marrying the second time, removed to Richland county in 1809, and settled near Beam's Mills, on the Rocky Fork, two miles below Mansfield. In the winter of 1819-20 he returned to Licking county for his daughter, whom he brought to his new home in this county. The trip was made in a sled and took two days. The family lived at that time near the St. John's church, in the Darling valley, below Newville. The change from the home of her wealthy grandparents to a cabin in the Richland wilderness could not have been a pleasant one, but the daughter, with filial devotion, obeyed her father's command without a murmur.

ELIZABETH BAUGHMAN.

September 27, 1825, Elizabeth Cunningham was married to Jacob Baughman. Four daughters and one son in time blessed their home. Jacob Baughman died March 19, 1855, and Mrs. Baughman remained a widow from that time until her death, November 23, 1894,—nearly forty years. Mrs. Baughman's son, Abraham J., and her youngest daughter, S. Elizabeth, remain single and always lived with their mother, and the Baughman home was always known as one of hospitality.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Baughman removed from Monroe township to Bellville, and when her son established himself in Mansfield a family home was secured, and here she resided for thirty years,—until her death.

Mrs. Baughman's grandfather—John Cunningham—served through the war of the Revolution; her father—James Cunningham—was a captain in the war of 1812, and her son—A. J. Baughman—was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

We copy the following article from the Cincinnati Christian Standard, relative to Mrs. Baughman's life and death:

"Died, at her home in Mansfield on Friday, November 23, 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Baughman, in her ninetieth year. She was born at Black Hand, Licking county, March 5, 1805. She came with her father to Richland county in 1819, and was one of the pioneer women of the county. She saw it when a wilderness, when the Indian was a frequent visitor at her door. She saw the forests disappear before the sturdy blows of the woodman's ax, and in their stead towns and villages spring up. As Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, she married Jacob Baughman, September 27, 1825. He died March 25, 1855, leaving her a widow with five children,—four daughters and one son. Two daughters have preceded her to the Father's house. She remained a widow nearly forty years, and devoted her life to the training and comfort of her children, all of whom early gave themselves to the Lord and who have ever shown their high appreciation of their mother's Christian worth. Over sixty years ago she embraced the Christian religion. She was baptized by Elder Newmyer, near Newville, and the remembrances of that occasion have been most precious to her. When the congregation feelingly sang,

'Come, humble sinner, in whose breast
A thousand thoughts revolve;
Come with your guilt and fears oppressed
And make this last resolve,'

she arose and went, and as they descended the banks of the beautiful stream for the typical burial they sang,

'How happy are they who their Saviour obey;'

and as they came up out of the water her ear caught the strain, 'Now, my remnant of days shall be spent to his praise,' when she exclaimed, 'By the help of the Lord they shall be so spent.' And through all these sixty years she has never wavered nor doubted. Her pastors have received as much spiritual comfort from her as they have been able to impart to her. While her son, A. J. Baughman, and her daughter, S. Elizabeth, filled positions at Washington, D. C., during the first administration of Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Baughman was with them, and while a resident of the Capital City she worshipped with the Vermont Avenue Christian church. By her simplicity of manner and beautiful Christian spirit she won her way to all hearts; and since her return to Mansfield every year, on the anniversary of her birth, she has received a congratulatory letter from Brother Power, which she esteemed most highly. The next mutual congratulations will be on the other shore. Her death was peaceful and sublime. The day before, the writer, with the family and friends present, partook with her of the emblems of the Lord's body and shed blood. Shortly after this she repeated the well-known stanza:

'Jesus can make the dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
As on his breast I lean my head
And breathe my life out sweetly there.'

When the farewell moment came, her son and daughter kneeling by her side, each with a hand clasped, she opened her eyes and looked into theirs with a supernal light. Her radiant orbs flashed forth the intelligence, 'The Lord is with me.' And thus gloriously and triumphantly passed away another faithful servant of the Lord."

SAMUEL R. GORHAM.

When a man's purpose has taken definite form and his energies are concentrated on the prosecution of a career which he has marked out, he cannot fail to win a gratifying degree of success. Prosperity results not from favorable conditions or from influence, but must depend upon the man, and certain qualities always bring desired results. Depending upon his own efforts Samuel Gorham has steadily worked his way upward financially and is classified among the substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. Gorham was born in Perrysville, Ashland county, April 7, 1852, his parents being Hezekiah and Charity (Turner) Gorham, of whose family of

twelve children six are yet living. The father was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 22, 1807, and in early life went to sea, where he rose from one position to another until he became the captain of a vessel. Some years after his marriage his wife, who did not like her husband's occupation, for it kept him so much away from home, removed with the famliy to Ohio, and some months later he left the sea and joined her in Perryville. He was a mason by trade and here he resumed work at his old occupation. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he made his way across the plains to the Pacific slope in 1849, and there, like many others, he acquired considerable money, but lost it through speculation. After two years passed in the Golden state he returned to Ohio and again worked at his trade until his death, which occurred May 18, 1874. He held membership in the Baptist church and exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. His wife was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, November 18, 1811, and was a sister of Gilbert Turner, the noted author, and the aunt of Roswell Horr, who is considered authority on financial matters. She died June 15, 1887. Their surviving children are John G., who is with the house of Aultman-Taylor, of Mansfield, Ohio; William H. H., who is in the real-estate business in Cleveland; Eliza, the wife of William Strimple, a farmer of Richland county; Elizabeth, the wife of Aaron Smith, an agriculturist of Monroe township; James, a railroad man, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Samuel R., a farmer of Monroe township.

The last named spent his boyhood days in his father's home and in the common schools acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Perrysville Academy. His close application and his natural aptitude prepared him for a teacher's profession and at the age of twenty-one he entered the schoolroom as a teacher. For eighteen years he was numbered among the successful educators in the common schools in this part of the state, having the ability to impart clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired. He was also capable of maintaining discipline, which was an important factor in his successful career. For several years he also taught vocal and instrumental music and to a limited extent still gives instruction in that art. About 1889, however, he purchased his present farm and began the operation of his land, placing the fields under a high state of cultivation and making many excellent improvements. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in its appearance and the buildings and fences are kept in good repair, the owner thus being classed among the leading farmers of his community. In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gorham and Miss Clara B. Shanabarger, native of Richland county and a daughter of

Emanuel Shanabarger, now deceased. Their marriage has been blessed with one son, Ira G., who is now a student in the State University at Columbus, where he is preparing for the bar. Socially Mr. Gorham is connected with the Royal Arcanum Lodge at Perrysville, of which he is the secretary. He also belongs to Hanover Lodge, F. & A. M., of Loudonville, Ohio, and is a faithful member of the Baptist church. He is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. Public-spirited and progressive, he withholds his support from no measure that is calculated to prove of general good and has been particularly active in promoting the educational interests of this section of the state, realizing fully the importance and value of an education as a preparation for life's work.

DR. DAVID R. FRANCIS.

Dr. David Raitt Francis was born in Mifflin township, Richland county, Ohio, March 21, 1837, and his boyhood days were passed upon his father's farm, within sight of the Big Hill. He early took an interest in education and educational work. He read medicine with Dr. Loughridge as his preceptor, and later graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1866, He practiced medicine for several years at Paxton, Illinois, and at Savanna and Shiloh, this state, and finally located in Mansfield, where he has continued to reside. He has a large practice and for a number of years was the physician to the county infirmary, Children's Home and the outside poor.

Dr. Francis married, September 16, 1863, Miss Mary Jane Wallace, of Ashland county. She was born August 8, 1839, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Francis are members of the Presbyterian church and are both pleasant socially. They have no children.

In the preparation of this sketch the writer knows that Dr. Francis would prefer a more extended notice of his grandparents, David and Lillis Angus Raitt, than he would of himself, as they were prominent Richland county pioneers. They came from Dundee, Scotland, to America, and after stopping a while in Virginia and Belmont county, this state, they came to Richland county in a one-horse cart in 1818, and entered land south of the Big Hill in what is now the northwest corner of Mifflin township.

To show how difficult it was to get money at that time, it is stated that farmers hauled wheat from the Hill and even from greater distances, to the Stewart (now Wickert's) mills, four miles south of Mansfield and sold it for twenty-five cents a bushel and were glad to get even that low price, cash.

Mr. Raitt, who was a weaver, had to take trade largely for his work; and how to raise fifteen dollars, the annual payment on their land, was for a time a perplexing question in that household. Finally Mrs. Raitt solved the problem and saved the homestead for her family. Mrs. Raitt was fairly educated, and entered upon the practice of tocology and at fifty cents a case had the fifteen dollars to meet the payment when it was due. Her fame in this line of practice spread abroad and as doctors were "scarce and far between" it was no unusual thing for her to receive calls taking her from ten to fifteen miles from home. People rode on horseback in those days as vehicles were few and the roads were mostly but paths cut through the wilderness and streams had to be forded. She had frequently to ride skittish and fractious horses; was often thrown and several times had bones broken; but her indomitable will and energy caused her to persevere, impelled by the love she had for her family and her desire to provide for their comfort and education.

Mr. and Mrs. Raitt died in 1855, within six months of each other, the latter at eighty-two and the former a few years older. They had lived thirty-seven years within a mile of the Hill and now their remains repose in the Bosdock cemetery.

Dr. D. R. Francis' parents, John and Nancy Willison (Raitt) Francis, were married by Rev. James Johnson, April, 1835. John Francis was a farmer and was many years a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian church. His wife was a kind, thoughtful, pious woman and a devoted wife and mother.

SAMUEL SHEETS.

Samuel Sheets has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey and receives the respect which should ever be accorded to one of advanced years whose life has been straightforward and whose actions have been manly and sincere. There is much in the career of Samuel Sheets that is worthy of emulation, and as one of the leading and influential residents of Monroe township he well deserves mention in this volume.

A native of Ashland county, Ohio, he was born on the 16th of May, 1827, and is one of the seven children of Joseph and Nancy (Harker) Sheets. The father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1790, and in early life learned the tailor's trade. On leaving the place of his nativity he removed to western Virginia and thence came to Ohio, locating in what is now Ashland county, but was then a part of Richland county. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which the town of South

Ashland has since been built. He erected the third residence in Ashland county and was one of the honored pioneer settlers who aided in laying broad and deep the foundation of the present prosperity and progress of this section of the state. He purchased the land for a dollar per acre and sold it for two hundred dollars. Upon the farm which he developed and improved he spent his remaining days and acquired a handsome competence through the conduct of his business affairs. He voted with the Republican party, believing that its principles contained the best elements of good government and that their adoption would greatly promote the welfare of the nation. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, took an active part in its work and in that faith died in 1866. Four of his seven children are yet living, namely: William, a farmer of Ashland county; Martha, the widow of S. S. Southerland, of Ashland county; Sarah, the wife of Michael McLaughlin, of California; and Samuel.

The last named spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads, being early trained to habits of industry and economy and to the work of the fields. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges, and at the age of nineteen he joined the Argonauts who started for California in search of the golden fleece. The journey was made overland, and for two years he remained upon the Pacific slope, returning by way of the isthmus route.

In 1852 Mr. Sheets was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. McCreedy, a native of Ashland county and a daughter of John and Sarah McCreedy. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land a mile and a half northwest of Hayesville and devoted his time to farming there until 1864, when he became the owner of the Royer farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Mifflin township. Upon that place he resided for fourteen years, when he disposed of the property and removed to Cleveland, where he was engaged in the flour and feed business for about five years. He was successful in that undertaking and established a good trade, but his health failed him and he turned over the business to his sons, while he again sought a home in Richland county, purchasing a small farm of forty-five acres, upon which he now resides. He is practically living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheets became the parents of four children: John, at home; Loren, who is in the flour and feed business in Cleveland; Elza, a farmer of Monroe township; and James, who is associated with his brother in Cleveland. Mr. Sheets is an advocate of Republican principles, having voted with that party since its organization. He belongs to the Presbyterian church

and his life has been guided by his Christian belief. He is one of the well known men of the county, respected for his sterling qualities, and he deserves great credit for his success in life, as it is the result of his own efforts. His enterprise, strong determination and careful management have been the means of enabling him to overcome obstacles, and he has worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of his community.

BENJAMIN BERRY.

The value of character is exemplified in every walk of life, no less frequently in the career of the farmer in a rural community than in that of the financier or professional man who makes his mark in the city. Nowhere is sterling character more markedly in evidence or in a broader sense a legacy of the people than in the busy and important farming communities of the middle west. There the sturdy character of the American farmer is as highly developed as anywhere else in the United States. One of the best known representatives of this brand of Americanism in Richland county, Ohio, is the prominent and prosperous citizen whose name supplies a title to this sketch.

Benjamin Berry was born near Canton, Ohio, July 6, 1827, a son of Jacob and Mary (Albright) Berry. Jacob Berry was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 26, 1800. He removed to Canton, Ohio, in his early manhood, and there married Mary Albright, who had come from Stark county, Ohio. In 1830 he settled in Monroe township, Richland county, on the farm now owned by his son Eli, then an "eighty" of wild and heavily wooded land, on which he erected a two-room hewn-log house, which he improved and on which he lived out the remainder of his days, which ended June 5, 1886, when he was a little more than eighty-six years old. His wife died at the age of eighty-six also, in 1884. They were faithful and helpful members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Berry was an influential citizen who was prominent in public affairs and held several important local offices. They had nine children, of whom three sons are living: Benjamin, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Adam and Eli, twins. Another brother, Samuel, served his country as a federal soldier in the Civil war and died in a hospital as the result of disability incurred in active service.

Benjamin Berry was three years old when he was brought by his parents to Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio. His boyhood and youth were spent in attending the public schools near his home and assisting his

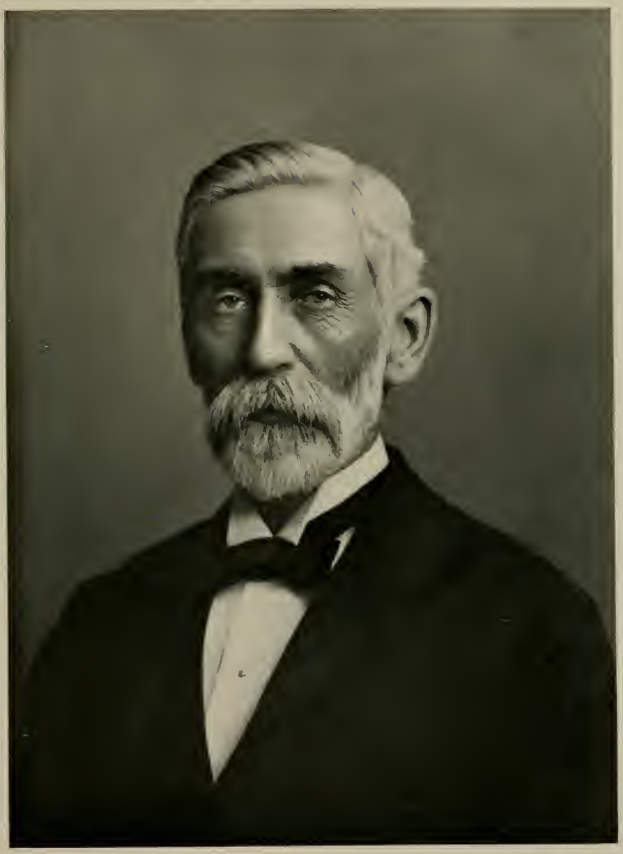
father in the work of the farm. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage to Louisa Smith, of Worthington township, when he moved on the farm in Monroe township, which has been his home for forty-six years. The worthy woman mentioned died June 18, 1886, after having borne him nine children—Allen B., Emeline C., Frances M., Laura M., Charles O., Mary E., Edward T, and two others who died in infancy. December 24, 1889, Mr. Berry married Lovina Ferguson, who shares with him the honors of his declining years.

Mr. Berry owns a home farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres and a fifteen-acre place in Worthington township, and carries on general farming by modern methods and on a good scale. He is influential in township matters and has held the office of school director and has been township trustee two terms. He is a member and trustee and has been a deacon and elder of the Lutheran church.

ELAM A. PLANK.

Since 1873 Mr. Plank has been engaged in the milling business at his old location in Worthington township, Richland county, and is now a member of the firm of Plank & Neal. They own the Clear Fork Roller Mills, the largest water-power mill in the county, and the success of this industry is assured by the practical and honorable business methods of the owners.

Mr. Plank is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred near Wooster, in Wayne county, on the 1st of November, 1841. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Melchior Plank and his wife, who, as a young couple, came to America from Holland in the year 1744, establishing their home in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Although they sailed from Holland to the new world, they were German people, having previously left the fatherland on account of religious persecution, taking up their home in Rotterdam, Holland. The circumstances of their emigration were rather peculiar. They went aboard a vessel at Rotterdam in order to bid goodbye to some friends who were about to sail, and were told by the captain that the ship would not leave harbor before morning. They were then persuaded by their friends to remain on board till morning, but when day dawned they found that the ship was far out at sea and land was no longer in sight. They, of course, had nothing with them but the clothing they wore, and on their arrival in America, they were sold to a Morgan, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, for their passage. However, they made the best of the situation and established



E. A. Clark

a home in the Keystone state. At a later date other members of the family crossed the Atlantic to the new world.

Melchior Plank and wife became the parents of six children. In the course of time he and his family removed to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where Jacob Plank, the great-grandfather of our subject, was married Subsequently he removed to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where he reared his twelve children. In 1821 he and his family, including three married sons and their families, came to Ohio, settling in the little Apple Creek valley and in the vicinity of Wooster, Wayne county, where they built gristmills, sawmills and shops of various kinds, for nearly all of them were mechanics. Jacob Plank and his son Jacob, the great-grandfather and grandfather of our subject, spent their remaining days in that locality, but others of the family removed to different sections of the country, so that their descendants are now widely scattered. The great-grandfather died at the extreme old age of eighty-three years. The grandfather was a cabinet-maker by trade and died at the age of sixty-one years. John Plank, the great uncle of our subject, removed to Iowa in 1846 and died there at the age of ninety-seven years, having never been ill but once in his entire life. The Planks are now scattered from New York to San Francisco and from the great lakes to the gulf of Mexico. The family in all its direct and collateral branches would probably number several thousand members, representing nearly every honorable occupation and profession.

Jonathan Plank, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Pennsylvania and was only four years of age when his parents came to Ohio. He was reared in Wayne county and engaged in the milling business there until 1846, when he removed to Holmes county, where he conducted a mill for eleven years. In the fall of 1856 he came to Richland county, locating near Butler. For several years he was interested in the mill of which our subject is now the proprietor, and managed that enterprise until his retirement to private life. He spent his last thirteen years in Butler, enjoying a well earned rest, and at the age of eighty was called to the home beyond. In politics he was reared a Whig, but became a Democrat. He took no very active part in political affairs, serving, however, in several minor offices in Holmes and Richland counties. He belonged to the Sons of Temperance and was an active and consistent member of the Evangelical church. A self-made man, all that he possessed in life he acquired by his own efforts, and in his business affairs he met with a creditable degree of success. He married Miss Lydia King, also a native of Pennsylvania, whence she came to Wayne county with her parents during her early girl-

hood, the family there casting in their lot amid the pioneer settlers of that portion of the Buckeye state. By that marriage there were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom one son and five daughters are yet living. The mother died in 1859, at the age of forty-three years, and Mr. Plank afterward married Mrs. Sarah Teeter, by whom he had two sons, both of whom are living. The second marriage was celebrated in 1860, and Mrs. Plank still survives.

Elam A. Plank was largely reared in Holmes county, but when about fifteen years of age came to Richland county. At an early age he began working in his father's mill and thus gained a practical knowledge of the business. Soon after attaining his majority he began milling on his own account and has made it his life work. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. He belonged to the National Guard and served for about four months at the front during the Civil war, spending most of the time on the James river and at Washington and Fort Pocahontas. After his return to the north he went to Decatur, Illinois, thence to Danville, same state. Subsequently he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the operation of a mill for six years. In 1873, however, he returned to Ohio and purchased a half interest in his father's mill in Worthington township, Richland county. The business connection between them continued eleven years, and since that time Mr. Plank has had other partners, having for the last nine years been associated with his brother-in-law, John B. Neal. Mr. Plank owns a two-third interest in the business and is enjoying a liberal patronage. The mill is one of the best equipped in the county, having a full roller process and all modern facilities for the successful conduct of the business. He has a very practical and exact knowledge of milling, and his close application and earnest purpose have enabled him in his business career to steadily work his way upward to a position of affluence. His efforts have been by no means confined to one line. He was one of the promoters, stockholders and directors in the Richland County Bank, of Butler.

Mr. Plank was united in marriage to Miss May A. Woodham, who was born in London, England, and came to the United States about 1849. Their home is now blessed by the presence of three children,—Angie Mabel, Lulu L. and Olive E.,—and they also have an adopted daughter, Madeline G. Mr. Plank and his family are members of the Evangelical church, and in politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring rather to devote his energies to his business affairs.

CHARLES BRUMFIELD.

Charles Brumfield was born at Logan, Ohio, January 2, 1863. His father, T. D. Brumfield, was a native of Lancaster, Fairfield county, this state, and his mother was Margaret J. Wise, of Mansfield. The subject lived at Lancaster until he was eleven years old, when the family removed to Richland county, locating first in Madison and later in Springfield township.

Charles Brumfield went to work for the Mansfield Savings Bank as messenger boy when he was eighteen years old, and later was promoted as bookkeeper. After service for this bank for five years he resigned to accept a position in the county treasurer's office, under Edward Remy, and after a service there of two years he resigned and entered the employ of the Tracy & Avery Company as bookkeeper and confidential clerk. After a service of four years in the employ of this firm he resigned to become cashier of the Bank of Mansfield upon its organization, January 1, 1893. In 1897 Mr. Brumfield received the Democratic nomination for treasurer, and was elected, and is now serving his second term. October 22, 1884, he was married to Miss Nettie M. Coulter, and there are three children of this union, namely: Marie C., Lewis Brucker and Charles, Jr.

When the tax inquisitor claimed in his report that the Aultman-Taylor Company and the M. D. Harter estate had not correctly listed their property and holdings, Mr. Brumfield with the county auditor wanted to refer the matter to the court for adjudication, claiming that the case could not be legally decided by speech-making nor by employees marching in procession. This position he has successfully maintained, which shows the stamina of his character.

Mr. Brumfield has filled the several positions he has held with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers, and socially he is an affable, agreeable gentleman.

JOHN J. DILL.

John J. Dill is one of the wide-awake, progressive young men of Worthington township, prominently identified with agricultural and educational interests. He is a son of Jerry M. Dill, who was numbered among those substantial citizens whose characters are of sterling worth and who contributed to the material growth and advancement of the community, and in his death Worthington township lost one of its representative and highly respected farmers. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, and there spent his child-

hood and youth. When a young man he went to Ashland, but after a short time he took up his abode in Mansfield, where his father, Thomas Dill, conducted a blacksmithing shop for many years. The latter was born in Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, and lived to be seventy-eight years of age. His political support was given the Democracy and in the conduct of his business affairs he was successful.

Under his father's direction J. M. Dill learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a long period. When the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was built through this section of the state, he secured a position as fireman for the company, and within a short time was promoted as engineer, running between Sandusky and Newark for several years. On the expiration of that period he came to Worthington township, Richland county, and later to Jefferson township and purchased a small farm, where he resided till 1890, when he removed to Worthington township upon a farm purchased by his sons, J. J. and J. E. Upon this he spent his remaining days, his energies being given to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-seven years of age. In his political views he became a Republican in 1860 and supported that party throughout the remainder of his life.

Mr. Dill married Miss Lydia Donaugh, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and a daughter of Amos Donaugh, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. Mrs. Dill is still living, at the age of sixty-seven years, and is one of the highly respected ladies of Worthington township. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: John J.; Jerry E., who follows farming on the old homestead; Minnie J., who married Herman Berndt, and died leaving one child, Herman Dill Berndt; and Charles F., a farmer of Worthington township. The first named, John J. Dill, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, where he spent the first six years of life, when he was taken by his parents to the farm on their removal to that place. He has since remained at the old homestead and much of the labor of cultivating the fields has devolved upon him. He was educated in the public schools near his home, in Bellville and in Ada. His aptitude in his studies enabled him to successfully pass the teacher's examination, and he engages in teaching through the winter months, and during the summer works the home farm. He and J. E. own eighty acres of valuable land and their mother resides at the old home place with them. Their fields are under a high state of cultivation and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, laboring earnestly to disseminate the principles of the party and to secure their adoption through elective measures. He was

chosen by popular ballot appraiser of Worthington township and now fills that office. He is a prominent member of Sturges Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Silver Star Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, both of Butler, Ohio, and of Jefferson Grange, of Bellville, this state. He is a man of good business judgment, is enterprising and progressive and lends his co-operation to all movements and measures calculated to prove of benefit to the county along material, social, moral and intellectual lines.

THOMAS M. BELL.

Thomas M. Bell was born in Washington township, Richland county, Ohio, September 6, 1870. His father, Robert Bell, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1820, and came to Richland county, Ohio, in October, 1821, with his parents, to a farm in section 7, in Washington township, where he resided (except one year in Mansfield) until his death, March 13, 1898. T. M. Bell's mother's maiden name was Elennor Jane Cook, and she was a daughter of William and Eliza Cook.

The subject of this sketch lived with his parents during the years of his minority, working on the farm in the summers and in the winters attending school at the Sandy Hill schoolhouse, and later the public schools at Lexington. He early took an interest in literary work, and for several years was the president of the society at Sandy Hill.

In 1892 he left the farm in Washington township to live with his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Finney, whose husband died in August of that year, on the Cook farm two and one-half miles west of Mansfield, where he continued to reside until 1898, when, being a member of Company M, Eighth Ohio National Guards, he felt it his duty, when the call came for troops for the Cuban war, to go with his company, and in May, of that year, was mustered into the service of the United States and served with his regiment in Cuba. He returned home in September, and was married November 2, 1898, to Georgia May Mosier, a daughter of William Mosier, now living in California. She is the granddaughter of Henry Dickson, of Troy township, with whom she formerly lived, her mother having died when she was less than a year old. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one child, Lilian Elennor Bell, born May 21, 1900. Mr. Bell is now deputy sheriff of Richland county, and is a capable and efficient officer.

When Mr. Bell's grandfather settled on the Mansfield-Lexington road the county was in its pioneer period,—twenty-five years before the first railroad entered Richland county. The Bells lived on a stage route. The law

of demand and supply governs the world. Hungry passengers and teamsters passed that way who wanted food for themselves and feed for their horses, and the Bells were soon induced to open a public house. Accordingly the sign of "Bell's Tavern" was put out, and stables and feed sheds erected and accommodations provided for "man and beast," as it was idiomatically expressed. This Lexington-Bellville road was a feeder of the State road, which was the great route for both passengers and freight between the north and the south, and teams loaded with grain and other farm products were driven from the Ohio river and intermediate points to Huron and Sandusky, and there exchanged for merchandise, which was taken upon the return trip. This tavern soon became an important way station on the route. Deputy Sheriff Bell has the sign of this tavern, which he keeps as an heirloom. Bell's Tavern was opened to supply a want and served its day, fulfilled its purpose and as a hotel is now no more. It belonged not to the earliest pioneer epoch, but to a later era—to a period that spans the past with the present—to which we can look back at what might be termed the drama of events, without taking the time to unveil the farce of particulars, and be thankful that we live in an age of inventions, improvement and advancement far superior to the stage-coach days of other years.

ADAM BERRY.

An attractive farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres, supplied with all the modern improvements and accessories, located on section 33, Monroe township, is the property of Adam Berry, who has a wide acquaintance in Richland county, and is highly esteemed as a citizen of worth. He was born near Canton, Ohio, July 6, 1827, his parents being Jacob and Mary (Albright) Berry. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1800, and in early manhood removed to Canton, Ohio, where he married Miss Albright, a native of Stark county, this state. They located in Monroe township, upon a farm where the son now makes his home, and he was there reared, sharing with his family in the experiences incident to the development of a farm upon the frontier.

He obtained his education in the common schools and afterward went to live with his grandfather, with whom he remained until the latter's death. Subsequently he began working for his uncle, J. Hersh, at five dollars per month. In the following summer he was given seven dollars per month in compensation for his service. Through the five succeeding years he worked as a farm hand in the neighborhood, and during the construction of the

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad he for some months assisted in the work on that line. In 1851 he was married, and in the spring of 1852 he removed to the tract of fifty-seven acres that is now a part of his home farm, beginning life here in a log cabin. At a later date he cultivated his mother-in-law's farm for ten years, and now he has one hundred and twenty-two acres of land on section 33, in Monroe township, where he is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits in connection with the raising of hogs. He has a well equipped farm, is practical and progressive in his methods, and from his well tilled fields he derives a good income.

On the 19th of October, 1851, occurred the marriage of Adam Berry to Miss Susan Stimely, a native of Pennsylvania. She was three years of age when brought to Ohio, her people locating in Wayne county, whence they afterward came to Ashland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Berry have been born four children: Franklin P., at home; George W., a farmer of Monroe township; Mina O., the wife of Charles Smith, an agriculturist in the same township; and Jeanette, who is still with her parents. Mr. Berry belongs to the Mohawk Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry and in politics is a Democrat. His has been an active and useful career, demonstrating the power of industry in winning success. Such a career amply proves that success does not depend upon inheritance or influence, but upon the efforts of the individual, his close application, indefatigable diligence and his keen business sagacity.

THOMAS B. ANDREWS.

Thomas B. Andrews, Esq., was one of the most prominent men in Richland county in his day and generation. He was the first postmaster at Butler and had the honor of naming the office for General William O. Butler, candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1848. He was a justice of the peace in Worthington township for many years, and was a county commissioner from 1845 to 1851, and during his terms remodeled and enlarged the old brick court-house by adding a story and extending the same beyond the ends of the original building, and for the support of these extensions heavy brick columns were erected, making the edifice more imposing in appearance.

'Squire Andrews was of Scotch-English parentage. He was born near Canton, Ohio, May 17, 1807, and came to Richland county in 1823. He married Marilla Pollard in 1829, and they reared a large family of children. He resided upon his farm near Butler, and his home, a commodious

brick building, was always hospitably opened to his friends. His life was an active, earnest one; he was influential in public affairs and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his neighbors. He died February 28, 1889, aged eighty-one years, nine months and eleven days. His widow still survives.

OLIN M. FARBER.

Mansfield has long been distinguished as the center of a law practice as brilliant as it has been solid and substantial. It has afforded good opportunities for advancement to young lawyers of ability, and many such have sought worldly success and professional distinction in its courts. Among the more prominent young lawyers of the Richland county bar during recent years none has been more deservedly successful and popular than Olin M. Farber. His thorough preparation for admission to the bar, his recognized ability as a public speaker and tact in the trial of cases, have given him professional prestige, while a strict adherence to the ethics of his profession and his manifest interest in the public welfare, coupled with a warm geniality, have made him popular.

Olin M. Farber is the eldest of three children of Harmon Farber and Esther J. (Olin) Farber, both natives of Richland county, and was born at Bryan, Ohio, June 15, 1869, where his father was operating a stave mill in partnership with a brother-in-law, M. C. Moores. When this son was about six months old his parents returned and his father engaged in the business of blacksmithing and carriage building in Bellville, and so continued until the fall of 1883, when he opened a hardware store and is now the senior member of the firm of H. Farber & Son, of that town. Harmon Farber served as a private of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion. He has been honored by the people of Belleville and Jefferson township with the office of township trustee for two terms, township treasurer three terms, and member of the Bellville board of education for two terms. As a member of the Democratic county executive committee and otherwise he has exercised an appreciable influence in county politics. His son and partner, Harry Benton Farber, is now serving as the township clerk.

Peter Farber, the father of Harmon Farber and grandfather of Olin M. Farber, was a substantial farmer of Richland county. He in turn was a son of Harmon Farber, a millwright, who died at the Hammond home near Butler while on his way overland with his family from Blair county, Pennsylvania, to the state of Indiana, where he had purchased a large tract of land. He was buried in the Mount Carmel church cemetery, and his fam-

Alice M. Tabor

ily returned to Pennsylvania with the exception of Peter, who married Margaret Ramsey and located in Perry township. His wife, the grandmother of Olin M. Farber, came of old Revolutionary stock, whose names grace the muster roll of the continental army. Besides Harmon, another of their sons, William H. Farber, when but nineteen years of age enlisted as a private in the war of the Rebellion and by valiant service attained the rank of captain of Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the whole war. After the war he made an excellent record as a public official, having filled the positions of deputy clerk and deputy auditor of Richland county, and after moving to Columbus, the position of statistician under State Auditor Poe for two terms. He was then transferred to the office of State Insurance Commissioner Matthews, where he remained until his death in February, 1898, and was buried at Mansfield. He left one son, Charles, who resides at Columbus, in the employ of The State Savings & Trust Company.

On the maternal side Olin M. Farber's ancestry can be traced for centuries. His grandfather, Nathaniel Green Olin, attracted by the golden promises of the "west," moved with his then growing family from Shaftsbury, Vermont, to the county of Richland. He was an industrious farmer and stock man, and was the owner of a large and beautiful tract of land in the Clear Fork valley, three miles west of Bellville. He was directly descended from John Olin, the founder of the Olin family in America, and, for that matter, in the world, as he was the first of that name. The family of Olin, therefore, is not large nor of many branches, but all of that name are closely related. John Olin's real name was Llewellyn, a direct descendant of Prince Llewellyn and his wife Eleanora, the last of the royal family of the Welsh when Wales passed under the dominion of the English crown. History says: "In the last struggle for Welsh independence Prince Llewellyn fell in a sudden skirmish at Builth, in the valley of the Wye; his head was sent to Edward, who placed it on the walls of the Tower of London crowned with an ivy wreath in mockery of a prediction of Merlin, that when the English money should become circular the Prince of Wales should be crowned in London." After six months David, a brother of the prince, was tried before a parliament summoned to meet at Shrewsbury and suffered the penalty of treason. The family was scattered and persecuted by English rulers for generations.

In 1678 John Llewellyn, a youth of fourteen years, was seized on the coast of Wales and pressed on board a British man of war, where he was forced to act as "powder monkey." On the arrival of the vessel in Boston Harbor the youngster deserted, took to the woods, changed his name to

Olin and finally settled at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. From his loins has sprung an able family, many of whom have distinguished themselves in the higher walks of life. Among them may be mentioned Stephen Olin, D. D., once the president of Wesleyan University and a leading divine of the Methodist church; Job S. Olin, a brother of the grandfather of Olin M. Farber, one of the judges of the court of the District of Columbia; while of the present generation there is Stephen H. Olin, of the law firm of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, New York city; also John M. Olin, an uncle of Olin M. Farber, who, in connection with his extensive law practice, is a lecturer in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Some years ago he was a candidate for governor of the state of Wisconsin on the Prohibition ticket and received an enormous vote. Another of this name is a professor in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.

Olin M. Farber completed a fourteen-year course in the Bellville public schools and graduated with the honors of his class June 3, 1887. He was an industrious youth and outside of school hours and during his vacations his time was spent clerking in his father's store, working on a farm of his father's, or toiling all summer long in the hot sun in a brick yard. His father gave him and each of his sons all possible encouragement along the lines of education, and in the fall of 1887 he entered the University at Wooster, Ohio, and after spending three years there he went to the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, at which institution he graduated in the classical course, June 18, 1891. He received honors from both universities, not for making the highest grades in text-book lore, although he was among the foremost of his class in this respect, but by being selected to represent the university, or his class, or his literary society, on public occasions and contests. He went in for the broader culture of the university by making special use of the library, taking extra studies, doing college newspaper work, and being active in field athletics. He became a ready debater and was awarded the junior oratorical prize open to contest for the members of his class at Wooster. At Cornell he was awarded the Woodford prize for oratory open to members of the senior class. At graduation he was, on recommendation of the faculty, elected to the professorship of English literature in Carthage College, at Carthage, Illinois. He occupied this chair for one year and resigned to accept a more lucrative one as the superintendent of the public schools at Litchfield, Michigan. He resigned this position and spent the summer of 1893 in the law office of Powell, Owens, Ricketts & Black, Columbus, Ohio, where he entered upon the study of his long cherished profession. In the fall of that year he entered the law office of Douglass & Douglass, in Mansfield, Ohio, where he diligently pursued his studies until March 8,

1894, when he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. He retained a connection with this term until May 15, 1897, when he entered into partnership with H. L. Bowers, under the firm name of Farber & Bowers, which continued until December 1, 1899, when Mr. Bowers retired from the practice. Since then Mr. Farber has enjoyed a lucrative and growing practice, with offices in the Dickson building. He has been chancellor commander of Madison Lodge, No. 26, Knights of Pythias, is a member of the K. O. T. M., M. W. of A., of the Three Link Club and of the First Presbyterian church. He is prominent socially.

In politics Mr. Farber is a sterling Democrat and prominent in the the councils of his party. Since his admission to the bar he has taken an active interest in campaign work, and on March 2, 1901, was rewarded by being nominated for the office of city solicitor, receiving more votes than his opponents taken together. He was elected by the handsome majority of three hundred and twenty-four over his opponent, James M. Reed, an attorney of established reputation, and entered upon the duties of the office May 7, 1901.

ALBERT MILLIGAN.

Albert Milligan is successfully engaged in farming on section 10, Monroe township. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, as he started in life a poor boy and has worked his way upward unaided. His labors have not been intermittent, but have been continuous and have been guided by sound judgment. Industry always forms the foundation for success, and such has been the case with Mr. Milligan, who to-day is numbered among the substantial residents of Richland county.

He was born in Ashland county July 7, 1834, his parents being Jonas and Margaret (Swinesford) Milligan. The father was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Ohio. After some years spent as a farm hand in Ashland county he purchased ten acres of land on Honey creek, near Hayesville, and there he and his wife located. In connection with the subject of this review he afterward purchased two hundred and ten acres of land near Perryville and thereon made his home until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-one years of age. He married Margaret Swinesford and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are living, namely: Martha A., the widow of William Woodhull, of Green township, Ashland county; Albert, of this review; George Washington, a farmer of Mifflin township; and Jonas, who cultivates a tract of land near Crestline, Richland county.

Albert Milligan received but limited educational privileges, for at an early age he began to earn his own livelihood, working as a farm hand for two dollars and a half per month. He possessed a resolute spirit and strong determination, and these qualities have served as stepping-stones on which he has risen in life. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. Culler, a daughter of Michael Culler, near Mifflin, Ohio, and she has proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. They began their domestic life on the farm where they yet reside, and as the years have passed Mr. Milligan's income has increased and he has made judicious investments in real estate until he now owns six hundred and twenty-four acres of valuable land. He devotes his attention to general farming, raising the cereals best adapted to this climate. His fields are well tilled and are divided by carefully repaired fences. The buildings are in good condition and all the accessories and improvements of a model farm are found upon his place.

Mr. Milligan votes with the Democratic party and has membership relations with Mohawk Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Milligan is justly numbered among the representative men of his county. His life is an illustration of what may be accomplished when one has the will to do. Indolence and idleness have never formed any part of his nature, and his energy has enabled him to rise from humble surroundings to a position of affluence.

JOHN CHRISTIAN ACKERMAN.

The subject of this review, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Mansfield, is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, in 1846, and is a son of Jacob and Magdalene (Marpas) Ackerman. Reared in his native land, he acquired a good practical education in its public schools and there learned the cabinetmaker's trade. On coming to the new world in 1866 he first located in Canton, Ohio, where he was employed in a furniture establishment for five years, and then removed to New Cumberland, Tuscarawas county, where he was interested in the furniture and undertaking business for about nine years, and also served as a township clerk, taking an active and prominent part in Democratic politics. In 1879 he came to Mansfield and has resided in the same house ever since. On locating here he entered the employ of the Aultman-Taylor Company in their pattern department, and has remained with them, an honored and trusted employe, up to the present time. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Mary Lerch, by whom he

had three children: William, who married Miss Ada Nagle and lives in Mansfield; Lena, the wife of William Snyder, of the same place; and Charles, who married Miss Laura Copeland and also resides in Mansfield. Mrs. Ackerman died in the spring of 1879, and in the fall of that year he was married to Mrs. Rose Adams. Mrs. Ackerman's first husband was John Adams, by whom she had two daughters, Villa and Zora, who were graduates of the Mansfield high school and live with Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman.

Mr. Ackerman is a popular and influential citizen of his community, and has served two terms in the city council of Mansfield, being elected to that office in 1886 and 1889. In 1893 he was elected a member of the school board, was re-elected in 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1900, and since April, 1900, has served as the president of the same, being re-elected in 1901. He has always taken an active and commendable interest in educational affairs, and for the last five years has been a member of the teachers' committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, and religiously a member of the Methodist church. He is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him, and his friends are many throughout the county.

SAMUEL ANDREWS.

A man's life and labors make him known to his fellow citizens, and Samuel Andrews needs no introduction to the men and women of Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, but a man's life and works entitle him to the remembrance of mankind in the generations after he has passed away from the active field of human endeavor, and it is to record the chief incidents in his busy and useful career that this brief biographical sketch has been prepared and is presented in this connection.

Samuel Andrews was born on the farm on which he now lives July 29, 1840, a son of James and Lovina (Carrick) Andrews. His father was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, married there and in 1823 located in Monroe township, Richland county, on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, which had been purchased from the government by Colonel John Andrews, his father, who had served his country in the battles of the war of 1812, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and who died in Richland county, Ohio. Few improvements had been made on the place when James Andrews took up his home on it. He built a log cabin for a temporary residence and later provided his family with a more comfortable home and made a good farm, on which he died in 1850, aged fifty-four years. James and Lovina (Carrick) Andrews had children

as follows, mentioned in the order of their nativity: John G., who lives at Freeport, Michigan; James, who died in 1898; William, who died in 1892; Mary J., who lives at Beaver Dam, Indiana; David, a sergeant in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, who died at Vicksburg; Joseph, who served in the Civil war in the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and now lives at Atchison, Kansas; and Samuel.

Samuel Andrews was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools. Like some of his brothers above mentioned, he risked his life in defense of the Union in the great war with the south. October 9, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Battery for three years or during the war. He was mustered into the service at Mansfield, Ohio, and went in turn to Louisville, Columbia and Jamestown, Kentucky. At the last mentioned place he helped to guard the approaches to the Cumberland river. From Jamestown he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Corinth, where he was at the time of the evacuation. He went thence to Huntsville, Alabama, and then to Stephenson, in the same state, and from there back to Louisville, Kentucky, and there he was taken ill and was taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was discharged from the service on account of disability, November 2, 1862. He at once returned home and assumed the management of the Andrews homestead, which became his in 1874, when he bought the interest of the other heirs of his father in the same.

Mr. Andrews was married, June 9, 1864, to Miss Amanda Wiles, sister of Rev. Mr. Wiles, a minister of the gospel well and favorably known in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have had children named as follows: Cary S., of Shelby, Ohio; Minnie; Alta, the wife of Frank Inks; Lovina; Lloyd; Herman, who is dead; and another child who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Andrews is a stanch Republican, a consistent voter and worker for the prevalence of the principles of his party, but not an office-seeker and not in the accepted sense of the term an active politician. He ranks with the leading general farmers of his township and is the owner of one hundred and fifty-six acres of good land, one hundred and thirty-five acres of which is under cultivation. He keeps alive the memory of the days when he was a soldier by membership of Swigert Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is one of the honored past commanders, and he is a devoted and generously helpful member of the Lutheran church, upon the services of which he and his family are attendants. In all things he is a good and useful citizen, public-spirited to an unusual degree and with the welfare of his township and county close to his heart.

WESLEY R. McDERMUT.

Among the many worthy and prominent farmers of Richland county, Ohio, there is none more deserving of a place in this work than the well known citizen whose name appears above. Wesley R. McDermut was born in Mifflin township February 20, 1831, a son of Mark and Sarah (Hanley) McDermut. His father was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in the fall of 1814 and located in Mifflin township, on land which he purchased from the government on the easy terms in vogue at that time. He built a log cabin on the land, and in 1815 his father, a Revolutionary soldier, who lived to be more than a hundred years old, came from Pennsylvania, bringing his family, and they found a home on the place. This patriot pioneer was a Mason, and was in all ways a prominent and influential citizen.

Mark and Sarah (Hanley) McDermut had seven sons and two daughters, five of whom are now living. Wesley R. McDermut, the immediate subject of this sketch, was their fourth son in order of birth. He was reared on the old family homestead in Mifflin township and remained there until he was twenty-three years old. He then went to Davis county, Iowa, where he worked for two years. He was next employed for a time in another part of Iowa and then went to a point near Iowa City, remaining there two years. On the expiration of that time he returned to Richland county, Ohio, and married Miss Lydia A. Chew, and they had three children. The two living are: James, who married a daughter of William and Harriet Rodman and lives on the old family homestead; and Sarah, who married O. H. McFarland and lives upon a farm above Lucas. Ida May died in infancy.

For three years after marriage Mr. McDermut lived on a rented farm, until he bought eighty acres in Blooming Grove township, where he lived for three years. He then sold his place there, and returning to Monroe township purchased his wife's grandfather's eighty-acre farm, on which he lived from 1864 until 1882, when he moved to the farm which has since been the family home. This place has an area of one hundred and twenty acres and Mr. McDermut owns enough other land to make an aggregate acreage of two hundred and thirty. He is recognized as a successful general farmer and makes a specialty of Poland China hogs and shorthorn cattle. Although starting in poverty he never was sued on any account he ever contracted.

Politically Mr. McDermut is a Democrat, and he is a public-spirited man who takes a deep interest in all public questions, national and local. He

has served his fellow townsmen as township trustee for two years, and his interest in educational affairs has influenced him to perform the duties of school director for twenty years.

ISAAC N. THOMPSON.

Isaac N. Thompson was born in Monroe township, Richland county, on the 18th of December, 1837, his parents being William and Margaret (Raitt) Thompson. His father was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, born March 20, 1793. He served in the war of 1812, and when eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Belmont county, Ohio, where he attained his majority, and was married, wedding Miss Margaret Raitt, a native of Scotland, who came to America with her parents, David and Lillis Raitt, when she was a child of only two summers. The family located on the dividing line between Belmont and Guernsey counties, Ohio, where Mrs. Thompson grew to womanhood and was married. Soon after their marriage the young couple took up their abode in Richland county, where Mr. Thompson purchased a quarter section of land,—the farm upon which Amos Hunter now resides. The place was in its primitive condition, but he at once began to clear away the timber and soon acre after acre was placed under the plow. As opportunities offered he added to his land possessions until he became an extensive land-owner, owning lands in both Richland and Ashland counties. He made his home on the farm on which he settled, in Monroe township, until his death, and in his business affairs met with very gratifying success. He was a man of indefatigable energy, strong determination and excellent executive ability, and in this way gained a handsome competence. Not only did he follow agricultural pursuits, but for many years he operated a sawmill.

In early life he gave his political support to the Democracy, but becoming convinced that its principles were not calculated to promote the welfare of the nation, he allied himself with the Free-soil party, and when the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks. He was a strong anti-slavery man, heartily endorsing abolition principles. Of the United Presbyterian church he was an active member, and served as an elder and trustee for many years. One of nature's nobleman, he commanded the respect, confidence and admiration of all with whom he came in contact, and at his death, which occurred on the 13th of October, 1877, the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens. By his marriage to Margaret Raitt, he had eleven children, of whom all grew to mature age, but only four are now living, namely: William, a farmer of Benton county, Iowa; James V.,

Hadessah A Thompson

Isaac N. Thompson

a retired farmer of Lucas, Ohio; Maria, who resides with her brother in Iowa; and Isaac N.

The influences of a good home aided in shaping the character of Isaac N. Thompson. He remained with his parents during his youth, and in the common schools pursued his early education, after which he entered Monroe Seminary. He was also a student in a private seminary conducted at Lucas by Professor Strickler, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching, following that profession during the winter season, while in the summer months he worked upon the farm.

After the inauguration of the Civil war he patriotically responded to the country's call for aid, and on the 15th of October, 1861, joined the "boys in blue," Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the siege of Corinth and the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Pulaski, Columbia, and was in the memorable Franklin-Nashville campaign, when General Thomas with his forces routed Hood's army, with a loss to the enemy of twenty-five thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. During those forty days of fighting and marching the weather became worse and worse, the winter being unusually severe for that latitude. There were cold, freezing nights, followed by days of rain and snow. The country was poor and thinly settled, and had been stripped of forage and provisions by the march of contending armies; the rations were short and at times none at all. The men of both armies suffered severely from cold and want of food. After three years of faithful service Mr. Thompson was mustered out on the 10th of December, 1864, at Nashville.

With a creditable military record Mr. Thompson at once returned to his home, and soon afterward was united in marriage to Miss Alice Welsh, a native of Ireland, who came to America with her mother, Mary (Dundon) Welsh, when she was two years of age. Her father, Dennis Welsh, died on the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson began their domestic life on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Washington township, which he had acquired prior to his enlistment in the army. After residing there for three years he removed to Perrysville and engaged in the grocery business. Later he disposed of his store and established a furniture business, which he conducted until 1892, when he removed to his present home on section 30, Monroe township, where he has since resided. He has one hundred and fourteen acres in the home farm, which is under a high state of cultivation and yields to him a golden return for the care and labor which he bestows upon it. His business career has been one of marked activity, in which his earnest labor and unceasing effort have brought to him creditable success.

In his political views Mr. Thompson is a stalwart Republican. He studies

closely the issues of the day and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. He has served as a delegate to various state and county conventions, yet has never been an aspirant to office, preferring that his attention shall be given to his business affairs. He and wife are members of the Baptist church and for many years he has served as one of its deacons. He is also a member of the Ohio State Baptist Convention. Mrs. Thompson is one of the two charter members of the Perrysville Baptist church. Mr. Thompson also belongs to Lodge No. 558 of the Royal Arcanum, of Perrysville, has passed through all its chairs and for some years was one of its state officers.

He entered upon his business career empty handed and may well be termed the architect of his own fortunes. He has builded wisely and well, for upon a foundation of energy, perseverance and resolute purpose he has erected a superstructure of financial success.

Comrade Thompson and wife now enjoy prosperity, peace and happiness in their beautiful country home. There are classical associations connected with their residence, it having been for a number of years the home of the late Rev. Richard Gailey when he was the principal of the Monroe Seminary, a prosperous educational institution in its day. Then, too, the locality—the charming little valley—inspires sentimental contentment—a desire for rural domesticity; and this worthy couple, whose hospitable doors are always open to their friends, live happily together in each other's love.

SAMUEL WILSON.

When we investigate the causes of success we find that they lie in the individual and are not to be found in some outside environment or influence; opportunities very similar encompass all individuals and it is the man whose innate ability and desire to advance enables him to improve these that thus works his way upward. Such a man is Mr. Wilson, his home being on section 2, Monroe township.

Mr. Wilson first opened his eyes to the light of day on Christmas day of 1844, his birthplace being in Vermilion township, Ashland county. His grandfather was born in Pennsylvania and was there reared to farm life. Throughout an active business career he carried on agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the enterprising farmers of Ohio at a period when this state was being opened up to civilization. He married Margaret Wilson, a native of Scotland, who came to America with her mother during her early girlhood. The grandparents were both of Calvinistic faith, being active and

earnest members of the United Presbyterian church. His father, Robert Wilson, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1816. When only four years of age he came to Ohio with his parents, who located in Vermilion township, Ashland county, upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where they spent their remaining days. His grandfather was not a very robust man and Robert Wilson early assumed the management of the farm, taking control when only twenty years of age. About 1850 he purchased the place from the other heirs and to its further cultivation and improvement continued to devote his energies. He ultimately became the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land. He was reared in the Democratic faith, but studied closely the issues and questions of the day, and when the Republican party was formed became one of its loyal adherents. Of the United Presbyterian church he was an active member and for many years he served as one of its officers. Robert Wilson married Miss Martha J. Robinson, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1814. Her parents, James and Christine (Hannah) Robinson, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and the latter died in Holmes county, Ohio. The former came to Richland county in 1861 and purchased the farm upon which Samuel Wilson now resides. His death occurred on that place in 1871. Robert Wilson, the father of our subject, passed away in February, 1892. By his marriage he had seven children, of whom four are living, namely: John, a farmer of Vermillion township, Ashland county; Samuel, of this review; Sarah M., wife of Samuel Mowery, an architect and carpenter and builder of Mansfield, Ohio; and William, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Mifflin township, Ashland county.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Samuel Wilson during his boyhood and youth. He pursued his education in the common schools, but his opportunities in that direction were limited and after attaining his majority he gained more knowledge than he had during his attendance at the schools of his neighborhood. Reading, experience and observation have made him a well-informed man and he keeps in touch with the questions and issues of the day. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Mary E. Hannah, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert and Christine (Hannah) Hannah. Her father was a carpenter and cabinetmaker and died in Holmes county. Ten children have been born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, namely: Robert, deceased; Janett M., the wife of Isaac Mowers, who operates a sawmill in Monroe township; Martha E., Emrie and Anna J.,

all now deceased; Clyde; Ida B., Sarah M., George and Mary E., all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Wilson located upon a farm where he has since resided, and in 1892 he became the owner of a tract of one hundred and forty-three acres. This is a valuable place, the rich land being highly cultivated and bringing a golden tribute in return for the care and labor of the owner. From early boyhood he has been connected with agricultural pursuits and his thorough understanding of the business has enabled him to follow methods that have resulted in bringing to him creditable and gratifying success. In 1900 Mr. Wilson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 23d of March. She was an active member of the Lutheran church, an earnest Christian woman, a loving and devoted wife and mother. Mr. Wilson is also a consistent member of the same church and has filled many of its offices. For nine years he served as a deacon, for four years was a trustee and is now an elder of the church. He is a member of the board of trustees of Mount Zion cemetery, one of the best equipped burying-grounds in the county. Socially he is connected with Mohawk Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics he is an earnest Republican, who faithfully gives his support to the measures of the party. He is a wide-awake, progressive man, widely known in Richland county, and is highly esteemed for his devotion to the public good and his fidelity to duty in all life's relations.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman, one of the most eminent statesmen of America, was a resident of Mansfield. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, was a man of great legal ability, who, in 1823, was elected by the legislature to the supreme court of the state, and after serving a little over six years died suddenly, of cholera, while attending court at Lebanon, June 24, 1829, leaving a widow and eleven children, of whom John was the eighth.

After that event the subject of this sketch went to Mount Vernon, this state, to live with his cousin John, a son of his father's brother. It is stated that at this time he was rather a wild and reckless boy, with more decided tendencies to belligerency than his celebrated military brother, the renowned General William Tecumseh Sherman. Though but fourteen years of age, in 1837, he obtained a position as a rodsman on the government works on the Muskingum river, but was removed after two years' service

because he was a Whig. He then came to Mansfield to live with his brother Charles, studied law in his office and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1844.

He was one of the delegates to the Whig national convention at Philadelphia in 1848, of which he and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were respectively secretary and assistant secretary. In 1854 he was elected to congress as an anti-Nebraska Republican from the thirteenth district, defeating William D. Lindsley for re-election. He was appointed by the speaker of the house, Nathaniel P. Banks, one of a committee of three to investigate and report on the border ruffian troubles in Kansas. This committee visited the territory and took testimony, under great difficulties. The members received rough treatment, and at least on one occasion their lives were saved only by the intervention of United States troops.

Mr. Sherman was elected to the thirty-fifth congress in 1856, defeating Herman J. Brumback, and to the thirty-sixth in 1858, defeating S. J. Patrick. In 1859 he was the Republican candidate for speaker in the national house of representatives and came within two votes of an election. In 1860 he was again elected to congress, defeating Barnabas Burns; but, on the resignation of Salmon P. Chase to take a position in the cabinet of President Lincoln, Mr. Sherman was elected to the United States senate, taking his seat March 23, 1861, Samuel T. Worcester becoming his successor in the house.

Mr. Sherman was soon a recognized national authority on finance and scrutinized all government expenditures closely. The custom of making contracts in advance of appropriations then prevailing was denounced by him as illegal. In 1861, during the recess of congress, he joined the Ohio volunteer troops then in Philadelphia and was appointed aide de camp to General Robert Patterson, remaining until the meeting of congress in extra session in July. At the close of this session he returned to Ohio and raised and equipped what was then, and throughout the war, known as the Sherman brigade of volunteer soldiers. He intended to resign his seat in the United States senate and enter the army with these troops, but upon informing President Lincoln and Secretary Chase of this fact they objected so strenuously that he abandoned the idea, remained in congress and aided in the prosecution of the war in helping to sustain and defend the President's war measures.

In 1866 he was elected to the senate for the second time, and in 1872 for a third time. In 1867 he introduced a refunding act, which was adopted in 1870, but without the resumption clause. From that time forward until 1896 he was the most conspicuous figure in the financial affairs of the nation. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Hayes in 1877, and as such officer, on January 1, 1879, had the pleasure of

witnessing the crowning triumph of his fiscal policy, despite the dismal forebodings of other acknowledged financiers, in the successful resumption of specie payment of national obligations.

In 1880 he was the most prominent candidate for the presidency of the United States, but James A. Garfield's speech so captivated the convention when naming Mr. Sherman that he himself became the nominee of the party. In 1881 Mr. Sherman was again returned to the senate, to take the place of Mr. Garfield. In 1885 he was elected president pro tem. of the senate, and by virtue of that office became acting vice-president of the United States. In 1886 he was chosen for the fifth term in the senate. In 1884, and again in 1888, he was an active aspirant for the presidency of the nation and was the leading candidate in the latter year until the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. In 1892 he was again elected United States senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1893, but resigned March 4, 1897, to accept the office of secretary of state in President McKinley's cabinet. In a few months, however, he showed signs of intellectual failure, and during the year 1898 he resigned and lived in retirement, with intervals of travel, until October 21, 1900, when he passed away in Washington, D. C.

MANSFIELD SCHOOLS.

There are 3,385 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Mansfield, 1,625 boys and 1,720 girls. These figures do not include the children in the kindergartens. The estimated value of school property is estimated at $325,000. There are 89 teachers employed. The average cost of tuition per pupil below the high school on average daily attendance is $11.51; on total enrollment, $9.50. Average cost of tuition per pupil on average daily attendance in high school, $28.10; on enrollment, $24.78.

Total annual amount of salaries paid to teaching force, including superintendent, $41,315; cost of maintenance of buildings and payment of bonds, about $20,000.

The first graduating class was in 1862, and consisted of four girls. The total number of graduates to the present time (1900) is 606,—452 girls and 154 boys. The largest class numbered 42. There are nine school buildings, and 73 schools and kindergartens. In the foregoing the parochial schools, four in number,—in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis,—are not included.

In addition to the advantages of graded schools in acquiring an education, there is the public library, free for all, with Miss Mercer and her assist-

ants ever ready obligingly to serve the public. Another important auxiliary in the educational line is the Mansfield museum, under the control of the school board and in charge of E. Wilkinson, where pupils can further and more fully study the animals, birds, reptiles, insects, etc., of which their studies treat; and there, too, is the gymnasium at the Y. M. C. A. building, where the boys of to-day can exercise in order to develop muscle and nerve, instead of sawing wood, as their fathers did in the old time before them.

The first schoolhouse in Mansfield was paid for by subscription and cost two hundred dollars. The man who would then have predicted that Mansfield in 1900 would have had in round numbers a school enumeration of over three thousand would have been putting himself liable to be placed on trial "de lunatico inquirendo," and to have had a trustee appointed to manage his business affairs.

In no other way has the growth of this city been better shown than in the progress of her schools, in the increased number of her pupils and in the addition of school buildings. The village of the past quietly and hopefully plodded along, and, without the misfortune of a boom, passed through the transition stages that intervened between the past and the present, until we now have a city whose healthful growth will continue and increase, and our population reach fifty thousand, the number the league aims to secure ere Mansfield celebrates its centennial.

The American school is a product of early planting. In the pioneer times, when a few families settled near each other, it was not long until a school was started. Even in that early day the settlers believed that education was the bulwark of liberty. Subscription schools were taught long before schoolhouses were built or public money could be obtained for educational purposes.

The present school system was organized under the law of 1852, soon after its passage, and the late J. H. Cook, A. L. Grimes and Isaac Gass were the members of the first school board in Mansfield. Alexander Bartlett was appointed the principal of the high schools and superintendent of instruction. He was succeeded by H. Merrell. Dr. William C. Catlin became the superintendent in 1855 and his successors have been J. H. Reed, Henry M. Parker, John Simpson, J. W. Knott and E. D. Lyon. In 1859 the enrollment of pupils was nine hundred and twenty-five. Among the men who as boys attended the public schools of Mansfield, the Days and Woods have become distinguished in the army and navy and Frank G. Carpenter in the field of literature. In the newspaper line, Peter Trumpler and Henry G. McKnight have won success in other states. Many others might be men-

tioned who have been successful in life at home and abroad. And there are those who had not the advantage of the graded system, but who, as country lads, had to attend the often-sneered-at "deestrict" school, and among that number was Judge Geddes, who served fifteen years on the bench, eight years in congress and as a lawyer was the peer of the best men of his time. Judge Geddes received his early education in Monroe township, as did also Congressman Kerr, Judge Douglass and Judge Wolfe at a later period. And there is John P. Altgeld, a Richland county boy, who went west and became a judge of the court at Chicago, and later the governor of the great state of Illinois.

Many of America's greatest statesmen, most brilliant lawyers, profound thinkers and popular orators have been reared on farms. While some were self-taught, others worked their ways from the country school to academies and colleges, where they learned the beauties of poetic imagery from the Iliad and the Æneid, the strong declamatory invective from Cicero's orations against Catiline, and the spirit and the genius of the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations from the standard classical authors.

In the development of schools, in the growth of systems of teaching, two ideas have hitherto prevailed in reference to education, one side claiming it should be a crowding process, or, at best, a nourishing one. Under this system the pupil is made to amass particulars "ad infinitum." The second lays stress upon the word "discipline,"—that man is a muscle generally, and that the mind grows by gymnastic training. But whether teaching should be merely a training of the sensuous element of the mind, a presentation of thought through the senses, or whether it should seize the whole matter formally or abstractedly and discipline the mind by developing the muscles and by studying things not valuable in themselves; whether we should have the object lesson or the discipline system, it is not the purpose of this article to discuss or consider, but to infer that in the public schools of Mansfield there is that judicious blending of the twain that best promotes and enhances the education of the pupils of to-day.

JOHN W. WAGNER.

John W. Wagner was born in the attractive little village of Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1836, being the son of Henry and Mary (Cox) Wagner, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated to Ohio, becoming identified with the early settlement of Stark county, the paternal ancestry being of stanch German and

John A. Wagner

Irish origin and the maternal Irish. Henry Wagner was a potter by trade, but directed his efforts in other directions upon coming to Ohio. He primarily located at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, where he entered the employ of the McKinleys, ancestors of President McKinley. He was thus employed in a furnace and also maintained a boarding house. After a time he removed to Canal Fulton, where he became the general manager of the successful enterprise conducted by John Robinson, in the way of general merchandising and the forwarding and commission business. His death occurred in the year 1868. He was a man of spotless integrity of character and his life was one of devotion to duty and of consecutive and faithful industry.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in the little hamlet where he was born, his educational privileges being such as were afforded in the common schools of that section and period. At the early age of fourteen years he assumed the individual responsibilities of life by securing employment as a driver on the canal. The sturdy boy who thus trudged his way along the tow-path of that primitive, though then important, "artery of commerce," found that his ambition was more alert than that of the dejected beast which he urged forward with its unwieldy burden, and he was ready to grasp the first opportunity for advancement. At the age of seventeen he secured a position as salesman in the hardware store conducted by his father's employer, and he continued to be thus occupied until 1862, when he was enabled to buy the stock and good will of the business. He carried the enterprise successfully forward until the fall of 1870, when he disposed of the business to W. G. Myers and removed to Canton, Ohio.

He was determined to make his operations consecutive and progressive, and throughout his entire business career he has never hesitated to broaden his sphere of endeavor as rapidly as circumstances and duly conservative judgment would justify. Upon locating in Canton, Mr. Wagner engaged in the manufacture of plows, associating himself with the firm of Bucher & Gibbs, and continued to be concerned in this line of industry until 1873, when he associated himself with E. J. Forney, under the firm name of Wagner & Forney, and effected the purchase of the hardware stock of John Reed, of Mansfield, which city then became his home. In 1882 Mr. Wagner purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise, which had by that time greatly expanded. He continued the business individually until 1891, when he admitted his son Clayton to partnership, whereupon the firm name of Wagner & Son was adopted. The further expansion of the enterprise rendered expedient the organization of a stock company, and the year 1896 witnessed the incorporation of the Wagner Hardware Company, whose official corps

is as follows: John W. Wagner, president; James E. Shires, secretary; Clayton Wagner, vice-president and manager; A. C. Ackerman, treasurer. The building used for the accommodation of the company is one of the finest business structures in the city, the stock carried being exceptionally large and comprehensive, while the reputation of the concern is such that it holds unmistakable prestige among the important commercial industries of the city of Mansfield.

Thoroughly progressive and public-spirited, Mr. Wagner has naturally extended his interests in other directions. In 1884, soon after the organization of the Mansfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, he was chosen as its president, and has since served in that capacity. The company is known as one of the most solid and effectively managed in the state. Mr. Wagner is also director of the Citizens' National Bank of Mansfield and of the Humphryes Manufacturing Company. He is the owner of two excellent farms,—one being located in Richland county and the other in Stark county.

The marriage of Mr. Wagner was solemnized in the year 1861, when he was united to Miss Melinda Cook, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Cook, who was a clergyman of the United Brethren church and a resident of Stark county. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are the parents of three childen, namely: Clayton, who is associated with his father in business, as already noted; Edith, the wife of Rufus A. Tracy, of Mansfield; and Mary E., who is still with her parents.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

A monument to the memory of John Chapman—who was commonly called Johnny Appleseed—was unveiled at the Sherman-Heineman Park, Mansfield, Ohio, November 8, 1900. It was the gift of the Hon. M. B. Bushnell. The ceremonies of the occasion were held under the auspices of the Richland County Historical Society, and the historical address was made by its secretary, A. J. Baughman.

"Johnny" was the pioneer nurseryman of Richland county, and his real name was John Chapman,—not Jonathan, as some have claimed. The muniments of his estate show that his name was John. He had a half-brother named Jonathan, who was a deaf-mute. "Johnny" was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1775, and came west in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Little was known of his early life, but there were traditions among the pioneers of Ohio of a romance in which a woman scorned the young man's love. He began his apple mission in Pennsylvania in 1802 or 1803, but soon transferred his field to Ohio. He made frequent visits to

the Keystone state for apple seeds, and on his return selected favorable spots for his pioneer nurseries. He sought fertile soil and sheltered places, and often made clearings to give his tender shoots protection from wind and blizzard. As one section of the state became supplied with trees he moved to another. The early settlers were too busy in wrestling a livelihood from nature and in fighting Indians to engage in the slow process of raising apple-trees from seed, and Chapman, full of faith in the virtue of the fruit, took upon himself the duty of supplying the need. Usually a man of few words, he became eloquent when speaking of apples, and his fine flow of language gave the impression that he had been well educated.

Living upon the bounty of field and forest, eating fruits and nuts like the beasts and birds, never harming an animal for fur or food, Johnny Appleseed led a life of supreme simplicity. Sometimes he replenished his scanty wardrobe by bartering young trees for old clothes or cast-off boots. More often he gave freely of his trees, and thus started many a pioneer orchard. He carried on this work in Ohio for twenty years or more. For the greater part of this time he made his home in Richland county, and then he followed the star of empire westward to continue his mission in the newer field of Indiana, where he died in 1845.

For his tramps in the woods he carried a saucepan on his head and cooked such vegetable foods as he could find. Living much in the forests, he became an adept in woodcraft and wandered at will. He never carried a weapon and was never molested, even the wild animals appearing to understand that he was their friend. The Indians respected him, and regarded him as a great "medicine man."

"Johnny" regarded all animals as God's creatures, and he would suffer himself rather than harm one of the least of them. One chilly night in the woods he built a fire to warm himself, but when he saw the insects attracted to his blaze fall into the flames he extinguished the fire rather than have the death of a bug on his conscience! On another occasion he crawled into a log to sleep, but finding it already occupied by a squirrel and her little ones he was worried by the chattering of the frightened mother and backed out to sleep in the snow!

"Appleseed Johnny" was a hero, too. During the war of 1812 Mansfield was frightened by rumors of a hostile attack. The nearest soldiers were at Mount Vernon, thirty miles away, where Captain Douglass had a troop. When a call was made for a volunteer to carry a message to Mount Vernon "Johnny" stepped forward and said "I'll go." He was bareheaded, barefooted and unarmed. The journey had to be made at night over a new

road that was but little better than a trail and through a country swarming with bloodthirsty Indians. The unarmed apostle of apples sped through the woods like a runner and came back in the morning with a squad of soldiers. It was an incident worthy of a poem, but has been almost forgotten.

The death of this strange missionary was in keeping with his life work. The latter years of his life were spent near Fort Wayne, where, although seventy years old, he continued to grow and scatter apple trees. He learned that some cattle had broken down the brushwood fence of a nursery he had planted. It was winter and the nursery was twenty miles away, but the brave old crusader started out on foot to save his beloved trees. He worked for hours in cold and snow, repairing the fence, and started to walk back home, but became ill and sought refuge in the cabin of a Mr. Worth, who had lived in Richland county when a boy, and, when he learned his caller was "Johnny Appleseed" gave him a friendly welcome. In the morning it was discovered that pneumonia had developed during the night. The physician who was called stated that "Johnny" was beyond medical aid, and inquired particularly about his religious belief, remarking that he had never seen a dying man so perfectly calm, for upon his wan face there was an expression of happiness, and upon his pale lips there was a smile of joy, as though he was communing with loved ones who had come to meet and comfort him in his dying moments.

John Chapman was buried in David Archer's graveyard, two and one-half miles north of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the monument now erected at his grave is well deserved. The monument erected to his memory is a fitting memorial to the man in whom there dwelt a comprehensive love that reaches downward to the lowest form of life, and upward to the Divine.

"Johnny Appleseed" believed in the doctrine taught by Emanuel Swedenborg and took pleasure in distributing Swedenborgian tracts among the settlers. He led a blameless Christian life, and at the age of seventy-two years he passed into death as beautifully as the apple-seeds of his planting had grown into treees, had budded into blossoms and ripened into fruit.

W. H. ALBACH.

W. Harrison Albach was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 10, 1840. His early life was passed on a farm in Perry township, Morrow county. In addition to the district school of the neighborhood he also attended the public schools at Chesterville, Fredericktown and Mount Gilead.

At the age of sixteen he taught school. In 1860 he began to read law under the preceptorship of Judge A. K. Dunn at Mount Gilead, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. That year he recruited a company for the war and became a lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war.

Returning to Mount Gilead, Mr. Albach was elected the mayor of the town—the county seat of Morrow county. Engaging in the practice of the law, he was associated for a short time with Bert Andrews. In 1867 he engaged in the drug business at Cardington, in which trade he continued for three years. For many years after retiring from the drug business he dealt in farm implements, machinery and supplies, and was also engaged in the nursery business. In 1885 he became interested in a cash and package carrier patent, the invention of S. W. Barr, of Mansfield. He organized a company and devoted his entire time to traveling and marketing the machines for a number of years. He made several improvements upon the invention, which were patented in his name and assigned to the company.

During the time he was interested in the Barr carrier he invented also what is now known as the "Shelby stove," for gas and gasoline, and in April, 1900, founded the Shelby Stove Company, of which he is the vice-president. The company makes a line of thirty distinct stoves, and also manufactures the Beecher furnace and the Shelby plow.

Mr. Albach has been successful in his business enterprises. Seeing the evidences of the future growth of Shelby, and its advantageous location and railroad facilities for shipping purposes, he wisely selected that place for the location of his works. He is an upright, enterprising business man, capable of conducting large enterprises. He has traveled and has a knowledge of the world that assists him in meeting the wants of the trade in whatever line of industry he may engage.

LEWIS L. SNYDER.

Lewis L. Snyder, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Monroe township, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 27, 1857. He was a son of John D. and Barbara Ann (Rummell) Snyder. In tracing the ancestral history of this family of Snyders we find that John D. Snyder, the father of our subject, was born May 20, 1829, a son of Peter Snyder, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and the son of another Peter Snyder, who came from Germany to America and settled in Pennsylvania. The mother of John D. Snyder was in her maidenhood Elizabeth Goodman. Her

death occurred in 1876. The Snyders became pioneer settlers of Richland county, coming here in the early '30s. John D. Snyder, the father of our subject, has through the greater part of his life followed farming, and reared his family on a farm.

Lewis L. Snyder, the subject of this sketch, gained a common-school education, and on the 5th of January, 1881, married Sarah A. Smith, a daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Harter) Smith. The marriage has been blessed with three children, namely: Mellie L., Grover O. and Gusta L. In politics Mr. Snyder is a Democrat. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors and ranks among the most successful farmers of the county.

JOHN GILGER.

Through more than six decades John Gilger has been a resident of Richland county and its progress and upbuilding are a matter of deep interest to him. He takes just pride in its advancement and has done what he could to promote its growth. He is numbered among the native residents of this locality, for his birth occurred in Blooming Grove township on the 16th of October, 1836, his parents being Jacob and Phœbe (Dick) Gilger. The parents were both natives of Germany, where they were reared. The father learned the weaver's trade in early life, and in 1832 he crossed the briny deep to the new world, locating a mile east of Rome, in Blooming Grove township, Richland county. There he followed his trade for seven years, during which time he was married.

A year after he had come to the new world his wife crossed the Atlantic, and a year after her arrival they were married. They began keeping house one mile east of Rome, where they remained for about twelve months and then located in the village of Rome, where they spent two years. In 1839 they removed to a place a quarter of a mile east of Richland, now Planktown, where Mr. Gilger followed the weaver's trade and also acquired a small farm of forty acres, which was conducted by his sons after they had attained a sufficient age to assume its management. About 1860 the father purchased the old William Tucker farm, one mile north of Planktown, after which he largely devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, making his home on that place until his death. In early life he was a member of the German Reformed church, but later he became identified with the Lutheran church, for the distance between him and the church of his own choice was too great to permit of his attending services there regularly. He died March 30, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine years, eight months and twenty-

four days, and his wife, who survived him until January 24, 1888, passed to her final rest at the age of seventy-six years. Of their nine children seven are yet living, namely: John, Daniel, David, Catherine, Jacob, Joseph and Mary. One of the sons, George, was a member of the Union army during the Civil war and died on the train while en route to Columbia, South Carolina.

John Gilger spent his youth at home in the midst of surroundings such as were familiar to pioneer settlers but are unknown at the present stage of our advanced civilization. He pursued his studies sitting on a slab bench in an old log schoolhouse. After reaching his twentieth year he went to Kansas and took up a claim near Osawatomie, that state, but being told that that part of the country was not good he sold his claim, after a sojourn there of six months, and returned home. The following winter he followed shoemaking, in a room of his father's home, and in the succeeding spring he built a shop in Shiloh and worked at his trade. He never served an apprenticeship to the business, but possessing considerable mechanical ingenuity he picked up the trade after his return from the west. For seven years he conducted a prosperous business in Shiloh, at times employing two or three assistants. While there he was appointed to the position of postmaster under President Buchanan. In 1864 he purchased his present home of twenty-nine acres, adjoining a tract of seventeen acres, of which he had previously become the owner, and upon the place he has since resided. In 1883 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he conducted profitably until 1898, when he disposed of his store and has since given his entire attention to the farm.

On the 27th of December, 1860, Mr. Gilger was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Douglas, a native of Richland county and a daughter of David and Anna (Kirkland) Douglas. Their marriage was blessed with four children, three of whom survive, namely: Jennie, the wife of T. A. Vaughn, of Shelby, Ohio; Myron M., who is engaged in draying in Shiloh; and Delbert W., who is a resident of Shiloh. The mother died May 22, 1874, and on the 30th of March, 1876, Mr. Gilger was again married, his second union being with Miss Margery Latimer, a native of Blooming Grove township and a daughter of William and Nancy (Wilson) Latimer. They now have two children: George A., a painter and public-school teacher, and Ella E. Relis, at home.

Through an active business career Mr. Gilger has so conducted his interests as to win a comfortable competence. He served for three terms as township trustee and was postmaster under James Buchanan's administra-

tion. He was one of the first three voters to give their support to the Prohibition ticket in Cass township At that time he was compelled to vote a written ticket. He did this to indicate his opposition to the saloon and to aid in saving the boys of the nation. He attended the Prohibition state convention at Columbus on the 6th and 7th of June, 1894, as a delegate, and was also a delegate to the convention at Findlay, Ohio, April 21 and 22, 1896. After the meeting of the national Prohibition convention in 1896 he became convinced that he was not acting wisely in allying himself with the political parties. He believed that it was God's will and since that time he has not voted. At the age of twenty-three he was converted and became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, with which he was identified for more than thirty-six years, and during most of the time held office in the church. He then left the church, for, after careful study of the Bible he came to believe that as God's children we must not be contentious and that the organized churches of the day are not in harmony with the will of the Creator as expressed in Holy Writ. In his life he closely follows the teachings of the holy Nazarene, endeavoring daily to exemplify in his life the true spirit of Christianity.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Samuel Ferguson, deceased, was for many years one of the honored citizens and successful agriculturists of Washington township, Richland county, Ohio. He was born near Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of August, 1816, a son of Samuel and Wilhelmina (Dye) Ferguson, in whose family were nine children. His father, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a traveler to a considerable extent, came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1820, and from the government entered the land upon which our subject's family now reside. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

Mr. Ferguson, of this review, was reared on a farm in his native state, and continued to reside there until 1842, when he came to Ohio and took up his residence upon the farm in Washington township, Richland county, which he made his home up to the time of his death. In the original purchase there were three hundred and twenty acres, and the family still own two hundred and twenty acres, which is pleasantly located on section 8, four miles from Mansfield. Of this tract one hundred and forty acres have been cleared and placed under a high state of cultivation.

On the 2d of May, 1844, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage with

Miss Margaret C. Glasgow, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1820, a daughter of James and Betsey A. (Sleator) Glasgow, both natives of Ireland. Her family moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio by team in 1832, and first settled in Knox county, but a year later came to Richland county. In June, 1834, there was a heavy frost, which did much damage to the crops. Mr. Glasgow purchased eighty acres of land where Joseph Hainley now resides, and erected thereon a log cabin. Here he followed farming for some years, but his last days were spent in Henry county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson began their domestic life in a log cabin on the farm where the family is still living, and there ten children were born to them, namely: James Glasgow, who is mentioned below; Wilhelmina E., the wife of William Lawrence; Samuel, deceased; Jennie, the wife of Ervin Beattie, of Michigan; Lycurgus E., a resident of Hiawatha, Kansas; Ella, the wife of Charles Dean, of Cameron, Missouri; Wilda O. and Rilda A. (twins), the former the wife of John Longshore, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and the latter the wife of John Dean, of Mansfield; Nettie, the wife of Frank Brown, of Kansas; and one who died in infancy. James G., the oldest son, is now successfully carrying on the home farm, and has served as trustee in Washington township for three years. He married Louisa Hiskey, who died October 6, 1900, leaving eight children,—Anna L., Ethel W., John S., Mary O., Nettie M., Alice J., an infant unnamed; and two who preceded her in death,—Josie and Maggie, only five days apart in their decease.

Throughout his active business life Mr. Ferguson followed farming, and his labors met with well deserved success. He was one of the most ihghly esteemed men of his community, and was called upon to serve as trustee for several years. Politically he was a strong Democrat, and religiously was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church. He died April 6, 1895. He had won by an honorable, upright life an untarnished name, and the record which he left behind him is one well worthy of emulation.

GEORGE UHLICH.

After an honorable and useful career the subject of this sketch can well afford to lay aside all business cares and spend his declining years in ease and quiet, surrounded by all the comforts which make life worth the living.

A native of Richland county, he was born on the old homestead in Madison township, northwest of Mansfield, which was purchased by his grandfather, George Uhlich, in 1828, and which comprises one hundred and

forty-two acres. His grandfather was probably a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. He died in 1834. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Saltzgaber, was a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and belonged to one of the pioneer families of this county, which was founded here in 1834. Her brother, Samuel Saltzgaber, who celebrated his one hundredth anniversary in Van Wert county, in 1899, conducted a hotel in Shelby, this county, for thirty years. His son, Gallord Saltzgaber, was a representative to congress from Van Wert county.

The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania in 1819, and was eight years old when brought to Ohio by his parents. He inherited the old homestead, upon which he spent his entire life with the exception of the last few years, when he lived in Mansfield. He died at the age of seventy-two years, honored and respected by all who knew him. He married Catherine Fidler, who also belonged to one of the pioneer famliies of this county, and by this union four children were born, namely: George, our subject; Jonathan, who is represented on another page of this volume; Susan, the deceased wife of Harry Hall, a merchant of Williams county, Ohio; and Nella, the wife of James Fay, of Mansfield.

During his boyhood George Uhlich attended the common schools, and early became familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Later he worked the old home farm until 1882, when he moved to Mansfield, where he was engaged in the grocery business for fourteen years, and has since lived retired.

In 1865 Mr. Uhlich was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Petrow, a daughter of John Petrow, who came to this county from Forestville in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1859. By this union were born four children: Joseph, a resident of Mansfield, who married Emma Enlow, of Springfield township, a daughter of Jackson Enlow; George W., who married Ida Feltner, of Mansfield, where they reside; and Rolla and Lemont, both at home with their parents.

During the Civil war Mr. Uhlich was a member of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service from 1861 to 1864, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part. He is now an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to St. Luke's Lutheran church. In politics he is an active Democrat, and was a member of the city council two terms,—from 1891 to 1895. He is now a trustee of the water-works, being first elected in 1897 and re-elected in 1900 for another three years. He was the chairman of

the board in 1899 and 1900. As a public-spirited, enterprising man, he is recognized as a valued citizen of the community, and justly merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held by all who know him.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

Prominent among the representative citizens of Richland county who have by honest toil and industry succeeded in acquiring a handsome competence and are now able to spend the sunset of life in quiet and retirement, is the gentleman whose name appears above, his home being on section 27, Mifflin township.

Mr. Simpson was born on the farm where he now resides, June 28, 1832, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Hout) Simpson, in whose family were seven children, but only two now survive, the younger being Margaret, the widow of A. C. Culbertson and a resident of Loudonville, Ohio. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, November 26, 1793, his parents being natives of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent. He grew to manhood in the Keystone state, and soon after his marriage, which was celebrated March 19, 1818, started with his bride for the west. Floating down the Ohio river in a small boat, they landed in Jefferson county, Ohio, and from there came overland to Richland county, where Samuel Simpson entered the quarter section of land upon which our subject now resides. In the midst of the forest he built a cabin and at once turned his attention to clearing and improving his land. He was an industrious, sturdy pioneer and prospered in his undertakings, acquiring three hundred and forty acres of land in Mifflin township and a half-section in Sandusky township. In his political affiliations Samuel Simpson was first a Whig and later a Republican, and although well advanced in years at the outbreak of the Civil war he was an ardent supporter of President Lincoln and his policy. Religiously he was an active member of the Presbyterian church and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He died on the 28th of November, 1867, and in his death the community realized that it had lost one of its most valued and useful citizens. His estimable wife, who was born March 13, 1796, of Virginian parentage, departed this life April 25, 1878.

During his boyhood Joseph Simpson acquired a limited education in the home schools, but the knowledge he obtained of farm work was not so meager, and he soon became a skillful agriculturist. On reaching man's estate he continued to work on the home farm with his father, having stock of his own, and after the latter's death conducted the place for his mother

until she, too, passed away, when the homestead fell to him, while the lower farm became the property of his brother John. About 1870 he purchased the latter place and now owns two hundred and forty acres of very valuable and productive land, which he has placed under a high system of cultivation. For some years past, however, he has not engaged in active farming, but has merely managed his business affairs and the working of his land. The Republican party finds in him a stanch supporter of its principles, and as a public-spirited citizen he takes an active interest in advancing the welfare of his township and county. He is widely and favorably known, and comes of a prominent and highly respected family.

JOHN A. NOBLE.

The Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish stock, which is so important an element in our national population, is a leading factor in the population of Richland county. Among the many citizens of Blooming Grove township who trace their lineage to Pennsylvania none is better known or more highly respected than John A. Noble.

Mr. Noble was born in what is now Butler township, Richland county, Ohio, January 15, 1836, one of the six children of William and Margaret (McWilliams) Noble, only two of whom survive. Mr. Noble's sister, Margaret, is the widow of Nathaniel Finch, of Blooming Grove township. William Noble was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born in 1803, and moved with his parents to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he grew up and was married and where two of his children were born. He manufactured sieves in Pennsylvania until 1831, when he came into Ohio, bringing his family, and located on eighty acres of land in what is now Butler township, Richland county. He had but eighty dollars in cash, and, as the price of the farm was one hundred dollars, he was obliged to assume the debt of twenty dollars. Small as such a sum appeared to him in after years, this debt worried him beyond expression until it was finally discharged. His land was mostly covered with timber, but six acres of it had been cleared after the early style of cutting out all small timber and "deadening" all the rest. He built a log cabin on the place and lived there until 1853, when he sold his land there and bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blooming Grove township, where John A. Noble now lives and where the pioneer lived until 1887 when he died, then in his eighty-fifth year. He was a rugged, active man who did much hard work, a man of sterling character, influential in local affairs and a leader in political and religious work.

He was a Whig and later a Republican, and in early life was a member of the Presbyterian church; but some years after coming to Ohio, he united with the Disciples church, of which his wife also became a member, who, too, had been a Presbyterian. For several successive terms he filled the office of trustee of Butler township. The mother of John A. Noble was Miss Margaret McWilliams, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a daughter of John and Betsey McWilliams, both of whom died in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Noble was born in 1798. William and Mary Noble, Mr. Noble's grandparents in the paternal line, were natives of Ireland and were married there. Owing to religio-political troubles in their native land, they fled to America and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, whence they subsequently removed to Washington county, in the same state, where William Noble died. His widow came to Ohio and made her home with her children, living until she was in the ninety-third year of her age. Some idea of her remarkable physical strength will be afforded in the statement that not more than two months before her death she walked from the farm of John A. Noble to the farm of John Noble, a distance of more than a mile.

John A. Noble was reared and educated in his native township, and with the exception of a year and a half spent in the mining region of Montana, in the '60s, has spent his entire life thus far on the Noble homestead in Blooming Grove township. On his return from Montana in 1865 he assumed the management of the home farm, which he bought in 1884, and he has devoted himself with much success to general farming and stock-raising. In 1869 he married Miss Adeline Howard, a native of Huron county, Ohio, and a daughter of William Howard, a Virginian by birth, who was comparatively an early settler in the Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have had eight children, who may be mentioned as follows in the order of their nativity: Hermie, who married Jay De Witt and lives at Cleveland, Ohio, where Sumner and Wade also reside; and Lloyd, Florence, William, John and Vernice, members of their father's household.

Mr. Noble is a live, progressive Republican, who believes in the principles of his party and commends the official acts of President McKinley and endorses the policy of his administration. He is a public-spirited man, who is willing at all times to do everything in his power to advance the important interests of his township, county and state. He has taken an exceptionally deep interest in educational matters and has devoted himself earnestly and successfully to the maintenance and improvement of the public schools of his community, having given a number of years to the service of his township as a member of the school board. He has proved himself a useful citi-

zen, of wise judgment and methods, at the same time practical and economical, and his counsel is sought in all matters looking to the enhancement of the public weal. He is liberal in the support of churches and of all other public interests affecting the intellectual and moral development of the people.

JEREMIAH W. SHATZER.

Jeremiah W. Shatzer was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of March, 1839, and the family is of German lineage. John Shatzer, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, but his ancestors originally came from the fatherland. He was reared in his native county and in early life he apprenticed himself at the millwright's trade, also learning the miller's trade, under the direction of Samuel Frederick. He followed both pursuits in the Keystone state until 1844, when he emigrated with his family to Richland county, Ohio, settling in Ganges. The following spring he rented the old Urick mill in Franklin township, a mile south of Shenandoah, on the Black Fork. For four years he operated the mill and on the expiration of that period purchased a small tract of land in Jackson township, removing his family to the new home. He remained only a short time in Ganges, however, for the following fall his father died and the children found homes with neighbors, while the mother and the youngest child returned to Jackson township, where she lived with her father. Mrs. Shatzer bore the maiden name of Mary A. Pickint, and by her first marriage she became the mother of five children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Jeremiah W.; Henry A., a farmer of Henry county; John D., who operates a sawmill in Shelby, Ohio; Christopher, who is living in Tiffin, Ohio; and Mrs. Rebecca Phillips, a widow. Ten years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Shatzer became the wife of Jonas Blocker, and their union was blessed with one daughter, Johanna, now the wife of Franklin Steiers, of Weller township. The mother's death occurred in 1863.

Soon after the death of his father Jeremiah W. Shatzer found a home with John Rank, a farmer of Springfield township, with whom he lived for three years, and when fifteen years of age he apprenticed himself at the carpenter's trade for a term of three years, receiving forty-eight dollars annually in compensation for his services. On completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman carpenter for Patrick Barnes, under whom he had learned the trade, and was thus employed until after the inauguration of the Civil war. He and three of his brothers entered the service of their country. In December, 1861, he donned the blue and went to the south as a member

of Company H, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, which formed a part of Sherman's brigade. After nine months he was discharged, on account of lung trouble. His brothers, Henry and John, enlisted for three months in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry in the spring of 1861, and after the expiration of that period Henry enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Sherman's brigade, for three years, and was shot through the left lung at Stone River, but survived that injury. Later, however, he was seriously wounded in the leg by a shell, and the accident has occasioned him serious trouble since that time. John Shatzer, after receiving his discharge, went to Indiana on a visit and the same autumn enlisted in an Indiana regiment, with which he served until the close of hostilities. Christopher Shatzer, the other brother, after serving with the three months' men, re-enlisted for six months, and when that period had expired he veteranized, becoming a member of Sherman's brigade, with which he served until the close of the war. The record of the family for patriotism and bravery is one of which its members have every reason to be proud.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Shatzer, our subject, returned home and for two years worked for his old employer, but in 1864 began business on his own account, and during the following thirty years gave his entire attention to contracting and building. On many sides are seen evidences of his handiwork, a large number of the substantial structures of the county standing as monuments to his skill and enterprise. Since 1895 he has lived quietly upon his farm, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his many years of labor.

In 1860 occurred the marriage of Jeremiah W. Shatzer and Miss Mary A. Laser, a native of Cass county and a daughter of John Laser, one of the early settlers of Richland county. In 1862 our subject purchased forty acres of his present farm and removed his young wife to the new home and rented the land. In 1882 he purchased fifty-two and a half acres just across the road from the old place and built a residence thereon. This has since been his abode and here he has enjoyed many of the comforts and luxuries of life. Mr. and Mrs. Shatzer became the parents of fifteen children, nine of whom have reached years of maturity and are still living: Mary Catherine, the wife of Oscar Stout, a farmer of Franklin township; Della, the wife of Dennis Malott, a business man of eastern Virginia; Etta, the wife of Martin Hodge, of Cass township; John, who follows farming in Weller township; Amos, a house-builder of Shelby, Ohio; Lucy, the wife of Bert Jilger, of Cass township; Jennie, the wife of William Cline, of Hancock county; and Scott and Maud, both at home.

For one term Mr. Shatzer served as township trustee and for several

years he was a member of the school board, called to these positions by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his ability. In politics he is a Republican and socially he is connected with Stiegel Post, No. 208, G. A. R. He belongs to the Reformed church and has served as one of its deacons.

Through an active business career he was prominently identified with the industrial interests of his adopted county and now he is enjoying a well earned rest. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man and his life stands in exemplification of the possibilities that lie before young men in this land where energy and ambition are not hampered.

ALFRED BARNEY PULVER.

Alfred Barney Pulver was born November 14, 1853, near Newville, Richland county, Ohio. He is the son of Isaac and Hannah (Armstrong) Pulver. His youth was passed principally in Washington township, where he worked upon the farms in the summer and attended district schools in the winter. A number of his teachers afterward became prominent in life. Among the number are Judge McBride, of Waterloo, Indiana, and ex-Governor John P. Altgeld and wife, of Chicago.

Upon attaining his majority Mr. Pulver went to the far west, where he became a cowboy, herding cattle for a year, after which he worked in a lumber camp. Returning to Ohio, he was married, on February 7, 1878, to Miss Sarah Catharine Marks, of Monroe township. They are the parents of eight children, six girls and two boys, as follows: David Franklin, Mary Rosetta, Anna Elmetta, Odessa Ellen, Fanny Cecelia, Clayton Tecumseh, Bernice Marguerite and Olive Ruth.

For ten years previous to his election as sheriff Mr. Pulver was the superintendent of the farms of the late Hon. John Sherman, and was one of the most trusted employes of that distinguished statesman.

In 1899 Mr. Pulver received the Republican nomination for the office of sheriff, to which position he was elected by a majority of about seven hundred, being the only Republican elected, the county going Democratic by from one to twelve thousand. Mr. Pulver is the first Republican sheriff of Richland county since Nelson Ozier, thirty-six years before.

Barney, as his friends familiarly call him, has filled his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. During the Dowieite troubles in Mansfield, in the summer and fall of 1900, Sheriff Pulver was placed in critical and trying positions, in each of which he acquitted himself with prudence and judgment. There were no precedents by which he could be governed. The city was passing through a state of fanatical religious excite-

A. B. Pulver

ment that was extraordinary in its phases and conditions. There were times when the officers of the law had to act quickly, without time for consideration orconsultation. During that troublesome period Sheriff Pulver acted with the highest conception of his duty as a conservator of the public peace.

Mr. Pulver is five feet, eight inches in height and weighs two hundred and ten pounds, but is so symmetrical in build that he seems well proportioned. In physique he is a perfect specimen of manhood. He is an athlete, and in his younger days was a prize winner at shooting matches, where he won numerous turkeys.

Isaac Pulver, the father of Sheriff Pulver, was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1801, and came to Ohio in October, 1826. He was twice married. His first wife was Balinda Brown, who died July 19, 1834. There was one child by this marriage. In 1840 Isaac Pulver married Hannah Armstrong, and they became the parents of eleven children,—eight sons and three daughters. The parents are deceased.

BYRON J. ABY.

Among the active, prominent and enterprising citizens of Mifflin township is Byron J. Aby, who was born on the 29th of March, 1856, on the farm on section 22 where he still resides. His father, Isaac Aby, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1821, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Aby, also natives of Lancaster county, while their parents were emigrants from Germany, who came to this country at an early day and spent the remainder of their lives in the Keystone state. In 1825 Jacob Aby came to Richland county, Ohio, and located upon the farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Mifflin township, where the family have since made their home. He had three children,—Ann, Ephraim and Isaac,—all now deceased.

Isaac Aby grew to manhood upon the home farm, and as a young man was engaged in the distillery business, in partnership with Henry Kisling. In 1850 he became one of the California gold-seekers. Taking passage on the steamer, John L. Stephens, he rounded the Horn, and for two years was engaged in mining in California, being reasonably successful in his search for the yellow metal. In 1852 he returned home, but in the spring of the following year again started for the gold fields, this time by the isthmus route. Finding the mining district overrun with prospectors he did not remain long, returning home in the fall of the same year.

With his savings he purchased eighty acres of the home farm lying south of the road, and on the 10th of January, 1854, married Miss Sarah J. Clugston. They began their domestic life upon his newly acquired farm,

and in connection with the cultivation of his own land he farmed his father's place on the shares, the latter having reached that age when he wished to retire from active labor. This he continued until the death of his parents, when he purchased the remaining eighty acres of the heirs, and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout life. Although he began his business career empty-handed, prosperity crowned his well directed efforts and he became one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of his community, owning three hundred and nine acres of valuable land. He was a stanch Democrat in politics, but never an office-seeker, and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He died March 3, 1899, leaving two children: Byron J., our subject; and May E., the wife of Wesley Koogle, who resides on a portion of the Aby farm.

Mrs. Sarah J. Aby, the mother of our subject, was born on the 27th of August, 1831, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of which her parents, John and Jane (Martin) Clugston, were also natives. Mr. Clugston's father and mother were from Scotland and Ireland, respectively, while his wife's parents were both from the Emerald isle. In 1847 John Clugston, with his family, moved to Ohio and settled in the village of Mifflin, better known among the old settlers at Petersburg. By trade he was a wagonmaker, at which he worked, and in conjunction conducted a hotel for many years. (This hotel is still standing.) In 1867 he removed to La Grange, Indiana, where he resided up to the time of his death, dying there at the advanced age of eighty-three years, while his wife died at the same place, when sixty-five years of age. In their family were eight children, seven of whom are still living, namely: Franklin, George A., Johnson, Sarah J., Martha, Margaret and Amanda.

The early education of Byron J. Aby was acquired in the district schools near his boyhood home and during his boyhood and youth he assisted his father in carrying on the farm. On the 27th of February, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Keffer, a native of Mansfield and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kisling) Keffer. Her father, who was a well-known merchant of Mansfield, is now deceased. By this union were born four children: Floyd E., Gladys M., Vera M. and Myrtle F., all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Aby took charge of a portion of the home farm, which he cultivated for his father until 1898, when the latter deeded his present farm to him. In politics he is a Democrat, and for seven years he most acceptably served as township treasurer. Both he and his wife are prominent and influential members of the United Brethren church and have

taken an active part in its work, he having served as a trustee and the treasurer for many years, and also as the Sabbath-school superintendent. Fraternally he is one of the charter members of Ruffner Grange, No. 1433, P. of H., and for the first three years of its existence he served as the master of the same. He is also a member of Mifflin Tent, No. 306, K. O. T. M.

GEORGE H. MOWRY.

George H. Mowry, who quietly resides on his farm in Monroe township, was born on the 11th of October, 1842, in the township which is still his home, his parents being Jacob and Catherine (Crone) Mowry. He represents one of the old pioneer families of the state and is of Holland lineage. His great-grandfather was born in the land of dikes and became the founder of the family in the new world. Jacob Mowry, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and in the '40s came to Ohio in a covered wagon. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Monroe township, the property which now belongs to the family of Adam Mowry, and there he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest. He voted with the Democracy and was a member of the Lutheran church. Wherever he was known he was esteemed for his genuine worth.

Jacob Mowry, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1820 accompanied his parents on their removal to this state. Upon the home farm he continued until his marriage to Miss Catherine Crone, who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1818, a daughter of John and Catherine (Pentz) Crone. Her father was a blacksmith of Baltimore, Maryland, for many years, and removed thence to Hagerstown, where he lived until his emigration to Ohio. On coming to this state he settled on a farm of eighty acres, two and a half miles southeast of Lucas. There he spent the remainder of his days and conducted a shop in connection with his farming operations for many years. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and was one of the reserves at Fort Henry, near Baltimore, when that fort was fired upon by the British. He attained the advanced age of about eighty-six years. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mowry spent about two years on a farm near Lucas and then removed to the Jesse Swan farm in Monroe township, where they remained for twelve years. In 1857 they took up their abode on the Culler farm in Mifflin township, Ashland county, where Mr. Mowry remained until 1872. He then located on

his farm of seventy-five acres in Vermilion township, Ashland county, having acquired that property some years previously. It is still his place of residence and is one of the most highly improved tracts of land in this section of the state. He has held various township offices, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Lutheran church and a man of the highest respectability. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mowry have been born nine children, of whom seven are living, namely: George H.; Samuel, who is a carpenter and contractor of Mansfield, Ohio, and has built many of the churches and most prominent buildings there; Maria, the wife of John Wilson, a farmer of Ashland county, Ohio; John M., an agriculturist of Mifflin township, Richland county; Ursula, the wife of William Kelley, a hardware merchant of Hayesville, Ohio; James N., who follows farming in Ashland county; and Ellen, at home.

In taking up the personal history of George H. Mowry we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Richland county. His boyhood days were spent in the acquirement of his education in the common schools, to the pleasures of youth and to the duties that fall to the lot of farmers' sons. At the age of twenty-two he secured employment in a sawmill and for three years followed that business in Richland, Holmes and Wayne counties. In 1867 he went to Michigan, spending the summer in the pineries, where he was employed in the operation of a sawmill and also aided in building a mill. In the autumn of the same year he reurned to Richland county and was married. He then located on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres and in pursuit of fortune has followed farming. In 1876, however, he met with an accident which crippled him somewhat, and for sixteen years he engaged in business as an agent of the Phœnix & Hartford Fire Insurance Company in Richland and Ashland counties. He has since lived quietly upon his farm, his land being rented, and the income from the place supplies him with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life. For a number of years he has been writing for various publications and at present is a contributor to the Loudonville Democrat and to the Mansfield Shield and Banner.

In the autumn of 1877, Mr. Mowry was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Culler, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Michael Culler. He and his wife have many warm friends in this community and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in their section of the county. In politics Mr. Mowry is a Democrat and in religious belief is a Lutheran. He holds membership relations with Mifflin Lodge, No. 306, Knights of the Maccabees, and is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Richland

county, for his course has ever been straightforward and honorable, commending him to the confidence, good will and regard of those with whom he has been associated.

JOSEPH FISHER.

This gentleman, who has spent his entire life in Richland county, and is to-day a leading citizen of Weller township, was born on the 19th of May, 1836, in Franklin township, a son of John and Effie (Eversole) Fisher. The father was a native of Jefferson county, this state, born about 1799, and was a son of John Fisher, a prominent farmer of that county and a veteran of the war of 1812, who was of German descent. The mother of our subject was born in New Jersey in 1803, and was a daughter of Martin Eversole, also a native of that state and a pioneer of Jefferson county, Ohio, where his death occurred and where our subject's paternal grandfather also died.

In the county of his nativity the father was reared and married, and shortly afterward came to Richland county, locating at Spring Mills, where he spent about a year. He then rented a farm of eighty acres from John Palmer, for five years, and at the end of that period purchased forty acres of land in Franklin township, upon which he made his home for three years. On selling that place he bought eighty acres near the Alfred Urick farm in the same township, to which he later added a twenty-acre tract, making a good farm of one hundred acres. He was a Democrat in politics and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. His death occurred on the 31st of January, 1853, and his wife departed this life in 1859. Unto them were born twelve children, but only four are now living, namely: Joseph, our subject; Samuel, a farmer of Weller township, this county; William, a farmer of Hillsdale county, Michigan; and Mary L., the wife of Jacob Miller, of Williams county, Ohio.

Joseph Fisher was only seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death, but he and his brothers successfully carried on the home farm, and also engaged in the threshing business for four years. At the end of that time he purchased his brothers' interests in the outfit, and for thirty-three years owned and operated one or more threshing machines, meeting with good success in that undertaking. In the spring of 1865 he purchased sixty acres of land in Franklin township, upon which he made his home for fifteen years, and then sold, buying his present farm of eighty-one and a half acres on section 26, Weller township, which he has placed

under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings. In 1895 he purchased another farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Blooming Grove township, which he rents.

In February, 1864, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Boals, a daughter of David Boals, one of the early pioneers of Mifflin township, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Effie J., now the wife of John McElroy, of Toledo, Ohio; Susie E., the wife of Foster Urick, a farmer of Franklin township, this county; and Mary and Calvin M., both at home. The son is now carrying on the work of the farm.

The Democratic party finds in Mr. Fisher a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has been called upon to fill the offices of infirmary director from 1888 to 1894, and township trustee of Franklin township for three years, refusing longer to accept the position, as he cares nothing for official honors. By untiring industry and sound judgment he has won a merited success in all his undertakings, and is in all respects worthy the high regard in which he is held by his fellow men.

JOHN A. TUCKER.

Among the successful men of Mifflin township none are more deserving of representation in this volume than John A. Tucker, whose home is on section 33, and who is to-day one of the leading farmers and stock dealers of that locality. Keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics, and thus he has won the prosperity which is the merited reward of honest effort.

A native of Richland county, Mr. Tucker was born in Monroe township, November 17, 1865, and is a son of David Franklin and Mary (Welty) Tucker. His boyhood and youth were passed upon the home farm, and his early education was acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood. Later he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, taking a teacher's and commercial course, and graduating in 1886. During the winter months for the following four years he taught in the district schools of Monroe township.

On the 6th of April, 1887, Mr. Tucker wedded Miss Minnie E. Wise, a native of Clark county, Ohio, and a daughter of Lewis and Malinda (Hatfield) Wise, prominent agriculturists of that county. By this union were born four children, as follows: Lewis F., David Christian, Alfred Clark and James Harvey.

After his marriage Mr. Tucker located upon his present farm, which was then the property of his father and which he cultivated as a renter for ten years. He then purchased the place, consisting of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and has converted it into one of the best farms of Mifflin township. Since 1893 he has been interested in buying and shipping poultry and stock to eastern markets, and in the intervening years has probably made more trips to New York city than any other man in Richland county. He has met with marked success in all his undertakings, and has become widely and favorably known. Fraternally he affiliates with the Patrons of Husbandry, and religiously is a member of the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Tucker is a Democrat, and since 1895 he has efficiently served as a justice of the peace. As mediator he has gained for himself an enviable reputation, endeavoring to settle all difficulties without recourse to law.

EDWARD B. SWITZER.

Well known in business circles, Edward B. Switzer, of Bellville, is extensively engaged in dealing in horses. He was born in Newville, Richland county, September 5, 1849, and belongs to a family that has been identified with the development of this section of the state from an early day. His great-grandfather, Jacob Switzer, was a native of Pennsylvania, and at an early period in the development of the Buckeye state took up his abode in Richland county, where he carried on farming. He was of German lineage. His death occurred in Hancock county, Ohio, when he was about ninety years of age. His son, Martin Switzer, the grandfather of our subject, was probably born in Pennsylvania and in early life came with his parents to Richland county. He was a shoemaker by trade and when a young man went to Illinois, but subsequently returned to Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty years.

Jacob Switzer, the father of our subject, was numbered among the native sons of Richland county. Throughout his active business career he carried on farming and also dealt in cattle and horses. He married Ella Kerrey, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to Richland county with her parents. His death occurred at the age of fifty-seven, but his widow still survives, at the age of seventy-two. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political affiliations was a Republican. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Switzer were born twelve children, namely: Lodina Jane; Edward B.; Madison; Louis K., a stock-dealer in Butler, who died at the age of forty-five years; Ella, the

wife of Robert Kline, of Cleveland, Ohio; James M., who is associated with his brother Edward in business; Flora, the wife of James Pierce, who conducts a dry-goods store in Butler; Delevan, who also buys and sells stock and makes his home in Butler; Burdell, the wife of David Kars, of Chicago; and the two who died in early life.

Edward B. Switzer spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period, enjoying the sports of childhood and assisting in the labors of the home farm. He also became interested in the stock business, and at the age of twenty-eight years he abandoned the cultivation of land and began dealing in horses and cattle, buying and shipping in partnership with his father until the latter's death. Edward Switzer then removed to Bellville, where he has since made his home. He is one of the most extensive horse-dealers in the state. He travels throughout the northern portion of Ohio, buying and shipping horses, of which he is an excellent judge. This enables him to make judicious purchases and to realize a good profit on his investments. He also owned two farms in the township, all highly improved,—one tract of land of one hundred and fifty acres and another tract of forty-three acres. In addition he has a beautiful home in Bellville and sixteen acres of land within the corporation limits.

On the 5th of March, 1877, Mr. Switzer was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Rodgers, who was born in Galion, Ohio, and they have two children: Louie Cline, who is engaged in the stock business with his father; and Daisy Leone, at home. Mrs. Switzer is a daughter of Leslie and Hannah (Uhl) Rodgers. Her father was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and was there reared upon a farm. In early life he engaged in teaching music and in conducting singing schools in his native locality. Soon after his marriage he removed to Galion, Ohio, where he followed his profession until his death, which occurred at the early age of twenty-eight years. He served in the war of the Revolution as a musician and there contracted consumption, which caused his death. His father, Samuel Rodgers, was also a native of Ohio and was of Irish lineage. In his family were but two children, both sons. The mother of Mrs. Switzer also was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and belonged to a German family from Pennsylvania. Her father, Levi Uhl, was born in Pennsylvania December 11, 1807, and died at the age of eighty-nine years. He was a very successful farmer. After her husband's death Mrs. Rodgers came to Richland county, where her death occurred at the age of fifty-six. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in her family were five children, of whom two died in early life. The others are Samuel, a farmer of Holmes county,

Ohio; Levi, the proprietor of a meat market in Millersburg, Ohio; and Mrs. Switzer, who in early girlhood came with her mother to Richland county and has since made her home here.

Mr. Switzer gives his political support to the Republican party and is a firm adherent of its principles, yet has never sought nor desired public office. His attention has been given untiringly to his business affairs and thus he has won the success that places him among the substantial citizens of his native county. He is truly a self-made man and his life indicates what can be accomplished through determined purpose, careful management and willingness to work.

HIRAM WALTERS.

Hiram Walters, one of the extensive stock dealers and prosperous farmers of Mifflin township, whose home is on section 29, was born in that township March 16, 1825, a son of Solomon and Mary (Starrett) Walters.

His father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and when a young man came to Ohio with his parents, George and Mary Walters, also natives of the Keystone state. After a short residence in Jefferson county they came to Richland county, and George Walters purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jefferson township, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. After coming to this state Solomon Walters learned the wheelwright's trade of an uncle in Carroll county, and in 1821 located on the southwest quarter of section 20, Mifflin township, Richland county, which was one of several quarter sections of land entered by his father on an early trip to Ohio. Here he erected a log cabin and opened a shop, working at his trade and at intervals devoting some time to clearing his land. After keeping bachelor's hall for two years he married Miss Mary Starrett, who also was born in Pennsylvania, in 1803. Her parents, John and Mary Starrett, came to Ohio about the same time as the Walters family and settled in the northern part of Mifflin township, but later removing to Weller township. Mr. Starrett bought a farm near Olivesburg, and upon that place he and his wife made their home until called to their final rest. Solomon Walters was a finished mechanic and successfully worked at his trade for some fifteen years, after which he abandoned it and devoted his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He was rather a conservative man and an ardent Democrat in politics. He died in 1858, his wife in 1852, honored and respected

by all who knew them. To this worthy couple were born ten children, but only four are now living, namely: Jesse, a stockman of Fort Worth, Texas; Mary M., the widow of a Mr. Conners and a resident of Weller township, this county; Solomon, a resident of Mifflin township; and Hiram, the subject of this review.

On the home farm Hiram Walters grew to manhood, acquiring his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of frontier days. After reaching his majority he left home and went to Wabash county, Indiana, where for some time he worked during the winter months at clearing land for farmers, while through the summer season he followed farming in this county. In the spring of 1850, during the gold excitement in California, he went to the Pacific slope, by way of New York and the isthmus of Panama. Arriving at his destination, he was fortunate in locating a valuable claim in Nevada City, and, good health favoring him, he prospered. In partnership with others, he secured over thirty thousand dollars' worth of gold from his claim in three months. He took up various other good claims, but abandoned them for what he supposed were better ones. During his second summer in California he was engaged in turning the Yuba river, which was thirty-three feet wide at the bottom, ten feet deep and seventy rods long. In this stream twelve men had been drowned. It was a heavy undertaking to turn the channel of the river, and about thirty men were interested in the enterprise, but financially the project was a failure. They employed as high as seventy and eighty men, paying them six dollars per day. Mr. Walters finally sold out his interest in the business for five hundred dollars.

In the winter of 1851 he returned to Ohio, with the intention of again going to California; but, the boat on which he was a passenger touching at Cuba on the voyage to New York, he and others ate heartily of fruit and were taken seriously ill.

He spent the following spring and summer in recuperating at home, and in the fall of 1852 went to Mercer county, Ohio, where he taught school during the winter. There he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land two years later, and commenced to clear and improve his place. In 1866 he sold out and went to Iowa and Illinois on a prospecting tour, but not finding a suitable location he returned to his old home in Richland county, Ohio, and purchased the interests of the other heirs in the farm. After carrying on the place for five years he disposed of it and bought his present farm on section 29, Mifflin township, where he has since resided. For over thirty years he was one of the heavy stock buyers and shippers of the county, and in his dealings has become one of the best known citi-

zens of this section of the state. Upright and honorable in all things, he commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact, and his circle of friends seems limited only by his circle of acquaintances. In his political views he is a stanch Democrat.

In 1855 Mr. Walters was united in marriage with Miss Jemima Shaffer, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Ruth Shaffer, who removed from that county to Mercer county. By trade her father was a cabinetmaker, but in later life followed farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Walters were born eight children, namely: Frank, who is engaged in the butcher business in Portland, Indiana; Warren C., a conductor on the Belt Line Railroad at Chicago, Illinois; William C., a pianotuner of Mansfield, Ohio; Otis H., a butcher of Portland, Indiana; Morris S., a foreman for the Central Union Telephone Company; Ira M., who resides on one of his father's farms; Alice, the wife of Charles Stevens, representing the Osborn Farm Machine Company in Mansfield; and Ray, assistant foreman for the Central Union Telephone Company. The children are all filling responsible and honorable positions in life, and his family is one of prominence in this community.

JOHN REMY.

On a farm in Worthington township, which he now owns, John Remy was born February 2, 1855. His father, John W. Remy, was a native of Nassau, Germany, and was there reared, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When a young man he came to the United States with his parents, who located on a farm in Washington township, Richland county. After his marriage he inherited the farm, which is now the property of his son John, and there spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his fields. He owned seventy-nine acres at the time of his death, constituting one of the valuable places in his section of the county. He was a member of the Lutheran church and a Democrat in his political affiliations. He passed away at the age of fifty-nine, but is still survived by his wife. She bore the maiden name of Mary Zern and is a native of Germany.

John Remy is one of their family of six children. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent upon the home farm, and in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education. When entering upon an independent business career he rented land in Worthington township for

eighteen months and then purchased a part of the old homestead from the heirs. He has since added to the place until he now has one hundred and twenty-two acres of valuable land and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His methods are progressive, his labors well directed by sound judgment and his diligence has brought to him good financial returns.

Mr. Remy married Miss Eliza J. Spahn, who was born in Worthington township, and is a daughter of J. J. Spahn. They now have three sons: Frank, Charles and Clarence, all at home. Mr. Remy votes with the Democracy and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the party in his locality. He is now serving for the fifth year as a township trustee and is a capable and zealous officer.

JOHN F. WHITE.

John F. White is now practically living retired upon his farm on section 3, Cass township. He was born in this township May 17, 1840, his parents being Samuel and Jane (Balk) White. He received but a limited education in the common schools, for his services were needed upon the home farm, and he early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. At the age of fifteen years he began working in a tanyard owned by Abraham Willet, by whom he was employed for four years, on the expiration of which period he apprenticed himself to a brick and stone mason. His life has been one of marked industry, and whatever success he has achieved is due to his own efforts.

At the time of the Civil war, however, Mr. White put aside all personal considerations of a business nature and with marked promptness offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, joining the "boys in blue" of Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served throughout the war and participated in forty-seven regular engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, was taken prisoner and was reported dead; but life was not extinct and he ultimately recovered. He was confined in a prison in Montgomery for ten days when he was transferred to Andersonville, where he was incarcerated until the night of the riot, when he was sent to Libby prison. There he remained in confinement for five months, on the expiration of which period he was exchanged, rejoining his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In the winter of 1864 he was mustered out, and with a most creditable military record he returned to his home, for he was ever found at his post of duty faithfully defending the old flag.

On the 4th of July, 1865, John F. White was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Shanck, a native of Jacksonville, Morrow county, Ohio. They became the parents of ten children, of whom nine are yet living, as follows: Clinton S., who works his father's farm; Franklin L., a mason of Shelby, Ohio; Zella, a teacher in Milroy, Indiana; Mary, the wife of William Coerber, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Lulu and Adrian, both at home; Blaine, who is engaged in blacksmithing in Plymouth, Ohio; and Eva and John S., also at home.

After his marriage Mr. White located in Shiloh, where he resided for fifteen years, working at his trade. In 1880 he purchased his present farm, comprising one hundred and four acres on section 3, Cass township. Here he has since lived and devoted his attention to the further cultivation and improvement of his property. He continued to work at his trade also until failing health forced him to abandon it, his sons performing the farm work under his direction. Energy and enterprise are numbered among his chief characteristics and have been the salient features in his success. His study of the political issues and question of the day has led him to exercise his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. For thirty-five years he has been a consistent member of the United Brethren church, in which he has served as a trustee, and of Spiegel Post, No. 208, G. A. R., he is also a representative. He belongs to one of the prominent old pioneer families of the county and has ever been a valued citizen of the community, as true to his duties as when he followed the old flag upon southern battle-fields.

DANIEL SMITH.

Daniel Smith owes his success in life to his own efforts; he had no inherited fortune nor influential friends to aid him, and all that he has acquired has come to him in return for his labor. He now follows farming in Worthington township. A native of Stark county, Ohio, he was born in September, 1834. His father, Henry Smith, was probably a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared in Stark county, and about 1840 came to Richland county, where he purchased a farm of forty-one acres, located in Hanover township. He afterward exchanged that property for eighty acres in Indiana, and upon the latter spent his remaining days, his death occurring when he had attained the age of eighty-three years. His political belief was in harmony with Democratic principles. His wife bore the maiden name of Susan Smith, and she, too, was a native of Stark county,

where she was reared and married. Her death occurred at the home of her son Daniel, when she was eighty-eight years of age. She was a consistent Christian woman, holding membership in the Lutheran church and by her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, Daniel being the fourth in order of birth.

He was only a small boy when his parents came to Richland county. He assisted in the work of the home farm and remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when his father gave him his time and he began to earn an independent livelihood. He engaged in clearing land and in chopping wood for several years, after which he and his brother conducted a rented farm for several years. In 1873 he bought his present home of eighty acres, contracting an indebtedness of three thousand dollars, and as the result of his industry he was enabled to meet the payments and now owns a good property.

On the 12th of September, 1860, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Charlotta, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rutesville) Harter. She was born in Worthington township June 10, 1836, but her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and became pioneer settlers of Richland county, entering land from the government. Her mother died in early womanhood, but her father reached the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. He was a stanch Democrat and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become the parents of three children: Sarah Alice, the wife of Louis Snyder, a farmer of Worthington township; Jacob A., who died at the age of six years; and Anna A., the wife of William McCready, who is engaged in the implement business in Butler. Mr. Smith exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, but his attention has been given exclusively to his business affairs, and he has gained the success which he well deserves.

HARVEY FREER.

On the 6th of October, 1899, there passed away at his home in Weller township, this honored and highly respected citizen, who was for twenty years one of the leading farmers of that locality. A native of Ohio, he was born in Trumbull county August 10, 1823, and was one of a family of fourteen children, all now deceased. His parents, Lemuel and Catherine (Phillips) Freer, were both natives of New York state. When a young man the father moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was married and where he followed farming for some years. Later he made his home

with his family in Wayne county, this state, where his death occurred. He was an ardent Republican in politics, and was a man of pronounced views and of much influence in his community.

During his boyhood Harvey Freer attended the common schools and remained at his parental home until he attained his majority. He was then united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hartwell, who died nine years later. Of the four children born of that union only one is now living: Albertus, a farmer of Weller township, Richland county.

In September, 1858, Mr. Freer was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Bruth, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and a daughter of Henry and Polly (Duffy) Bruth. Her father was born in Germany and when a young man emigrated to America, locating first in Stark county, Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand until his marriage. He then removed to Wayne county and bought a farm, which he successfully cultivated, becoming one of the well-to-do and highly esteemed citizens of that locality. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, and after his death his wife made her home with her children. She died at the age of eighty-four. By his second marriage Mr. Freer had ten children, but only four are now living, namely: Ira, a resident of Mission, Washington; Melvina, the wife of David Oswalt, a farmer of Weller township, this county; Joseph and James, who are now carrying on the home farm.

When a young man Mr. Freer learned the trade of windmill-making with his brother in Paris, Stark county, where he was first married, and was then engaged in the manufacture of windmills at Rallsburg for a time. Selling out his business at that place in 1850, he moved to Ashland, where he and his brother Jonas were engaged in buying and shipping country produce for five years. He then purchased a farm of ninety-four acres, a mile and a half south of Ashland, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, later purchasing an additional farm of one hundred and twenty acres near his home place. He prospered in his farming operations, and on selling his property in that locality came to Richland county, and bought the farm of two hundred acres still owned by the family. For some four or five years prior to his death he practically lived a retired life, on account of his health, though he managed his place, the farm work largely devolving upon his sons. He was a man of good business and executive ability, and was able to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. As such he became one of the substantial citizens of his community. By his ballot he supported the men and measures of the Republican party, but

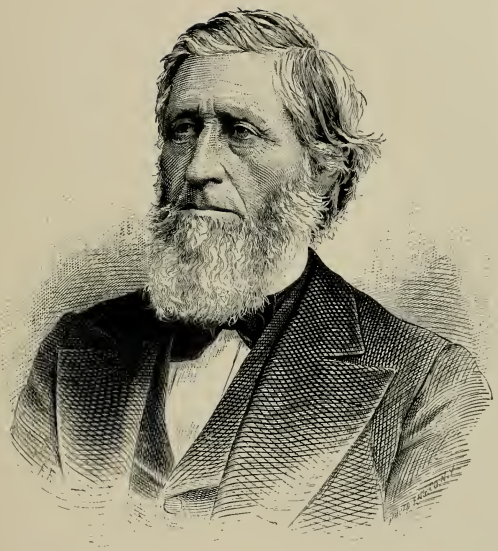
always refused office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He was an earnest and consistent member of the Dunkard church and well merited the high regard in which he was uniformly held. His wife, who still survives him, is a most estimable lady and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HIRAM R. SMITH.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Mansfield who occupies a more enviable position in financial circles than Hiram R. Smith, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. Though he is now practically living a retired life, as a capitalist, he is connected with a number of different enterprises which have been of material benefit to his town and county.

Mr. Smith was born in Huron, Ohio, January 7, 1813, and is the only survivor of a family of seven children, whose parents were Asa and Hannah (Richmond) Smith, the former a native of Long Island, New York, the latter of Rhode Island. They were married in New York and made their home in Waterloo, that state, until their removal to Huron, Ohio, before steam navigation was used upon the lakes. The father died when our subject was only two years old, after which the mother sold the farm and moved to Sandusky City, where her death occurred. There the remains of all the family have been interred, the father's body being removed from Huron. Hiram R. was the youngest of the children. William B., who died in Sandusky at about the age of eighty-three years, built the first frame dwelling, also the first brick house in that city; the latter is still standing.. He also engaged in merchandising. Sallie married Silas Dewey, a distant relative of the Admiral, and both died in Clyde, Ohio, near Toledo. Nancy married Amos Fenn, a native of Massachusetts, as was also Silas Dewey, and a prominent early settler, manufacturer and farmer of Clyde, where he served as a justice of the peace for thirty years and where both he and his wife died. Clarissa became the wife of Hugh McFall, one of the first merchants of Mansfield, where both died and where two of their sons recently died. Frederick spent his life in Sandusky. Susan married James P. Bowman and lived in Mansfield many years. She died here, but her husband's death occurred at Bucyrus, Ohio.

At the age of eleven years Hiram R. Smith came to Mansfield, which city has been his home for seventy-seven years. In this he enjoys the dis-



H. R. SMITH.

tinction of having lived longer than any other of its citizens with one exception, and he has witnessed its growth from a country hamlet to a prosperous city of nearly nineteen thousand inhabitants. He attended the pioneer schools of Mansfield, his principal instructor being Alexander Barr, a prominent educator of his day. He finished his education under the tutorship of Judge Stewart, the father of Mrs. John Sherman.

Mr. Smith began life on his own account as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of his brother-in-law, Mr. McFall, and in 1839 he embarked in the same line of business for himself, carrying on merchandising very successfully until 1870. In early days he shipped his goods from Philadelphia by teams and he has crossed the Alleghany mountains in a canal-boat. After his retirement from mercantile business he erected the Smith block on Main street, which is one of the most valuable properties in the city, as well as one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture. In dimensions it is seventy by one hundred and eighty feet and four stories in height. The entire ground floor is occupied by one mammoth mercantile establishment,—that of R. B. Maxwell & Company; the second story is used for offices, and the third is a public hall. Mr. Smith purchased the lot in 1840 and for a period of sixty years it has produced regular annual rentals. He was one of the first directors of the Richland Mutual Insurance Company, of which he is now the president, and he is the oldest director of the Farmers' National Bank and the vice-president of the same. He is also a director of the Mansfield Cemetery Association.

Mr. Smith has been twice married, first in 1839 to Miss Ann C. Leiter, a native of Leitersburg, Maryland, and to them were born four children, but all are now deceased, with the exception of Richmond, who is the secretary and manager of the Richland Mutual Insurance Company. The wife and mother died in 1850, and four years later Mr. Smith married Miss Ann Ward, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ward, early settlers of the county. By this union two children were born: Ward, who died in August, 1899, at the age of forty-three years, leaving a wife and two daughters; and Rena, the wife of E. B. Caldwell, a druggist of Mansfield, by whom she has two sons.

Mr. Smith has been a lifelong Democrat, but he has never sought public office, though he has been called upon to serve his city in various official positions. Among other things he has done much for Mansfield, having been instrumental in securing the reformatory here. He and his family are all members of the Congregational church. Having never inherited a dollar, his success in life is due to his own unaided efforts. As a business man he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and carries forward to successful

completion whatever he undertakes. His career proves that the only true success in life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and continued industry.

AMOS HUNTER.

Born in Green township, Ashland county, on the 17th of May, 1856, Amos Hunter is the son of John and Mary (Dowell) Hunter, whose family number seven children. The grandfather, William Hunter, was a native of Ireland, and with his parents came to America in 1811, the family locating in Pennsylvania. Seven years later, in 1818, they became residents of Ashland county, Ohio, where they spent their remaining days. The grandfather of our subject died four months prior to the death of his son, John, and the grandmother died when her son was only thirteen months old, after which John Hunter was reared by an elder sister.

The father of our subject was born in Ashland county on the 14th of March, 1831, and lived within two miles of his birthplace up to the time of his death. After his marriage he located on the homestead which he had purchased some time before, where he resided until about 1860, when he removed to what was known as the De Haven farm in 1871. He located on a farm one and one-quarter miles from Perryville, where he died February 22, 1899. He was a very active and successful business man and acquired eight hundred acres of land. As his financial resources increased he made investments in property, and his sound judgment and keen discrimination enabled him to place his money where it brought him a good return. He voted with the Democratic party and kept well informed on the issues of the day.

John and Mary (Dowell) Hunter became the parents of seven children, all of whom are yet living, namely: John, a farmer of Monroe township; David, the next, who cultivates land in Green township, Ashland county; Amos, of this review; Lewis, a farmer of Green township, Ashland county; Reuben, who follows farming in the same township; Mary, at home; and Jane, the wife of John Rowe, an agriculturist of Green township.

In the common schools Amos Hunter pursued his education through the winter months, while in the summer he worked on the home farm until the time of his marriage. With his practical training, which has fitted him for his business career, and with the comprehensive knowledge of the best methods of general farming, he began work for himself. He was married, in 1881, to Mary Snyder, a native of Ashland county, and a daughter of

Henry Snyder, who was a prominent farmer of that county, but is now deceased. Their union has been blessed with three children: Lewis, Florence and Edison, all of whom are at home.

After his marriage Mr. Hunter located on his farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, which he purchased from his father, and which has since been his place of residence. He has erected a commodious building with very ample shelter for grain and stock. Well kept fences divide the place into fields of convenient size, and the latest improved machinery enables him to carry on his work in the most approved method. He raises the cereals best adapted to this climate and his fields give promise of golden harvests.

He has no time nor inclination for public life, but keeps well informed on political issues, giving his allegiance to the Democratic party. He belongs to Madison Grange, No. 63, Patrons of Husbandry, and is a member of the Congregational church, in which he is holding the office of deacon. He gives his support to every measure and movement that is calculated to prove of public good, and his worth as a citizen is widely acknowledged. All who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth, and his circle of friends in the community is extensive.

GEORGE G. DICK.

George G. Dick, an extensive land-owner and stock dealer of Franklin township, Richland county, living on section 6, was born in Cass township on the 22d of January, 1848. He is a representative of an old Maryland family. His grandparents were George and Sarah Dick, the former born in Maryland about 1796. They became the parents of eleven children, namely: Eliza, Josiah, Hannon H., Levi, Jacob, Sarah, Mary, George, David, Hiram and Susan. The second of the number, Josiah Dick, was the father of our subject. He was born in Pennsylvania and when about six years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. About 1827 he became a resident of Cass township, Richland county. He married Miss Elizabeth Swartz, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had seven children, the eldest being George G., of this review. Hannon H., the third, married Mary Malone, by whom he had seven children, and in Plymouth township he follows farming; Isaac, who resides in Cass township, wedded Rachel Nelson and has four children; Oliver, a farmer of Jackson township, married Ida Arnold and has two children; Amanda is the wife of John Elliott

and resides in Jackson township; David, who is living on the old homestead in Cass township, married Ada Adams; and Andrew, the youngest of the family, married Sarah Artz and has one child. His home is also in Cass township.

In taking up the personal history of George G. Dick we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorable known in Richland county, his entire life having been passed within its borders. He has therefore witnessed much of its development and has given a hearty co-operation to its various movements contributing to the public good. He was educated in the public schools of Cass and Jackson townships and he chose as a life occupation that to which he was reared, having, as a means of livelihood since attaining his majority, carried on farming and stock-raising. In the spring of 1874 he removed to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 6, Franklin township, and for twenty-six years has cultivated his land. After the death of his father, in November, 1896, he purchased the interest of the other heirs and has continued to devote his energies to the further development and improvement of the property. In connection with the cultivation of his fields he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock for about twenty years and has found this a profitable source of income.

Mr. Dick was united in marriage, on the 3d of May, 1872, to Miss Malinda A. Reynolds, the wedding being celebrated at her parents' home. She was born about two miles from her present home in Franklin township, and by her marriage she has become the mother of nine children: William E., born July 8, 1873, and now a resident farmer of Jackson township, wedded Alice Coover, by whom he has two children,—Bryan W. and Ray; Edward F., born July 27, 1875, and now a farmer of Blooming Grove township, married Pearl Chew, and has one child; Carrie M., born July 7, 1875, is the wife of Wesley Holtz, an agriculturist of Blooming Grove township; Josiah H., born August 1, 1879; and Levi T., born in July, 1882, Lowie A., born in November, 1887, Lusetta E., born in 1889, and Alva G., born in 1892, are still with their parents. Lottie B., the sixth of the family, died in May, 1900, at the age of fourteen years. The family is well known in Franklin township, and the members of the household occupy leading positions in social circles.

Mr. Dick has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. He started upon his business career empty-handed, but he was not afraid to work and his indefatigable industry has brought to him a high and gratifying degree of success. As his financial resources have increased he has

made judicious investments in real estate and is to-day the owner of more than four hundred acres of valuable land. He is thus classed among the substantial farmers of Richland county.

ANDREW LYBARGER.

This well-known farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Cass township, Richland county, now residing on section 13, was born in that township December 10, 1842, a son of Lewis and Margaret (Walkup) Lybarger. Of the eleven children born to this worthy couple only five are now living, namely: Valentine, a farmer of Crawford county, Ohio; Oliver, a farmer of Cass township, this county; Barbara E., the wife of Adam Weiser, a farmer of the same township; Belle, the wife of William Coover, a farmer of Jackson township, this county; and Andrew, of this review.

Lewis Lybarger, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and when a boy came to Ohio with his parents, Daniel and Esther Lybarger, who first located in Knox county, but a few years later moved to Richland county, the grandfather purchasing the farm in Cass township now owned by Salathiel Bloom, upon which he and his wife spent their remaining days. When the family located here the farm was a heavily timbered tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and to Lewis Lybarger's lot fell most of the work of clearing the land. He grew to manhood amid frontier surroundings and experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. After his marriage he remained at his parental home, and continued to carry on the farm until 1856, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres in the northeast part of Cass township belonging to his father-in-law, Andrew Walkup. There he made his home until his death, which occurred in May, 1898, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He was a Democrat in politics, and in early life was a member of the Lutheran church, but on his removal to Ganges joined the Reformed church.

Reared upon the home farm, Andrew Lybarger conned his lessons in a pioneer log schoolhouse of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty years he started out in life for himself, as a farm hand for Levi Dicks, and was thus employed for two seasons, after which he and an uncle cultivated his paternal grandfather's farm, on the shares, for two years. The uncle then purchased a farm of one hundred acres, leaving our subject to carry on the other farm for four years longer. At the end of that period he removed to the old Glasgow place, which he rented for the same length of time,

and then, in partnership with his father, he bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres in Cass township. Four years later the property was divided, our subject receiving sixty-eight acres, which he still owns. In the fall of 1899 he rented the Eli Glasgow farm, upon which he now resides, leaving his son-in-law, Elmer Garrett, to run the home farm.

Mr. Lybarger was married, September 28, 1865, to Miss Catherine Rupert, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob Rupert, who came to Ohio in 1839 and located in Ganges, where he followed his trade of shoemaking for some years, and later engaged in merchandising. Mrs. Lybarger's maternal grandfather, Ludwig Weber, was a soldier of the war of 1812, while one of his sons, George Weber, was a captain in the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. Lybarger have two children: Cordelia, the wife of Joseph Arnold, of Blooming Grove township, this county; and Ida Belle, the wife of Elmer Garrett.

Politically Mr. Lybarger is an ardent Democrat, and religiously is a member of the Reformed church. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of his native county, and is well known as an enterprising and reliable business man.

WILLIAM McCONKIE.

William McConkie, a representative farmer living in Worthington township, is one of the native sons of Richland county, for his birth occurred in Worthington township July 25, 1830. His father, James McConkie, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and there he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. When a young man he came to Stark county, Ohio, where he remained two or three years, and in 1816 he took up his abode in Worthington township, Richland county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, locating here in 1818. He was accompanied by his father. The land was all covered with heavy timber and the work of improvement and progress in the county seemed scarcely begun. Mr. McConkie erected a log cabin upon the farm which he developed, and spent the remainder of his days there, devoting his energies to the work of clearing and improving his land. He died when about seventy-five years of age. In politics he was first a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the Republican party. He served as justice of the peace and trustee in an early day. His father, Robert McConkie, was born and reared in Ireland and on emigrating to America settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch

lineage, for his parents were born in Scotland and removed thence to the north of Ireland. After residing in Westmoreland county for some time Robert McConkie came to Stark county, Ohio, and in 1818 he purchased the farm in Worthington township that is now owned by the subject of this sketch. He bought it from a man who had entered it from the government, becoming the owner of eight acres. There he carried on farming throughout the remainder of his days. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in his political belief was a Whig.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Johnson. He, too, was a native of the north of Ireland, and on crossing the Atlantic to the new world made his home in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he removed to Knox county, Ohio, locating just across the line from Richland county at a period when this portion of Ohio was a frontier region. A portion of Liberty village stands upon his farm. He was an active Democrat and held various local offices, discharging his duties with fidelity. He held membership in the United Presbyterian church and died in that faith, at the age of eighty-seven years. His daughter Sarah became the wife of James McConkie. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and in her maidenhood came to Ohio. An earnest Christian woman, she belonged to the United Presbyterian church, and her life was consistent with her profession. She lived to be eighty-four years of age and had eleven children, all of whom are now deceased.

William McConkie spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He also experienced the hardships and trials of pioneer life. At the age of twenty-five he rented the homestead and managed it for two years. He afterward exchanged a farm in Iowa for his present home farm, and in 1859 took up his abode in Worthington township, on the farm where he has since resided.

Mr. McConkie was united in marriage to Rebecca Vance, a daughter of John and Susanna Vance. The lady is a native of Stark county, Ohio, and by her marriage she became the mother of seven children, two of whom died in early childhood. The others are as follows: John Walter, who still resides at home, is engaged in dealing in buggies and is also a life insurance agent. He is very active in politics, being a stalwart Republican. In 1894 he was a member of the state central committee, and in 1896 was a member of the national committee. In 1900 he served as a member of the national Republican executive committee. For three years he has been a delegate to the state conventions and at the present time (1900) he is in

Chicago, where the national headquarters of the Republican party have been established. Ten years ago he was a census enumerator in Richland county. Elwood O., the second son, runs the home farm; Lawrence is also engaged in farming, in Worthington township; Alfred is employed in a livery stable in Mansfield; and Mary, the youngest, is a bookkeeper and stenographer in Cleveland.

Mr. McConkie exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is a stalwart advocate of its principles. He has served as a school director, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to the business affairs in which he has met with creditable success. He has now reached the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten. He is still actively concerned in business affairs in a way that should put to shame many a younger man, who, grown weary with the struggles of life, would relegate to others the burdens that he should bear. Mr. McConkie is numbered among the pioneers and has watched with interest the progress that has placed Richland county among the leading counties of the state. In the work of advancement he has ever borne his part, and in this history he well deserves representation.

CAPTAIN JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

Captain James Cunningham was a son of John Cunningham, a soldier of the American Revolution. John Cunningham was born in Ireland. His parents died when he was very young, and he was reared in his uncle's family until he was twelve years old, when he was put on board a sailing vessel bound for America and placed in charge of the captain. Arriving in Baltimore, he was indentured. Upon attaining his majority he was informed that there was the sum of two thousand dollars in a bank to his credit. He then went into business for himself, at Richmond, Virginia. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he returned to Baltimore and enlisted in the Second Maryland Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. General Lafayette was wounded in the same battle. The Cunningham estate in Ireland was very large, and it was afterward ascertained that the boy—John Cunningham—was sent to America and reported dead, and that his uncle then took possession of the property!

Captain James Cunningham was born at Baltimore, Maryland, where he grew up to manhood and was educated. Later he went to Virginia, where, in 1804, he married Hannah Stateler, a daughter of Michael and Sarah

CAPT. JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

Stateler. Soon after his marriage he removed with the Stateler family to Licking county, Ohio. He had one child, named Elizabeth, who afterward married Jacob Baughman, of Richland county. There is a sketch of Mrs. Baughman elsewhere in this work.

Mrs. Cunningham died when her child—Elizabeth—was six months old. After a few years the Captain again married, and removed to Richland county in 1808, and built the third cabin in the Newman settlement on the Rocky Fork. He afterward lived in the first house built in Mansfield, and boarded the surveying party when the town was platted.

Captain Cunningham was very prominent in the early history of the country, and was a captain in the war of 1812. He taught school for a number of years and was a man of note and of influence in the community. He united with the Christian church early in the '30s, and remained in its fellowship until his death, in August, 1870, when aged nearly ninety years.

WILLIAM ACKERMAN.

William Ackerman, of Mansfield, Ohio, comes from the fatherland and the strongest and most creditable characteristics of the Teutonic race have been marked elements in his life and have enabled him to win success in the face of opposing circumstances. He possesses the energy and determination which mark the people of Germany and by the exercise of his powers he has steadily progressed, and is to-day able to lay aside all business cares and spend his remaining years in ease and quiet.

Mr. Ackerman was born in Esslingham, Germany, a son of Jacob and Magdalene Ackerman. When young he came to New York, and through his own exertions obtained a good practical education by attending night school in that city. On coming to Ohio, in 1857, he first located in Canton, where he worked for the Ball Machinery Company, but in 1861 came to Mansfield, which has since been his home. On his arrival here the first buildings of the Aultman-Taylor Company were being erected and he helped put in the machinery. He then worked in the wood department for several years, and held the responsible position of foreman for the long period of twenty-six years, retiring in 1897 on account of ill health. Those who know him best speak in unqualified terms of his integrity and honor, and the old employes of the company say that there never was a better man or better foreman. Of the original stockholders only Mr. Ackerman and Andrew Burneson are now living.

Mr. Aultman, a practical machinist, interested Mr. Taylor, the president

of the Elgin Watch Company, in the enterprise, and under the name of the Aultman-Taylor Company they began business in Mansfield, at first employing only a few men, but the business of the firm has now reached such vast proportions that eight hundred men find work in the factory. Mr. Ackerman and Mayor Huntington Brown were the first representatives of the company on the road. They traveled all over the western states and visited many agents in the interest of the company from 1860 to 1880, and in 1876 Mr. Ackerman rode throughout Texas on horseback, introducing their business. He and Mr. Brown are about the only ones left of the men who first composed the company. He had the pleasure of dining with Mr. Taylor at his home in Chicago about a week before the latter's death. His only son, Chatfield Taylor, inherited about two million dollars. Mr. Aultman died suddenly at his home in Canton, Ohio, about twenty years ago. M. D. Harter, also of Canton, became interested in the business at a very early day and was the manager and president for many years. He was a congressman from his district two terms. Mr. Ackerman was once caught in a fifteen-foot fly-wheel which was going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and made two revolutions before he was released! He was under the care of three physicians for nine days, but at the end of five weeks was able to be out, his escape from death being almost miraculous. He had charge of the exhibit of the company at the World's Fair in Chicago, where he remained seven months, going a month early in order to put the machinery in operation. They had the largest exhibit of the kind on the grounds. Mr. Ackerman designed and built the threshing machine that took the prize at the Nebraska State Fair in Omaha, in 1883. He served the company faithfully and well for many long years, and can now enjoy a well-earned rest.

In Canton, Ohio, Mr. Ackerman married Miss Mary Bankof, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Koons) Bankof, who were born in Switzerland and died in Canton, Ohio. Five children blessed this union, namely: William, who is now in the employ of I. R. Brown, of Mansfield; Jannette, a graduate of the Aultman Hospital in Canton; Ida, who was graduated at the high school of Mansfield and is now a stenographer in the office of the Aultman-Taylor Company; and Maud, a stenographer. The family have a pleasant home on West Third street.

Politically Mr. Ackerman is a strong Republican, and in 1889 he was appointed a member of the election board of Mansfield for four years by Governor Foraker. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, having joined the order in Canton in 1861, and was the first to take that degree in Mansfield,

February 17, 1881. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was one of the organizers of the Richland County Historical Society. In 1864, during the Civil war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months. Religiously he is a faithful member of the Lutheran church, and was an active member of the choir for many years.

AMOS D. NORRIS.

Amos D. Norris, a practical and progressive farmer and horticulturist of Worthington township, was born February 29, 1840, on a farm adjoining that on which he yet resides. His father, William Norris, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, born September 19, 1816, and was of Irish lineage, for his father, Jonathan Norris, was a native of the Emerald isle, whence he emigrated to America at the age of nineteen years. Throughout a considerable period he resided in Pennsylvania, but died on the homestead farm of the family in Richland county, at the age of sixty-nine years and six months. He was an active supporter of the Republican party and served as supervisor and trustee of his township.

He married Mary E. Caine, a native of France. Among their children was William Norris, who was brought by his parents to Richland county. Two years later the family located in Worthington township, and a farm of one hundred and sixty acres was purchased. At the age of nineteen years Amos D. Norris bought half of his father's farm and cleared the greater portion of the tract, transforming it into richly cultivated fields. Upon that place he spent his remaining days and in his business affairs was highly successful, his labors bringing to him an excellent financial return. He was energetic and his efforts were guided by keen discrimination and sound judgment. As his financial resources increased he added to his land until he owned over half a section, and was also the possessor of personal property to the value of sixteen thousand dollars in money and mortgages at the time of his death. In addition to general farming he carried on stock-raising and became the wealthiest man in the township. His business affairs were conducted in a most honorable and straightforward manner and he enjoyed the confidence of all with whom he had dealings. His political support was given the Republican party and he never swerved in his allegiance thereto, yet he never sought office and served in no official position save that of school director. He married Rebecca Measel, a native of Frederick county, Maryland. Both were consistent Christian people,

holding membership in the United Brethren church. The mother died in Worthington township, at the age of forty-eight years, but the father survived until May 29, 1900.

Amos D. Norris remained at his parental home until twenty-one years of age as his father's assistant, and then began cultivating the home farm on the shares, his attention being thus occupied until after his marriage. He then purchased seventy-five acres of land and upon that tract has since made his home. His landed possessions, however, have been largely increased in the meantime, and he is to-day the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land, the greater part of which represents his own earnings. His wife inherited five hundred dollars from her father, but with the exception of this assistance Mr. Norris has depended upon his own resources for his prosperity. He has one of the best improved farms in the county and his reputation as a horticulturist extends far beyond the limits of the local community. He has sixty-two acres planted to peaches, pears, plums, cherries and apples, and about thirty acres in berries. His opinions are received as authority on matters connected with the growth of fruit, for he has made a close study of this, and his knowledge of the habits and needs of fruit is comprehensive and accurate.

Mr. Norris married Eliza Ann Snavely, a daughter of Joseph Snavely, and unto them were born six children, but two of the number died in infancy. The others are Corie E., who rents one of his father's farms; Joseph, who is employed by a street-car company of Chicago; William G., who works the home farm; and Ada, the wife of Reman Piper, of Chicago.

The political issues and questions of the day have led Mr. Norris to give his support to the men and measures of the Republican party. For nine years he has served as a school director and for two terms was supervisor, and in both positions discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity.

JOHN J. FREEZE.

Of the farming interests of Richland county John J. Freeze is a representative, owning and cultivating a tract of land on section 12, Springfield township. He was born in Crawford county, Ohio, in June, 1848, and his father, Samuel Freeze, is an octogenarian of Crawford county, whither he was taken when a babe in his mother's arms eighty years ago. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his father being John T. Freeze, whose birth occurred in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1788. About 1803 he came alone to this country, having lost both of his parents, who died

at about the same time. He landed in New York city with two dollars and seventy-five cents in his pockets. He was also the possessor of a Swiss watch. Going to Philadelphia he there worked for eleven years in the employ of a baker. During that time he was married, in 1816, to Miss Eldis, who was born in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. They removed to Holmes county, Ohio, and soon afterward to Crawford county, where the grandfather of our subject purchased eighty acres of land. At his death he owned four farms, comprising five hundred and forty-three acres. He was a shrewd, enterprising business man, and his boys cultivated the farm while he speculated in stock. He reared five children,—three sons and two daughters,—but Samuel Freeze is the only one now living. The grandparents were buried in the old cemetery in Galion, Ohio.

Samuel Freeze was reared in Crawford county, and having arrived at man's estate he married Magdalena Eberly, a native of Prussia, Germany. She was born about 1826. Their marriage occurred in 1845. Four children graced their union, namely: John J.; Caroline, the wife of Frederick Tile, of Crawford; Elizabeth, the wife of John Stoley, of Bucyrus; and William Albert, who is living on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres left by the grandfather.

John J. Freeze, the subject of this review, was reared to farm labor and early became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. By practical training he was thus well fitted for his own business career as a farmer. He received a common-school education and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred November 19, 1869, Hannah C. Snyder becoming his wife. She was the youngest of a family of thirteen children, and by her marriage she became the mother of two sons, one of whom was killed by a mule at the age of seventeen. She died May 1, 1873, and Mr. Freeze was afterward married to Miss Margaret Trumpler. Their children are: Albert R., Lulu, Samuel Frederick, Ora Minnie, Hattie, Ada, Roy Edward, Mary Elizabeth and Melvin Guy, the last named being only two years of age, the oldest child about twenty-one.

The family reside on the home farm in Springfield township, where Mr. Freeze has carried on agricultural pursuits for seventeen years. The place comprises one hundred and sixty-five acres, a part of which he purchased of his father. It is called Fountain farm, on account of a flowing well which is upon the place. The land is a rich alluvial soil and the fields are well tilled, yielding good crops, which bring an ample competence to the owner. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Grange. He has served as

a school director and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and improvement of his community. His farming methods are progressive and his well-conducted place indicates that he is one of the leading agriculturists of the neighborhood.

Mrs. SARAH JANE ARTER.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Arter is one of the estimable ladies of Sandusky township, Richland county. She has long resided here, so that she is widely known in the community. She is the widow of George Arter, who died on the old home farm June 21, 1896, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Sandusky county December 20, 1822, and a son of Henry Arter, who was born in Maryland in 1799 and died in Wyandot county, Ohio, in 1879. His father, George Arter, was a slaveholder in Maryland. The family originated in Germany. Henry Arter came to Ohio about 1830, previous to which time he had wedded Miss Susannah Musselman, also a native of Maryland. Coming to the Buckeye state, they began life anew in the woods in Springfield township, two miles from the present Arter homestead. There they reared seven of their nine children. After the death of the mother the father wedded Delilah Huddle, who bore him three children, and of his ten sons and daughters who reached mature age and were married four are yet living, namely: Musselman, who resides in Williams county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-four; Elizabeth, the widow of Timothy Young, and is living in California, at the age of seventy-one years; John, who is living in Bushnell, Illinois, at the age of sixty-nine; and Daniel, who also is living in Bushnell, at the age of sixty-seven.

George Arter was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Richland county, and after he had arrived at man's estate he wedded Sarah Jane Walters, a daughter of George and Mary (McGrew) Walters. Her father was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and her mother in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1803. They were married about 1820 and located on a tract of timber land east of Mansfield, this having been entered by his father from the government. There they became the parents of five children, three of whom reached adult age, namely: John, who was born in 1822 and is now a retired farmer of Crestline; Rebecca, the wife of Matthew Reid, who went to California, her death occurring in Los Angeles, that state, about 1890; and Mrs. Sarah Jane Arter. The father died in 1875, being killed on the railroad track. His wife survived him until 1879, passing away at the age of seventy-six.

Mrs. Arter acquired a good education in the district schools and was early trained to the work of the household. On the 31st of December, 1846, she gave her hand in marriage to George Arter and they began their domestic life in Putnam county in the midst of the forest. The land had been entered from the government by her father, but was wild and unimproved. After making some improvements there they sold the property and removed to Crawford county, locating near Crestline. This was in 1850. Again Mr. Arter began the development of a new farm in the midst of a forest, having sixty acres of land, which he cleared and placed under a high state of cultivation. He erected good buildings on the place and made many substantial improvements, after which he sold the property and came to the homestead in Sandusky township in 1874. Here he secured one hundred and five acres. He improved the land and continued to make his home upon the place until his death. He followed progressive methods of farming. He built a new house upon his farm and carried on his place with marked energy. His determined purpose enabled him to conquer all difficulties and work his way steadily upward. Thus he acquired a handsome competence, becoming one of the wealthy agriculturists in his section of the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Arter were born nine children. They lost one son in infancy, and John D., their fourth child, died at the age of seventeen years. The others are: Rebecca Ellen, the wife of Daniel Bean, a farmer of Sandusky township; George Fremont, who follows farming in this locality; Mary Alwilda, the wife of Aaron Oldfield, of Crawford county; Sarah Jane, the wife of John Hout, of Springfield township; Delilah Grace, the wife of Frank Smith, of Crestline; Charles Henry, who cultivates the old home farm of one hundred acres; and Florence Bell, the wife of Willard Frank, of Galion. These children were all reared to farm life and received good educational privileges. Mrs. Arter has lost one grandchild and now has eleven granddaughters, ten grandsons and four great-grandchildren. She is still vigorous in mind and body,—a most estimable lady, who enjoys the high regard of many friends. Her home is close to that of her son Charles, the two residences standing in the same yard.

Charles Arter was married, in 1891, to Miss Mollie L. Parke, who died in 1895, leaving two children: Ruth E., born October 24, 1891; and Charles Parke, who is now seven years of age. The father was again married in 1898, his second union being with Nora Shambaugh, by whom he has a little son, Clarence Albert, born September 9, 1899. Mr. Arter is a Repub-

lican and has served as highway commissioner and is a member of the school board.

George Arter, the husband of Mrs. Sarah Jane Arter, was a vigorous and healthy man during the greater part of his life, and was a great worker, continuing his active connection with business affairs until but a short time before his death, when a small cancer developed upon his temple, soon terminating his life. He possessed excellent business and executive force. He was a man of keen discernment and of marked energy, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undretook. He left to his family an estate valued at about one hundred thousand dollars, and thus his widow is amply provided with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and with that denomination Mrs. Arter is still identified.

HARRISON M. ALVORD.

The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has not the advantage of wealth or influence to aid him. It is this which has enabled Mr. Alvord to take his place among the substantial citizens of Mansfield, where for several years he has held the position of agent of the United States Express Company. He was born January 4, 1840, in Easthampton, Massachusetts. The father, Joseph F. Alvord, was of English descent, and died in January, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, passing away in Bement, Illinois, where he had long resided. His wife is still living in Bement, at an advanced age. In their family are four sons who still survive. W. C. Alvord, now fifty-four years of age, is an influential citizen engaged in the insurance and brokerage business in Peoria, Illinois. George, aged fifty-six, and Albert and Louis, aged fifty-two and forty-five years respectively, are all residents of Bement, where they occupy leading positions in business circles. Two sons of the family gave their lives in defense of the country during the Civil war. Joseph C., who was a member of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, was killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; and Oscar L., a member of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, died of typhoid fever in the year 1861, while serving his country at the front.

Prior to the Civil war Harrison M. Alvord accompanied his parents on their removal to the West, the family locating in Bement, Illinois. He watched with interest the progress of events which precipitated the country into civil war, and, when twenty-two years of age, he enlisted as a member

H. M. Alvord

of Company D, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry. On the 21st of August, 1862, he was commissioned as sergeant, and was promoted as orderly sergeant on the 21st of December following. During a portion of the year 1864-5 he was in command of his company, and on the 11th of April of the latter year he was commissioned first lieutenant for bravery and meritorious service on the field of battle. In August, 1862, his regiment was assigned to the Thirty-fifth Brigade of the Eleventh Division of the Army of Ohio, and in September, 1862, the division became a member of the Fourth Corps of the same army. In November of that year his regiment became a part of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, and in January, 1863, became a part of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, while in October, 1863, it was transferred to the First Brigade, Second Division and Fourth Corps, thus serving until the close of the war. The Seventy-third Illinois was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered into the United States service on the 21st of August, 1862. The regiment was ordered to Louisville and at once began the pursuit of Bragg to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, the movement continuing from the 1st of October until the 15th. On the 8th of that month was fought the hotly contested battle of Perryville, in which the Seventy-third gallantly distinguished itself. On the 16th of October the troops marched to Nashville and on the 7th of December entered upon the Murfreesboro campaign, proceeding to Nolensville, Tennessee, on the 26th of that month. Two days later they entered upon the great battle of Stone River, the contest continuing there until the 3d of January, 1863. The regiment then remained at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, and then started on the Tullahoma campaign on the 24th of the month, participating in the battles of Hoover's Gap, June 25 and 26; Fairfield, June 27; the occupation of Tullahoma, on the 1st of July. This was followed by the Chattanooga campaign, in August; the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20; the siege of Chattanooga, September 24-26; Orchard Knob, November 23 and 24; Mission Ridge, November 25; and on the 28th of November they marched to the relief of Knoxville, reaching their destination on the 8th of December. On the 14th of January, 1864, they were at Dandridge and participated in the Atlanta campaign from May until September, including the engagement at Catoosa Springs, May 5; Tunnel Hill, May 7; Buzzards' Gap, May 8; Rocky Face Ridge, May 9-11; Resaca, May 13-15; Dostenaula, May 16; Adairsville, May 17 and 18; Kingston, May 19; Altoona Hill, May 25 to June 1; Picket's Mill, May 27; Ackworth, June 3 and 4; Kenesaw Mountain, June 10; Pine Mountain, June 14; Lost Mountain, June 15-17;

Culp's Farm, June 22; the assault on Kenesaw, June 27; Vining Station, July 3 and 4; Chattahoochie River, July 6-17; Peach Tree Creek, July 19 and 20; siege of Atlanta, from the 22d of July to the 25th of August; Ezra Chapel, July 28; Utah Creek, August 5-7; Jonesboro, August 31 to September 1; Lovejoy Station, September 2 to 6; battle of Franklin, November 30; Pulaski, Tennessee, December 23; battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16; the pursuit of Hood, from the 17th to the 26th of December; and at Huntsville, Alabama, the troops there remained until March, 1865. They participated in the expedition to Bull's Gap, Tennessee, from March 28 until April 6; and then remained at Nashville until June, 1865, when on the 12th of the month the regiment was mustered out of service. Lieutenant Alvord was always found at the post of duty, faithfully protecting the old flag, whether on the tented field or on the scenes of contest between the armies.

In 1867 Mr. Alvord was united in marriage to Miss Mary Beach, the wedding taking place at her home in Mansfield. A year later the young wife died, and two years afterward Mr. Alvord was married, in Derby, Connecticut, to Frances W. Beach, a cousin of his first wife. They now have two children: Joseph Grant and Myrtle. The son enlisted in Company M, Eighth Ohio Infantry, at the beginning of the war with Spain and was commissioned company quartermaster sergeant. The regiment went to Cuba and was on the firing line at Santiago at the time of its surrender. With his command Joseph G. Alvord then returned and was mustered out of the service. In May, 1899, however, he enlisted in Battery G, Seventh Artillery, of the regular army, and is now stationed at Fort Warren, near Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Alvord and his family attend the Grace Episcopal church in Mansfield, of which he is an active member, having for several years served as its treasurer. In politics he is a Republican, and in the Masonic fraternity he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He was an ideal and loyal soldier, is a reliable business man, a faithful friend, and his life record is in many respects well worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM BRADSHAW HAMBLIN.

As a contractor for street paving and grading, William B. Hamblin has been actively identified with the business interests of Mansfield, Ohio, for over a third of a century, and is one of its representative and highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Knox county, this state, July 3, 1839, a son of Rev. Isaac and Luzella (Landerbaugh) Hamblin. The father was

graduated at Knox (now Kenyon) College, at Gambier, Ohio, about 1838, was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and engaged in preaching in Indiana thirty-six years, being sent out by the North American Bible Society. He was a very intelligent man and an able minister, and did effective work as a missionary among the pioneers. He built a church at his own expense on the state road near Jonesboro, Indiana. He died in 1880, at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother of our subject died in 1844, leaving two sons, who are still living: William B., our subject; and Charles, who lives near San Francisco, California.

Our subject's maternal grandfather was Charles Landerbaugh, who removed from Pennsylvania to Knox county, Ohio, about 1820. The paternal grandfather, James Hamblin, was a native of England, and on his emigration to America settled in Connecticut, but later made his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and spent his last days in Manchester, Iowa. He entered the land on which that town now stands, and much of the property is still owned by one of his sons, who is a very prominent and influential man in that community. The grandfather was an officer in the war of 1812, under the command of General William H. Harrison, and was taken prisoner during his service.

During his boyhood William B. Hamblin attended the common schools, and on starting out in life for himself engaged in street contracting. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he laid aside all personal interests and offered his services to the government, enlisting April 20, 1861, in Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Second Corps, Army of West Virginia. He remained in the service three years and two months, and participated in a number of engagements, the last being that of Cold Harbor.

In 1859 Mr. Hamblin married Miss Lucinda A. Hulit, a daughter of James Hulit, of Lucas, Richland county, who was a deacon in the Baptist church and prominent in local matters. By this union were born two children that are still living: Ira, who is in business with his father; and William Dexter, who is now serving as a foreman for his father. The family have a pleasant home in Mansfield, where they have lived for twenty years. The year of his marriage Mr. Hamblin removed to Mansfield, and has since successfully engaged in street paving and grading at that place. He served as a street commissioner four years, from 1889 to 1893, and has laid twenty-five miles of brick pavement in Mansfield. He has also done considerable paving in other cities throughout the state, and now gives employment to thirty men. As a business man he is wide-awake, energetic and

progressive, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is an ardent Republican. In his religious views he is a Baptist and is an earnest supporter of the church.

PETER WENTZ.

This is a utilitarian age in which effort must contribute to some line of usefulness whereby may be promoted the welfare of an individual or of the public. The marked energy and enterprise of the west has brought about a marvelous change in the cities situated on this side of the Alleghanies. This change is the result of the aggregate effort of thousands of enterprising, wide-awake and industrious citizens, of which class Peter Wentz is a representative.

He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1828. His father, Peter Wentz, Sr., died on the 6th of July of that year, before his son's birth, being only twenty-three years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Berrier, and for seventy-two years she remained a widow. She reared her three children at the home of her father-in-law, and by her own earnest efforts provided for her little ones and gave them the privilege of acquiring good, practical education in the public schools.

Peter Wentz, of this review, learned the miller's trade of his sister's husband in Pennsylvania, and after following that pursuit for three years in the Keystone state he came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1849, locating in London, where he resided with an uncle, Henry Wentz. Here he engaged in chopping wood and in teaming, in connection with railroad construction. He also made shaved shingles of oak, and in August, 1850, he accepted a position as the head miller at Plymouth, and in 1852 came to his present mill in the employ of A. C. Welch and received two hundred dollars per year and his board in compensation for the service. In 1854, however, he returned to Plymouth, where he conducted a steam gristmill, for one dollar a day. In 1882 Mr. Wentz purchased his present desirable mill property. The building was erected there forty years ago by A. C. Welch and is operated by water power, supplied by two never-failing springs. In the pioneer days two men who came here to make homes placed their stakes for pre-emption claims on these two springs, and on the original papers giving them the ownership of the land is the signature of James Monroe. They are still in the possession of the family. The first owner was John Welch, the grand-

father of Mrs. Wentz. In addition to his milling operations Mr. Wentz was interested in farming, being the owner of two valuable tracts of land.

On the 7th of November, 1854, Mr. Wentz was united in marriage to Margaret Benton Welch, who was born on the farm where she now resides, July 4, 1830, her parents being John and Janette (Wilson) Welch, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Connecticut. Five children were born to our subject and his wife and the family circle yet remains unbroken by death. These are Anna A., the wife of James P. Seward, of Mansfield, by whom she has one daughter; John Lincoln, who lives in the new residence on the home farm, which he cultivates: he and his wife have one daughter; James C., who also is living on the old homestead and is the father of the only grandson in the family; Burt C., of Shelby, who has a wife and five daughters; and Frank P., who also is married and works one of his father's farms.

Mr. Wentz is a Republican, and, as every true American citizen should do, feels a deep interest in his party and its growth. He has for two terms been township trustee and discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. All that he has has been acquired through his own efforts. He entered upon his business career without capital, but he possessed determination and a willingness to work. Indolence and idleness constituted no part of his nature, and as his financial resources have increased he has made judicial investments which have classed him among the substantial residents of his community. His business methods are progressive. He is systematic in all that he does, and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well.

ROBERT W. HAZLETT.

Upon the old Hazlett homestead of one hundred and twenty acres the subject of this review is living, his attention being given to the conduct of the farm. Here his birth occurred June 13, 1828, and for more than seventy years he has been a witness of the advancement made in the county, as it has adopted progressive methods and gained a place among the leading counties of the commonwealth. The family is of Scotch lineage, for the grandfather of our subject, Robert Hazlett, was a native of the land of hills and heather, whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania during early manhood. There he spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to weaving and farming. He died at the age of sixty years.

Samuel Hazlett, the father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in the Keystone state spent his childhood. In 1823 he came to Worthington township and entered from the government

the land now owned by our subject. It was covered with heavy timber, and wolves, bears and other wild game roamed there in abundance, and furnished many a meal for the early settlers. They had to endure many hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier, but also enjoyed many pleasures that are unknown at the present day. Mr. Hazlett followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. He wished to serve his country in the war of 1812, but was only fifteen years of age at the time of the inauguration of hostilities and his parents would not give their consent to his entering the army. In politics he was a Democrat in early life, but at the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Republican party. For several years he served as a township trustee, and of the Presbyterian church he was a faithful member. Although a self-educated man, he became well read and was always informed on the issues and questions of the day. His honesty was proverbial and in business life he was very successful. He married Mary Wilson, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Wilson, a native of Ireland. Her father died at the age of eighty-five years. He, too, was a Democrat in his political belief. Mrs. Hazlett was born April 1, 1799, and died April 1, 1885, at the age of eighty-six years. Like her husband, she held membership in the Presbyterian church and she aided him in drying the lumber used in the construction of the house of worship of that denomination in Bunker Hill. In their family were ten children, eight of whom reached years of maturity, while six are still living. The father passed away at the age of seventy-three years.

Robert W. Hazlett remained at home until eighteen years of age, when his father gave him his time and he entered upon an independent business career. He went to Bellville, where he learnd the tanner's trade, after which he spent two years on a farm, and on the expiration of that period he purchased a tannery in Bellville, conducting the enterprise with success for six or seven years. He then sold out and carried on a store and merchant tailoring establishment in Bellville for about a year. He next came to Worthington township and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits for about eight years, when he removed to Butler. After seven years' connection with the grain trade in that place he went to Knox county and bought a farm, which he operated for six years, when he traded it for property in Worthington township and returned to the old homestead. His land is rented and he derives a good income from the property, which comprises one hundred and twenty acres that are well improved with all modern accessories and conveniences.

Mr. Hazlett was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Bell-

ville, who died January 21, 1900, at the age of sixty-five years and six months. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and an ardent Christian woman, whose many excellent qualities endeared her to her large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett had six children: Edgar M., a farmer of Knox county, Ohio; Ida May, the wife of M. L. O'Hearn, of Worthington township; Cora E., the wife of Samuel Criswell, of Ashland county; Myrtle B., the wife of H. A. Pierce, of Butler, Ohio; and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Hazlett is a stanch Republican and has served as a trustee of the township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and withholds his support from no measure or movement that is calculated to prove of public benefit. He is now practically living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished through determined purpose, which serves as an inspiration to those who are forced to depend upon their own exertions for advancement.

PHILIP KYNER.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their way to success through unfavorable environments, we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough a test but can also gain new strength through the discipline. The following sets forth briefly the steps by which Philip Kyner, now one of the substantial agriculturists of Washington township, who overcame the disadvantages of his early life.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Franklin county January 6, 1835, and is a son of John Kyner. In 1841 he removed with the family to Ohio and made his home at Loudonville until sixteen years of age, when he went with his mother and the children to Wyandot county. Not long afterward he came to Richland county, where he worked at the cooper's trade for five years. Subsequently he followed the same pursuit in Nevada, Ohio, for three years, and on his return to Richland county at the end of that time he opened a shop of his own in Lexington, which he conducted for four years. He then purchased a sawmill in Indiana, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for five years, after which he sold his mill and returned to Richland county, locating on the farm in Washington township, where he now resides. Here he owns eighty-five acres of valuable land, and also has another tract of sixty acres, and in their operation is meeting with excellent success. On starting out in life for himself he was

without capital, and his success is due entirely to his own industry, enterprise and perseverance. He is mostly self-educated, as well as a self-made man, and the prosperity that has crowned his efforts is certainly well deserved.

Mr. Kyner was married, in 1863, the lady of his choice being Miss Rebecca Patterson, a well-educated woman, who died in 1898, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss. To them were born two children: William, who married and has two children, Paul and Leseal; and Minnie, at home with her father.

Mr. Kyner uses his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and is a consistent and faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Wherever known he is highly respected, and he has a host of warm friends throughout his adopted county.

CHRISTIAN WISE.

The name of Christian Wise is one familiar to the residents of Richland county, for he was long connected with its educational interests and with agricultural pursuits here. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1810, and died at his home near Mansfield on the 14th of March, 1888. His father was a learned and skillful physician and surgeon of Baltimore, and was the master of five languages. Desiring that his son should have good educational privileges, he arranged that he should attend Brighton and Hanover Colleges, and thus he gained a broad and liberal knowledge, such as fitted him for the prosecution of the duties of life and added to the value of existence. He married Miss Julia Ann Riegel, a lady of education, culture and refinement.

With his young wife Mr. Wise came to the west in 1833, settling in Richland county, Ohio, on a farm of eighty acres on the old state road north of Mansfield, but not long afterward he removed to another locality and later became the owner of a splendid farm just north of Mansfield, to which he removed and on which he resided for many years. The State Reformatory now occupies a part of this farm. Mr. Wise became a pioneer teacher in the county and possessed excellent ability as an educator. He did much to advance the intellectual status of the community in the early days, and many of the now prominent men of the community were among his pupils. He taught a select school known as "The University," which was located near Snyder's church. He was also a teacher in the public schools of the county, and his children later taught to a greater or less extent, for all of them were provided with good educational privileges and were thus well fitted to carry on the work which he undertook when Richland county was on the frontier. He had ten children,

CHRISTIAN WISE

JULIA ANNA WISE

of whom two died in childhood, while three others are now deceased. Those still living are: Frank, Mary, Ella, William and Phœbe. The last named now owns and occupies the old homestead near Mansfield.

In politics Mr. Wise was a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, and in religious belief he was a Dunkard. He had the highest rank in his denomination, being a bishop of the third degree. For twenty years he served as the surveyor of Richland county, and this brought him a wide acquaintance. In pioneer days his circle of friends embraced almost every resident of this portion of the state, and throughout the years he had enjoyed the warm regard and confidence of all with whom he was associated, being highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He kept in close touch with the advanced thought and progress of the day, and when he was called to his final rest the community mourned the loss of one of its honored and respected citizens.

T. S. MARVIN.

T. S. Marvin, scale inspector for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, residing at No. 861 South Broadway, in Shelby, was born July 28, 1839, in Jackson township, Richland county. His father, Silas Marvin, was born near New Haven, Connecticut, November 15, 1805, and was a son of Isaac Marvin, also a native of that locality, born about 1774. The family is of English lineage, and in the days when feeling ran high between the colonies and the mother country the grandfather of our subject shot a red-coated soldier across the Connecticut river. His brother was an exhorter in a church and was known as Deacon Marvin. The grandfather of T. S., having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Hannah Hoyt, of Connecticut, and unto them were born fourteen children,—eight sons and six daughters,—all of whom reached years of maturity with the exception of one son. Of these all were married but one, and twelve of the number had families, some of them having as many as twelve children, so that the descendants are very numerous. Isaac Marvin emigrated from Connecticut to Ohio at an early period in the development of Richland county and located in Jackson township, where he died in 1850. About 1814, while the Indians were still numerous in this part of the state, he established his home in the midst of the wild forest. Silas Marvin was the Nimrod of the family and killed many a deer, shooting one in 1843. It was discovered by T. S. Marvin, of this review, who told his father the animal was near, and the latter thus secured the venison for the family. The grandfather passed away at the age of seventy-six and his widow survived him until 1858, departing this

life at the age of eighty-four, her remains being interred in Oakland cemetery.

Silas Marvin was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Richland county. It was not unusual to see Indians in motley garb stalking through the forest in search of game. He aided in the arduous task of developing new land, and when he had reached man's estate he was married, in 1824, to Judith Kemp, who was born either in Virginia or Pennsylvania. The groom was nineteen and the bride seventeen years of age. They became the parents of six sons and six daughters, and all of the sons and four of the daughters reached mature years, while nine of the children married and had families. Three sons and two daughters are still living. Mrs. Rachel Leiter, a widow, resides in Shelby with her two children; John Q., of Shelby, has two children; T. S., of this review, is the next; Catherine, the wife of Robert Kinkaid, a farmer of Cass township; and Alonzo P., the proprietor of a meat market in Shelby. The father's death occurred in July, 1871, when he had attained the age of sixty-six years, and the mother was called to her final rest in March, 1895. They now lay sleeping in London cemetery in Jackson township. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade and followed that pursuit in Jackson township, operating his factory with horse power. At a later date, however, he gave his entire attention to the cultivation and improvement of his land on Mohawk Hill, which was named in remembrance of the Mohawk chief. He was a Universalist in his religious faith and was a man of enterprise and reliability, widely and favorably known in his community.

Tip S. Marvin, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared as a farmer boy until nineteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, in Rome. He served an apprenticeship of two years, and in November, 1860, he began working at his trade in the employ of the railroad of which he is now a representative. On the 15th of April, 1861, when the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away he offered his services to the government in response to the first call for aid, and enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry. His was the fifth name upon the roll. They were mustered in for three months' service, but served for four months and eleven days. On the 12th of October, of the same year, Mr. Marvin re-enlisted for three years' service. On the 31st of November he was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to Company H, of the Sixty-fourth United States Infantry from Ohio. After the battle of Shiloh he was detailed as a quartermaster on staff duty and for a short time was under General Garfield, who was commanding the brigade. In July,

1864, he was promoted to the rank of captain, but declined the honor. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and the Atlanta campaign, and when the army was divided, Sherman starting on his march to the sea, Mr. Marvin was attached to General Thomas' division, and while on detached duty in this department he had some varied and most interesting experience. While serving under General Wood he was detailed to build a corduroy road and ably executed the task assigned him by reason of his knowledge of carpentering.

On the 7th of December, 1865, Mr. Marvin was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Leitner, and to them have been born three children: Silas William, a commercial traveler of Shelby, who has a wife and three children; Ruth L., the wife of H. K. Houpt, of Shelby, by whom she has six children; Elizabeth Judith, the wife of John W. Mykrantz; and Daniel, of Ashland. Mr. Marvin is a member of the Royal Arcanum and in politics is a Republican. He served for two terms as a member of the city council and exercises his official prerogative in support of all measures which seems to promise for the public good. He was appointed scale inspector for the railroad company in 1895, but his connection with the corporation dates from 1860, covering a period of forty years. It is certainly a creditable record, indicating marked fidelity to duty and ability in the discharge of the task assigned him. With the exception of the four years spent in the army he has always been a resident of Richland county, and since 1868 has resided at his present home, at No. 86 Broadway, where his wife has lived since October, 1847. They have a wide acquaintance in Shelby and their many excellent qualities have secured them the high regard of their many friends.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Among the farmers of Richland county who are now enjoying honorable retirement from labor is William Scott, who is living on his valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Sandusky township, near Crestline. He has advanced far on life's journey, having lived through each presidential administration from the time when James Madison occupied the executive chair at Washington.

He was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, now Snyder county, September 25, 1815. His father, Thomas Scott, was a native of Scotland, born in 1775. During his childhood he left the land of his nativity and became a resident of Pennsylvania, where he married one of the native daughters of the Keystone state. He died in 1830, leaving to the care of his widow eight chil-

dren. All reached mature years and were married, and the eldest daughter died in Pennsylvania. The widowed mother came to Ohio with her other children, save those who had preceded her to this state. At the age of nineteen, in the year 1834, William Scott and his sister Elizabeth, with her husband, Mr. Keeler, sought a home in Richland county, locating south of Galion. Eighteen months later the other members of the family also came to Ohio and resided here during the early period of the development of this section of the state.

When twenty-one years of age our subject returned to Pennsylvania to bring a drove of five hundred and thirty-five cattle to Ohio. For two years he was employed by Daniel Riblet, of Pennsylvania, who had formerly been his school-teacher, and in 1832 came to Richland county, where for twenty years he served as a justice of the peace. After remaining in the service of Mr. Riblet for two years Mr. Scott wedded his daughter, Mary Ann. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are living. The mother passed away about 1858, at the age of forty-one, and Mr. Scott was again married, in 1863, at which time Mrs. Eliza (Beckwith) Fried became his wife. Of that marriage three of the children are still living. Mrs. Scott died about 1871, at the age of fifty-four years, and for his third wife our subject chose Mrs. Charley (Sprow) Chambers, a widow, who was born in Germany and on coming to America located in Pennsylvania, whence she made her way to Ohio. By a former marriage she had one son and one daughter, who still survive. Mr. Scott's children are all now gone from home and are married with the exception of the youngest son, Simon, who is a bachelor farmer of Henry county, Ohio. There are many grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

With the exception of John Castle, Mr. Scott is the oldest pioneer if his township. His has been an honorable life, in which his fidelity to duty has commanded uniform confidence. He has paid his debts promptly and has never been sued nor has he sued any one. He received from his father's estate about one hundred and thirty dollars, and with this exception all of his possessions have been self-acquired. He lost one thousand dollars through an act of kindness to a supposed friend. He labored earnestly, following general farming, and has cleared two valuable tracts of land and is now clearing the third farm, upon which he settled about 1850. He erected his residence in 1860 and his barn in 1862. He raises wheat, corn, oats, barley and clover, and keeps on hand some excellent Durham cattle and fine horses, being engaged in the breeding and sale of these.

His educational privileges were limited, but he possessed sound business

judgment, and through experience in practical affairs of life he has become a well informed man. His career exemplifies the power of integrity and industry in business, and his life should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others who are forced to depend upon their own resources for prosperity. In an honorable old age he is enjoying the friendship of many and is held in high regard by young and old, rich and poor. As one of the pioneers of this portion of the state we are glad to present to our readers the record of his life, for the history of Richland county would be incomplete without it.

AUSTIN M. FERRELL.

As a representative of one of the honored families of Ohio, and as a man of sterling worth held in high regard for his own excellent qualities, Austin M. Ferrell well deserves representation in this volume. He was born in Ashland county on the 13th of August, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Berlin) Ferrell. His father was born in Ashland county on the 10th of January, 1828, the grandfather of our subject having emigrated from Pennsylvania at an early epoch in the development of the Buckeye state, taking up his abode in what was then Richland county but is now a part of Ashland county. On the homestead farm which was there developed George W. Ferrell was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes of the frontier, experiencing with the family all the hardships and trials of pioneer life. He married Miss Elizabeth Berlin and then began farming on his own account, renting a tract of land from his brother, Obadiah Ferrell. On that farm all his children were born and he made the place his home until 1864, when he purchased what is now known as the Ferrell farm, in Richland county, removing with the family to the new home. He was an active member of the Lutheran church from his early years, and in his political faith was a Democrat. For several terms he served in the offices of treasurer and trustee of his township, and labored earnestly to promote the welfare of the community. He died March 30, 1899, but is still survived by his widow, who is now in the seventy-second year of her life. She was born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1829. Her father died during her early girlhood and her mother removed with her family to Ohio, locating in Ashland county, where Mrs. Ferrell was married. She now resides on the old homestead in Richland county. All of her six children are living, namely: Irene, the wife of Martin Zigler, a merchant of Rome, Ohio; Austin M., of this review; Arthur W., a farmer of Blooming Grove township; Alverda, the wife of Hon. J. M. Hunter, of Blooming Grove township; Aldelfus, an agriculturist of

Franklin township, Richland county; and Ardella, the wife of George Lautermilch, who follows farming and operates a threshing machine in Cass township, Richland county.

Austin M. Ferrell spent the days of happy youth at his parental home, indulging in the pleasures common to boys of that period, assisting in the work of the farm and familiarizing himself with the branches of English learning taught in the common schools. He was married September 14, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Haun, a native of Blooming Grove township, Richland county, and a daughter of James Haun, now deceased. When a young man her father left his Virginia home for Ohio and here remained until his life's labors were ended in death.

For some years after his marriage Mr. Ferrell operated the old homestead on shares, but later removed to the Martin Zigler farm near Rome, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a year. He then took up his abode in Ashland county on a farm belonging to his uncle, Alanson Ferrell, and three years later he removed to the Gebhart farm, where he remained for a year. At that time he determined to see something of the west, and, selling his farming implements, he left his family in Richland county and for two months traveled over Kansas and Nebraska, hoping he might find a favorable opening there. In the same spring, however, he returned to Richland county and spent the summer near Rome. He then took up his abode near Savannah, Butler township, where he occupied a tract of rented land. Later he sold out his stock and implements and removed to the county infirmary, where he remained for seven years, after which he returned home and assumed the management of the Ferrell farm, his father having become incapacitated for work by a stroke of paralysis. He has since given his attention to its conduct and the well tilled fields and excellent improvements on the place indicate his careful supervision.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell have been born two children,—Leo C, and Vida,—both at home. Mr. Ferrell votes with the Democracy, and, as every true American should do, feels an interest in the growth and success of his party; yet he has never sought or desired office.

PETER LANEHART.

Germany has furnished to the new world many of her most valuable and useful citizens,—men who have taken an active and prominent part in the development of that section in which they locate. In Peter Lanehart we find a worthy representative of this class. He was born in the fatherland,

October 13, 1815, a son of John W. and Mary Lanehart, in whose family were seven children,—three sons and four daughters. The father spent his entire life in Germany.

Peter Lanehart was reared upon a farm in his native land, and continued to make his home there until 1843, when he took passage on a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of fifty-three days landed in New York. By way of the Erie canal and Great Lakes, he proceeded at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence by team to Mansfield, where he found employment in the building of a railroad. He continued to work by the day from 1843 until 1850, and then he and his brother Philip purchased a forty-acre tract of land, which they worked together for four years. At the end of that time they bought a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson township, where they made their home for three years, and then our subject purchased eighty acres for himself in the same township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his energies for fourteen years. He then exchanged the place for his present farm in Washington township, consisting of one hundred and fifty-five acres, upon which he has made many useful and valuable improvements that stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

In March, 1854, Mr. Lanehart was united in marriage with Miss Mary Faust, and to them have been born nine children, as follows: Fred; John; William; Mary, deceased; Lewis; Philip; George; Albert and Christopher.

In religious belief Mr. Lanehart is a Lutheran, and in politics is a strong Democrat. On coming to America he was two dollars in debt, but he has labored earnestly and persistently, and through his own well directed efforts has acquired a comfortable competence. In his farming operations he has met with the success that usually follows the industrious and enterprising man, and is now enabled to live in ease and comfort, surrounded by all that makes life worth living.

DAVID D. SAMSEL.

David D. Samsel, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, was born on the 12th of June, 1845, one of the five children of Peter and Elizabeth (Dick) Samsel. His father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1809, and in the land of his birth he was reared to manhood and learned the weaver's trade, following that pursuit in Germany until 1836, when, with his wife and two children he crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Olivesburg, Richland county. There he resided for some time, working at the looms, and afterward removed to a farm a half-mile east of the village, in Ashland county, where he had purchased twenty acres of

land. He continued weaving until the middle of the century and has since followed agriculture. He moved to a farm of sixty acres west of Olivesburg, in Weller township, Richland county, and on disposing of that property became the owner of the quarter section of land upon which our subject now resides and where he lived until the time of his death, in 1883. He was a member of the Reformed church, a Democrat in politics and was one of the well known and influential men of the county. He married Miss Elizabeth Dick, and three of their children survive: Catherine, the wife of Reuben Zigler, of Williams county, Ohio; Jacob, a farmer of Butler township; and David D., of this review.

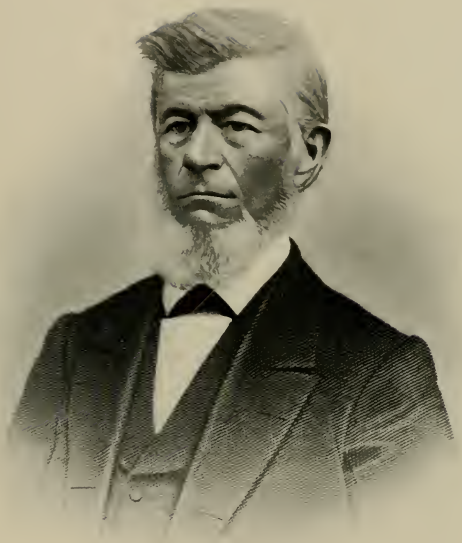
In taking up the personal history of David D. Samsel we present to our readers the life record of one who has a wide acquaintance in Richland county and whose many excellencies of character have gained him high regard. As a schoolboy he learned the lessons taught in the common schools of the neighborhood and under his father's direction was trained to the work of the home farm. After his marriage he began working the old homestead, which he supervised until his father's death. He then purchased the farm, comprising one hundred and fifteen acres, forty-five acres of the place having previously been given to his sister.

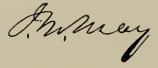
In 1867 occurred the marriage of Mr. Samsel and Miss Margaret Huston, a native of Richland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jesse Huston. Five children graced their marriage, of whom four are yet living: Walter, who is now the proprietor of a meat market in Mansfield, Ohio; Etta, the wife of Henry Wolf, who is cultivating her father's farm; Mary, the wife of William Hirsch, a druggist of Mansfield; and Arthur, who is now a student in the State Normal, at Ada, Ohio.

In his political faith Mr. Samsel is a Democrat. He belongs to the Reformed church and is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and withholding his support from no measure for the public good. He is a broad-minded man, and his sterling qualities are those which in every land and in every clime command respect.

HON. JOHN M. MAY.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the name of John M. May figured conspicuously in connection with the history of jurisprudence in Richland county, for he located in Mansfield as a practitioner at the bar in 1815 and continued in practice here until his death, which occurred in 1869. He





was born in Conway, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, October 13, 1787, and traced his ancestry in America back to John May, of Mayfield, Sussex county, England, who was the captain of the ship James which sailed between the ports of New England and London from 1635 to 1640. He then located in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and from him are descended the Mays of New England, New York and Michigan, many of whom have been favorably known in military and civil life. Theodore May, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and received his pay in the greatly depreciated continental money, which his sons afterward used as thumb-papers in school, so great had its value decreased. In 1797 the family removed to Washington county, New York.

It was in the year 1811 that John Milton May came alone to Ohio, crossing the Alleghany mountains on foot, and proceeding from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Marietta, Ohio, by boat. During his sojourn in Marietta there occurred the great earthquake which is noted as the greatest known in the United States, being most forcibly felt in the Mississippi valley. In the fall of that year Mr. May began the study of law in the office of Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio, his fellow students being the Hon. Thomas Ewing and the late Judge Jacob Parker, afterward of this city. During his novitiate in the law he supported himself by teaching school in the winter season. Hocking H. Hunter was among his pupils.

Mr. May was admitted to the bar July 26, 1815, and in the autumn of the same year came to Mansfield, where he resided until his death. He was the first resident lawyer of the place. When he came to Mansfield the legal business was in the hands of non-resident lawyers, who would visit the different county seats, traveling on horseback. This was called "riding the circuit" —a practice which was common in pioneer days in many states. In 1816 Mr. May was elected prosecuting attorney, but resigned the office the following year because he could secure a better compensation for his services by acting as the counsel for defendant in the cases which came into court. He was the second prosecuting attorney of Richland county, and from the time he arrived in Mansfield until his life's labors were ended in death he was a prominent figure at the bar of his district. For many years he rode the circuit of northern and western Ohio and enjoyed a large and lucrative clientage. For fifty-three years he practiced at the Mansfield bar and easily maintained a foremost position among the legal practitioners by reason of his comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, his thorough preparation of cases and his logical, masterly arguments. He was regarded as a splendid advocate as well as an able chancery lawyer, and in his later years

among his associate lawyers he was styled the "Nestor of the bar," and was also known as "Father May."

In 1825 Mr. May married Miss Artemesia Wolfe, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county, her people having removed from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to Knox county, Ohio, in 1809, at which time Knox and Richland counties were within the same territorial limits. At the same time Amariah Watson, Solomon Culver and the Ayres family also took up their abode in this locality. After settling in Knox county Mrs. Wolfe purchased a farm near the present site of Fredericktown. It was while the family were residing upon this farm that "Johnny Appleseed" made his memorable trip from Mansfield to Mount Vernon to obtain military protection for the Mansfield block-house, and in passing the Wolfe home he gave his shout of warning to the inmates to flee to the block-house, saying that Levi Jones had been killed and an Indian outbreak was expected. Soon after this the Wolfe family removed to Mansfield and lived in a house which stood on the present site of the First English Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. May became the parents of but two children,—Judge Manuel May and Lizzie E. May; but the daughter died in 1866. The mother passed away in 1853 and Mr. May departed this life on the 12th of December, 1869, when eighty-two years of age. During his long life he always maintained a high character as a good citizen and an honest man and always enjoyed the confidence, good will and respect of every one with whom he came in contact.

WILLIAM BROOK.

William Brook, whose pleasant residence is situated on a farm of two hundred and twelve acres in Springfield township, Richland county, is one of the native sons of England who has sought a home in America, hoping here to benefit his financial condition; and in this he has not been disappointed, for prosperity has attended his efforts and he is now accounted one of the substantial residents of his community. He was born in Kent county, England, February 26, 1832, and in 1852 crossed the Atlantic, the voyage consuming eleven days. He sailed from London to New York, but the voyage was a very rough one, the sails being broken and other damage done to the ship. He was accompanied by his brother John. They had no capital, depending upon their own resources for a living. To Cleveland they made their way, but, failing to secure employment there, they started with their trunks upon their backs, walking twelve miles to Brier, where they worked

on the new railroad, earning enough money to take them to Mansfield, where lived their uncle, John Mount, who had come to Richland county at an early day. With him they had a home until they found employment on a farm, working for eight dollars per month. Mr. Brook of this review was employed for four years, at eleven dollars per month, which was the largest pay given to any workman at that place. He was next employed as a section man on the railroad, receiving ninety cents per day, and later he secured work at another place, where he continued for six years, receiving from ninety cents to a dollar and a quarter per day.

During that time Mr. Brook was married, on the 15th of November, 1858, to Rebecca Scott, of Lincolnshire, who came to this country at the age of eighteen years with her two brothers and a sister. She is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Holmes) Scott, and by her marriage has become the mother of six children, who are yet living, namely: Mary Ann, the wife of Theodore Forbes, of Topeka, Kansas, who is the proprietor of a grain elevator, and they have three daughters and two sons; Mrs. Emma Strofield, whose husband has a farm in Springfield township and who has two sons and one daughter; Mrs. Mattie Corman, whose husband has a farm six miles east of her father's home; William S., who cultivates the home farm and has one son, Russell; Grace, the wife of Milo McMickin; and Laura, the wife of George Shryock, by whom she has a little daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Brook also lost two sons and one daughter in infancy.

In 1865 Mr. Brook took up his abode upon his present farm of sixty-six acres, to which he has made additions from time to time until it now comprises two hundred and twelve acres of rich and arable land. Through his own industry and capable management and the assistance of his able wife he has prospered. He has always devoted his energies to general farming, keeping his fields under a high state of cultivation and practicing the rotation of crops. He also seeds his fields occasionally to grass and is generous in the use of fertilizers. He has two sets of buildings upon the farm, his son occupying one of the residences.

Mr. Brook is but slowly recovering from a paralytic stroke which he suffered two years ago, but by the care and attention of his faithful wife he has been rendered quite comfortable. He has been a member of the Baptist church for more than forty-five years, and through a long period has served as one of its deacons. His wife and several children also belong to the same church. In politics he is a Republican, and he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has neither sought nor held office. In the evening

of life Mr. and Mrs. Brook reside on their good farm, there enjoying the comforts of former toil, and throughout the community where they reside many entertain for them sincere friendship.

JAMES ZEHNER.

James Zehner was born in Milton township, in what is now Ashland county, January 19, 1835, a son of Peter and Mary (Cook) Zehner, who had but two children, twins, the sister of our subject being Mary, now the widow of Christ Stover, of Ashland, Ohio. The father was born in Schuyler county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Peter Zehner, a native of that state and of German extraction. The latter emigrated with his family to Ohio and entered from the government a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in what is now Milton township, Ashland county. There he and his wife spent their remaining days, his attention being given to the work of the farm. He had previously operated a sawmill in Pennsylvania, but on arriving in Ohio he built a log cabin in the midst of the forest and began to clear and cultivate his land, which was transformed into a very rich and valuable fields. In politics he was an old-line Whig until the dissolution of the party, after which he became an ardent Republican. He was also a consistent member of the Lutheran church and was a man of much influence in the neighborhood, highly respected for his many virtues.

Peter Zehner, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood amid the wild scenes of the frontier and with the family shared in all the hardships and trials of pioneer life. He wedded Miss Mary Cook and with his bride settled on the old homestead, working with his father until his death, which occurred in 1844, when he was still a young man. His wife had preceded him to the home beyond several months, and their twin children, then nine years of age, were reared by their paternal grandparents. The subject of this review acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen went to live with his uncle, Henry Zehner, who also resided on the home farm, which he afterward purchased in connection with his brother Isaac. There Mr. Zehner remained until the time of his marriage, in 1859, Miss Catherine Letz, a native of Pennsylvania, becoming his wife. She was a daughter of John Letz, who emigrated to Ohio in 1850, settling in Milton township.

When sixteen years of age, James Zehner had apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and continuously followed that calling until 1862, when the Civil war caused a cessation in building, and he accordingly removed to his

father-in-law's farm, where he entered upon an active career as an agriculturist. There he remained for eight years, and on the expiration of that period purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres four miles west of Ashland, in Milton township. That continued to be his place of abode until 1885, when he sold the property and removed to his present farm in Butler township, becoming the owner of two hundred and ten acres of rich and productive land. The fields yield to him an excellent return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. The farm is one of the best improved in the county, being supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences, including the latest improved machinery, substantial buildings for the shelter of grain and stock and a pleasant residence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zehner have been born seven children, as follows: John T., a carpenter of Wabash county, Indiana; Samuel, a farmer of Butler township; Esther, now the wife of Irvin Schweyer, who runs her father's farm; Ella, the wife of Judd Cline, an agriculturist of Franklin township; H. Harmon, who is living in Cleveland, Ohio, where he conducts a grocery store; Dora, at home; and Kate, the wife of Alvin Wolford, a farmer of Blooming Grove township.

Mr. Zehner is unswerving in his advocacy of Republican principles, believing that the platform of the party contains the best elements of good government. He is a member of the Lutheran church and contributes liberally to the support of all Christian and charitable work. His life is in harmony with his professions, and in business circles he sustains an unassailable reputation by reason of his trustworthy methods. He is a man of ambition and much energy and his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts. His persistency of purpose has been the chief element of his success.

"Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate
Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves.
His slighest action or inaction serves
The one great aim."

SIDNEY ELLIS.

Recent researches concerning the early history of the Ellis family in America indicate that Robert E., the grandfather of our subject, was descended from one of three brothers who came from Wales to the new world at an early period in the development and settlement of New England. He died in Pompey, New York, at the age of seventy-six years. Clark Ellis, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts in 1789, and during his

childhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Rhode Island and later to the Empire state, where he assisted in clearing, cultivating and improving his father's land. He wedded Miss Thirza Elwell, and afterward settled on a farm of sixty-three acres, of which he had become the possessor some time before. There he spent his remaining days, but extended the boundaries of his property by purchasing an additional tract of twenty-five acres and inheriting another portion of twenty-five acres from his father's estate, his farm then comprising one hundred and thirteen acres. He lived a quiet, but useful and honorable life and died in 1843, at the age of fifty-four years. Of the Democratic party he was a stanch supporter. Unto Clark and Thirza Ellis were born thirteen children, of whom three died in infancy, while ten reached the years of maturity, the youngest of that number being fifty-two years of age at death. Four of the family are still living, namely: Eliza, the widow of John Hunter, of Huron county, Ohio; Polly, the wife of Gorham Randall, of Nemaha, Nebraska; Sidney; and Henry, who is living in Montgomery county, Missouri.

In taking up the personal history of Sidney Ellis, we present to our readers the life record of one who is well known in Richland county. He was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, November 9, 1824, and the days of his youth were quietly passed on the old homestead farm. His educational privileges were limited, but he has been a great reader throughout his entire life and has ever kept well informed on questions of general interest. After his father's death he entered upon an independent business career as a farm hand, working by the month for four years. In 1840 he purchased a farm of eighty-two acres lying between the towns of Pompey and Fabius and there began farming on his own account. The year previous he had married Miss Hannah Benedict, a native of Pompey and a daughter of Stephen Benedict, one of the wealthiest farmers of Onondaga county. He had begun business as the possessor of only twenty-six acres of forest land, and with that to serve as a nucleus he added to his possessions by his energy and perseverance until his realty and bank account made him one of the most substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis resided at their new home for only a year, however, when they sold the property and rented a farm. He there planted a crop, but sold the harvest ere it was garnered, and in the fall of 1849 came to Ohio, where, in Ripley township, Huron county, in partnership with his brother, Henry A., he had previously purchased a farm of one hundred acres. His brother Henry and four older brothers had preceded him to Huron county. His property had been leased to a man for a term of two years and during

that time Sidney Ellis rented and cultivated other land. In 1851, however, he removed to his own home, but after a year he and his brother sold their land and for several months Sidney Ellis was a resident of Fitchville.

He next purchased one hundred and thirty-one acres of land in Butler township, Richland county, on which he resided for two years, when he sold that farm and removed to Huron county, having become the owner of fifty acres of a farm, upon which he resided for three years. During that time his father-in-law died, and disposing of his Huron county farm Mr. Ellis and his family returned to the Empire state, where his wife inherited thirty-six acres of her father's old homestead, with the buildings and residence upon the place. Mr. Ellis then purchased an adjoining forty-two acres and in New York they remained for four years, when they sold the property and returned to Ohio, once more becoming residents of Ripley township, Huron county. Mr. Ellis purchased there a tract of ninety-eight acres in the spring of 1862, and in July of the same year he became the owner of the remaining half of the farm known as the old Stiles place. In 1864 he removed to this half and made it his residence until 1873, when he sold the property for fourteen thousand dollars, and became the owner of his present home in Blooming Grove township, Richland county, where he has one hundred and fifty-eight acres of valuable land. In 1887 he bought the Burgess farm in Greenwich township, Huron county—one hundred and eight and three-quarters acres—and it is still numbeed among his possessions.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have been born four children: Polly M., the wife of Alanson Maynard, of Blooming Grove township, where he follows farming: Ella S., the wife of Frank L. Baker, a farmer of Shelby, Ohio; Louise C., at home; and Stephen E., who married Emma Sheely and is managing the home farm. Mr. Ellis is a stanch Democrat, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of his party, and for many years served as a school director, doing everything in his power to promote the cause of education, for he realizes its importance in the active affairs of life as a training for the duties which a business career always brings.

LEVI H. HUMBERT.

Levi H. Humbert has a wide acquaintance in Richland county and in agricultural circles throughout the state; and his many excellent qualities, his genial manner and kindly disposition have made him popular, gaining him many friends. His record therefore cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

He was born a mile and a half northeast of Ashland, in Ashland county, Ohio, May 26, 1846, his parents being William and Margaret (Wolf) Humbert. His father was born September 20, 1821, and died January 30, 1890. His wife's birth occurred on the 3d of May, 1821, and she passed away November 14, 1899. After her husband's death she resided on the home farm with her son, Albert M.

The father of our subject was a native of Maryland, and in that state learned the shoemaker's trade, under the direction of his stepfather, Mr. Shaffer. After his marriage he located on the old Wolf farm near Ashland, renting that tract, which he cultivated in addition to working at his trade. Seven years later he removed to Cass township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which he resided for three years. He then sold the property and in 1852 bought eighty acres in Blooming Grove township, now included within the old homestead. He was a very industrious and energetic man, working in the fields from early morning until late at night, and on rainy days continuing his labors at the bench. His success enabled him to add to his property and he extended the boundaries of his farm until it comprised one hundred and forty acres. In early life he gave his political support to the Whig party and after its dissolution joined the Democratic ranks. That he was regarded as a citizen of sterling worth and fidelity is shown by the fact that he served as a supervisor and a school director in his township for twenty years. He held membership in the German Reformed church. His wife, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey, was a native of Pennsylvania, and during her early girlhood came with her parents, John and Mary Wolf, to Ohio, the family locating in Ashland. They were also natives of the Keystone state, and the former died in early manhood. By the marriage of William Humbert and Margaret Wolf eight children were born, of whom six are yet living.

Levi H. Humbert spent his boyhood days at his parents' home, and in the district schools of the neighborhood acquired a limited education, his privileges in that direction being somewhat limited, for the sons performed the greater portion of the farm work, their father devoting his time to his trade. After arriving at years of maturity Mr. Humbert was married, on the 28th of November, 1867, to Miss Nancy Pifer, a native of Rome, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Pifer, a harness-maker and farmer of that place, where he resided for many years, his death ultimately occurring there. Mr. and Mrs. Humbert began their domestic life on a portion of the old homestead, in a log cabin which had been erected in pioneer days. For four years our subject continued to cultivate that land, and in 1872 removed to Marion

county, where he engaged in the sawmill business, having previously operated a sawmill for one year in Rome. He remained in Marion county for eighteen months and then sold his mill, returning to Rome, where he engaged in merchandising for a year. On disposing of that business he removed to Mercer county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, following agricultural pursuits for six months. After harvesting his crops he sold his land, on account of the excessive rains in that district, and removed to Fayette, Fulton county, where he bought another tract of land of eighty acres. During his residence in that county he purchased and operated the first thresher ever seen in the locality. After remaining there for eight years he once more sold out and at that time took up his abode in Olney, Illinois, purchasing a farm of five hundred and twenty acres, and resided in the city. He was engaged in selling threshing machines, buggies and farm implements of various kinds. Since 1897 he has been a resident of Richland county, his home being on his present farm of one hundred and ten acres in Weller township. For a number of years he was a well known representative of various firms dealing in farming implements, threshing machines, sawmill machinery and buggies, representing these firms on the road, while for two or three years he was their chosen representative at the St. Louis exposition, having charge of the displays.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Humbert married Miss Izora Pifer, of Williams county, and on the 17th of March, 1897, he wedded Sarah M. Foulks, a daughter of William Foulks, now deceased. Her father was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and with his parents came to Ohio in 1824, his father, William Foulks, entering a quarter-section of land from the government in Weller township. There he and his wife spent their remaining days. After his father's death William Foulks, Jr., purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home place and there carried on agricultural pursuits until his own demise. For many years he served as a justice of the peace and was widely known throughout the county as Esquire Foulks. He also served as a township trustee, proving a capable and reliable officer. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Grimes and was a daughter of James Grimes, who lived near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1821 removed from that place to Richland county, entering a farm in Weller township, which is still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Humbert became the father of nine children. By his first wife he had two children, one of whom is living, Frederick Leroy, now a resident of California. Of the seven children of the second marriage four are yet living, namely: Alfred, at home; Harry, who is engaged in the hotel

business in Olney, Illinois; Frank, at home; and Ray, who also is with his father. In political views Mr. Humbert is an inflexible adherent to Democratic principles. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a member of Olney Lodge, I. O. O. F. He owns one hundred and thirteen acres of land, constituting a valuable farm, and his residence is situated on the sixteen acres in Blooming Grove township, while the remainder of his land is in Weller township. Throughout the years of an active business career his industry and diligence have added to his capital, and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of Richland county.

AARON E. PETERSON.

Prominent among the progressive and successful farmers of Monroe township, Richland county, Ohio, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. His birth occurred in that township on the 22d of July, 1846, and he is a son of William and Esther (Gladden) Peterson, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. During his boyhood and youth he acquired an excellent knowledge of all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and he obtained his literary education in the public schools near his home and the Greentown Academy at Perrysville, Ohio.

At the age of seventeen years he entered the service of his country during the dark days of the Rebellion, enlisting March 25, 1864, in Company I, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with Sherman's army in the siege of Atlanta, and participated in the battles of Ackworth, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty Station, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. The war having ended, and his services being no longer needed, he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 28, 1865, and returned to his home in this county.

Going to Perrysville, in the fall of 1866, Mr. Peterson worked in a general store and grain warehouse that winter, and the following spring began railroading as a brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad. Four years later he was advanced to the position of conductor, which he held for two years, and then accepted a similar position on the Erie Railroad, which he held for two years. He was then employed in the Bee Line yards at Galion until 1880, having charge of the same a portion of the time. In 1880 he located upon his present farm in Monroe township, this county, and has since engaged in general farming, meeting with marked success in his labors.

On the 23d of February, 1871, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage

with Miss Livonia Taylor, a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Hon. John and Lucretia (Bell) Taylor. Her father was a prominent stockman of that county and one of its most influential and popular citizens. He was a member of the state legislature two terms, and was serving as a probate judge at the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, when he was sixty-eight years of age. Mrs. Taylor, who was born in 1820, is still living and makes her home with her son William in Ashland. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: Karl D., a farmer of De Kalb county, Indiana; Zella M., the wife of George L. Rummel, a farmer of Monroe township, this county; William H., a mandril dresser in the Shelby Tube Works, of Shelby, Indiana; Harry E., who assists his father in the labors of the farm; and Rex C., who is attending the home school.

Mr. Peterson is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, and is now efficiently serving as a member of the school board. Richland county has no more patriotic or loyal citizen, whose support is never withheld from any enterprise tending to advance the public welfare. His wife is a member of the Baptist church, and although he is not associated with any religious denomination he supports church work.

ELMORE D. NELSON.

Elmore D. Nelson was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 3d of April, 1839. His father, Andrew Nelson, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a son of William Nelson, who came with his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, while his son Andrew was a mere boy. A location was made on a farm of one hundred acres, one mile from West Lebanon, and there the father of our subject was reared to manhood. After his marriage to Miss Rachel Doty he located upon his father's farm, which he operated until 1853, when he came with his wife and children to Richland county, settling on a farm of eighty acres south of Olivesburg in Weller township. He purchased and improved the land and continued to make his home there until his declining years, when he retired from active business life and removed to Olivesburg, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in May, 1890. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party and several terms served as a trustee of his township. In the Methodist church he held membership and took an active part in its work, and was one of the progressive and influential men of his section of the county. He prospered in his business undertakings and became the owner of a valuable

farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres. Unto Andrew and Rachel (Doty) Nelson have been born seven children, but only three are now living, namely: Elmore D.; Amanda, the wife of Michael France, a farmer of Ashland county; and Levi, an agriculturist living in Olivesburg.

Elmore D. Nelson spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and pursued his studies in the common schools of the neighborhood. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Angeline Ward, their marriage taking place on the 26th of January, 1860. The lady is a native of Olivesburg and a daughter of P. B. Ward, who at the time of his retirement was one of the oldest representatives of the undertaking business in Richland county, carrying on an establishment in Olivesburg and later in Shiloh. For more than forty-five years he continued operations in that line. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nelson began their domestic life upon his father's farm, renting the property, but they were not long permitted to enjoy their new home, for in June, 1861, the wife died, leaving a little son, who was born on the 9th of May of that year and died on the 24th of August.

On the 19th of September, 1861, Mr. Nelson offered his services to his country, enlisting as a member of Company G, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, in which he served for three years, four months and four days. Fourteen months of that time was spent in rebel prisons. He was first incarcerated at Richland and on the 17th of February left there, arriving at Andersonville on the 23d of that month, being one of the prisoners on the first train-load to that point. On the 7th of July following he was transferred to Savannah, Georgia, where he was held for one month, and next was sent to Millen, Georgia, where he remained as a prisoner of war until the 20th of May, 1864. On that date the sick were paroled and Mr. Nelson purchased his own liberty and that of four others, being selected by a Rebel captain to act as a nurse for the sick who were taken to Annapolis, Maryland. Mr. Nelson then received a thirty-day furlough and went to Columbus, where he was discharged on the 13th of January, 1865.

His service was indeed arduous, for in addition to the time spent in Rebel prisons he participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, Stone River or Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap and Perryville. From that place the troops proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to Chickamauga, where an engagement occurred, and on the 20th of December, 1863, Mr. Nelson was captured, together with Henry Satterwaith, of Bellaire, Ohio; W. G. Malin, of Des Moines, Iowa, who is serving as a member of the state legislature; John

Capper, of Van Wert, Ohio; and another comrade, who is now living in Illinois. Mr. Malin and Mr. Capper now have sons named for the subject of this review. On one occasion Mr. Satterwaith tried to escape from Andersonville and was badly lacerated by the hounds that were put upon his track, all of his clothing being torn from his body.

On the 28th of March, 1865, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ruth, of Ashland county, a daughter of Henry Ruth. He then began cultivating the farm belonging to his father-in-law and continued for three years. In 1868 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres and has since made it his home. In 1895 he also became the owner of the old Clayberg place of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his farm on the west, so that his landed possessions now aggregate three hundred and twenty acres. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson has been blessed with six children, namely: Henry S., a shoe merchant of Plymouth, Ohio; Cora, the wife of Dayton Shayne, of Cleveland, Ohio; Alice, wife of Alanson Martin, of Weller township; Myrtle, the wife of Tully Chamberlain, a merchant of Olivesburg; and William A. and Edward T., who are working their father's land.

Mr. Nelson is a stalwart supporter of Republican principles and does what he can to promote the growth and secure the success of his party, yet has refused all offices. He is, however, recognized as one of the influential men of Richland county and is classed among its leading farmers, owing to the creditable methods which he follows in his work and to the success which has attended his efforts.

JOSIAH CHAMBERLAIN.

Among the veterans of the Civil war now connected with the farming interests of Richland county is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born on Christmas day of 1832, in what was then Richland county, but is now Clear Creek township, Ashland county, his parents being James and Sarah (Peterson) Chamberlain. The father was born in West Virginia in 1799, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in that state, coming to Ohio when a young man. With some friends he located in what is now Ashland county, and during the first winter he engaged in hunting, finding this a pleasant as well as profitable work. During that season he killed fifty-two deer, for he was an expert with the rifle, seldom failing to bring down any game at which he aimed. After his marriage to Miss Peterson he located on a quarter-section of land which he had entered from

the government some time before, and there he erected a hewed-log cabin, which is still standing. The young couple bore all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life and were also hampered by a very limited income. They dug and sold ginseng in order to buy their first bedding; but as the years passed and their farm became productive they were enabled to add many comforts to their home. About fifteen years later, when Mr. Chamberlain had placed more land under a high state of cultivation, he sold his farm with the intention of removing to Illinois, but finally abandoned that plan and purchased one hundred and ten acres of land in the southern part of Clear Creek township, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1876. In politics he was first an old-line Whig, but on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the Republican party and continued to march under its banners throughout his remaining days. A consistent member of the Christian church, he was a man highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him for his many noble traits of character. His wife was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died in 1897. She was a daughter of Abraham N. Peterson, who married a Miss Middleton and came with his family to Richland county, Ohio, soon after the war of 1812, but some years later removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he and his wife spent their remaining days.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain ten children have been born, of whom seven are yet living, namely: John, a resident of Monroe county, Iowa; Mary, the widow of Charles Stout, of Ashland county; Josiah, of this review; James, who is living in Havana, Kansas; Henry H., of Lincoln, Nebraska; Weeden S., of Greenwich, Ohio; and Abraham, who is a resident of Weller township, Richland county.

Upon the home farm amid the wild scenes of the frontier Josiah Chamberlain spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and the work of the field and meadow early became familiar to him. In the common schools he acquired his education and five years prior to his marriage he began operating a threshing machine for his father. In 1853 he chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Rachel A. Stratton, their wedding being celebrated on the 10th of November of that year. The lady is a native of Butler township, Richland county, and a daughter of David and Mary (Logan) Stratton, who came to Ohio from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, soon after the war of 1812, locating in Richland county. Her father was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and was brought to America during his boyhood. When the country became involved in the second war with England he joined the army, and a wound which he sustained during the service

later caused his death, when he was forty-seven years of age. He left a widow and fourteen children. The mother was a woman of great courage and determined spirit. She paid off the incumbrance upon the farm, purchased from her son forty acres of land, which had been willed to him by his father, and thereon carefully reared her family, providing them with fair educational advantages and instilling into their minds lessons of industry and honesty that proved of great value to them in later years.

After his marriage Mr. Chamberlain worked his mother-in-law's farm for nine years, and then put aside personal considerations to aid his country in her struggle to preserve the Union. In February, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, and served until hostilities ceased, being mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in September, 1865. He belonged to a family noted for its loyalty, for four of his brothers were also numbered among the "boys in blue," Henry having been a member of the Sixth Iowa Infantry; Washington, now deceased, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry; and Abraham, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment; while Weeden served in the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers, commanded by General James A. Garfield.

After his return from the front Mr. Chamberlain, of this review, purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 7, Butler township, and there made his home for nine years, when he sold that property and became the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in South Clear Creek township, Ashland county. A year later, however, he exchanged that farm for the Mitchell Starr farm, which continued to be his place of abode for eleven years, when he sold out owing to his wife's failing health. He then went to the west, hoping that the trip would prove beneficial to Mrs. Chamberlain. After a year they returned and he purchased his present farm, comprising eighty acres of rich and valuable land, the well tilled fields bringing to him a good income. Here he and his wife still reside. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are now living: Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of George Scroggie, of Butler township; and James Logan.

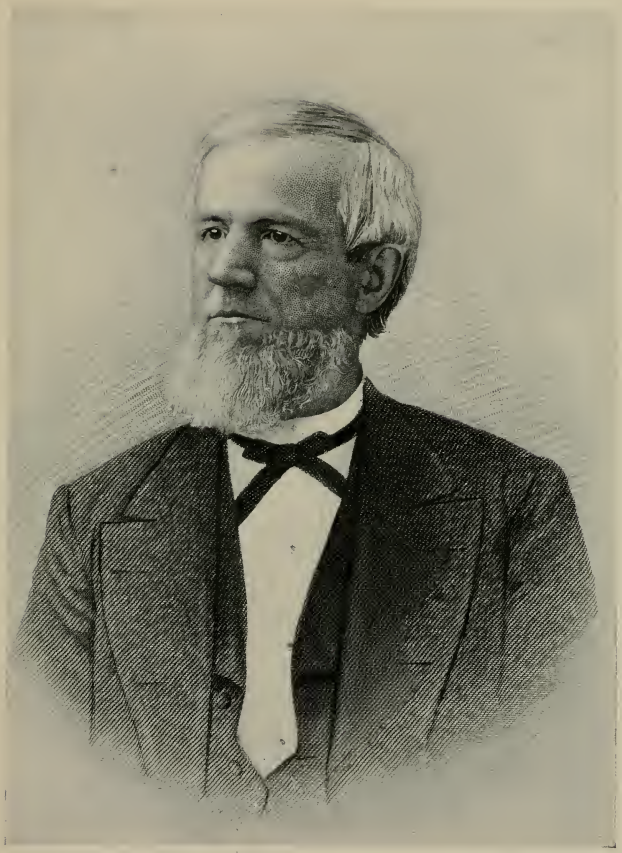
In politics Mr. Chamberlain is a stanch Republican and for several terms was a trustee of his township, giving careful consideration to his official duties and discharging them with promptness and ability. For many years he has been a member of the school board and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend, doing all in his power to promote the efficiency of the schools. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Christian church, and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of the community along social, intellectual, material and moral lines.

JUDGE MANUEL MAY.

For a half century Judge Manuel May has been a representative of the bar of Mansfield and has been a prominent factor in public affairs. Both as a statesman and lawyer he has won fame and is to-day numbered among the honored and distinguished citizens of Richland county. A native of Mansfield, his entire life has here been passed. Among the educators of his boyhood were the Rev. James Rowland, Professor Lorin Andrews and the Hon. William Johnston. He was fortunate in having his early mental development thus directed by men of superior ability. Later he attended Kenyon College, of which he is a graduate, and after reading law under the direction of his father he matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School and completed the regular course. In 1858 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Kenyon College.

Judge May began practice in Mansfield, with his father, under the firm name of J. M. & M. May, and his subsequent law partners have been Thomas McBride, John K. Cowen, who is now the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and S. L. Geddes. From the beginning he attained success in his professional career. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics, and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutiæ of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents, and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue, and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by flights of oratory, and his power is the greater before court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim is ever to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb or illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved. A number of the successful lawyers and prominent men of to-day have read law under his guidance.

In his fraternal relations the Judge is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to Cincinnati Consistory. He has been the presiding officer of the Mansfield Commandery of Knights Templar and also the two branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Mansfield. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian. He has long been a recognized leader in political circles. For many years he was the county school examiner of Richland county, and has been identified with the educational interests of the county the greater part of his life. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1858 until 1862, and for four years represented the fourth ward in the city council, acting as



Truman A. Merry

the president of that body a part of the time. In 1866 he was sent to the Ohio state senate from the district comprising Richland and Ashland counties, and so ably served the interests of the state that he was re-elected for a second term, continuing in office until 1870. During the second term he was a member of the judiciary committee and was identified with very important measures during that time. In 1882 Mr. May was elected a judge of the court of common pleas for the second division of the sixth judicial district of Ohio, composed of the counties of Ashland, Morrow and Richland; was re-elected, and served until 1892. As a judge Mr. May was fair and impartial in his rulings, stanch in principle, clear in perception, with unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose, combined with a thorough knowledge of the law. He was an honor to both bench and bar. He deserves the good things which have come to him and the high esteem in which he is held by fellow citizens, regardless of party affiliations.

WILLIAM PETERSON.

Among the prosperous and influential citizens of Monroe township none stand higher in public esteem than William Peterson, who was born here October 31, 1820, and is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this county. His father, John G. Peterson, was born in New Jersey, in 1791, and being left motherless at a tender age he was taken by a neighboring family to rear. Shortly afterward they moved to Virginia and later to Coshocton, Ohio, where Mr. Peterson grew to manhood. There he wedded Mary Vail, a native of Coshocton county, and about 1814 they came to Richland county, locating on what is now known as the old Peterson place in Monroe township, where he took up two quarter-sections of land. Building a rude cabin, he at once commenced the arduous task of clearing and transforming it into well cultivated fields. He added to his original farm a tract of ninety-six acres, and also acquired two hundred and thirty acres of land in Crawford county, having become one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of his community. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and one of the most highly respected citizens of his township. He died in April, 1845, in his fifty-fourth year, and the mother of our subject departed this life in 1830. Of the ten children born to them only three are now living: Polly, the wife of William Jones, of Ashland county, Ohio; William, of this review; and Solomon, also a farmer of Monroe township, this county.

William Peterson remained at home until reaching manhood, and

secured a limited common-school education. On the 29th of April, 1842, he married Miss Esther H. Gladden, also a native of Monroe township and a daughter of Solomon and Rachel (Young) Gladden. Her father was born in Virginia November 9, 1791, and when five years old moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, with his parents, Joseph and Hannah (Munn) Gladden, the former of Scotch, the latter of Irish descent. In Jefferson county he attained to man's estate, and in 1814, with a wagon load of supplies and a team of oxen, he drove to Richland county, where he entered three quarter-sections of land, and erected thereon a bark hut. Returning to Jefferson county he was married in the fall of the same year, and in 1815 returned to his Richland county home with his bride. The remainder of his life was devoted to the improvement and cultivation of his land. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson became the parents of four children, namely: Raselas G., deceased; Aaron E., who is represented on another page of this work; Ursula J., the wife of John Coulter, of Mansfield, who is in the railway mail service; and Lester W., deceased, who was a popular hardware merchant of Perrysville and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Peterson, her children and grandchildren were all educated in the same district school in Monroe township. She is a member of the Baptist church and a most estimable lady.

For six years after his marriage Mr. Peterson engaged in farming upon rented land, and then, in the fall of 1848, purchased his present valuable farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, upon which he has made many excellent improvements. Prospering in his farming operations, he has added to his landed possessions, tracts of thirty, twenty-seven and one hundred and sixty-five acres, and besides this property he owns a good brick business block in Perrysville. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his entire attention to his business interests, in which he has been so remarkably successful.

JOHN APPLEGATE.

On the farm where he now resides on section 14, Monroe township, John Applegate was born February 10, 1843. His father, Joseph Applegate, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and after arriving at years of maturity he was married to Miss Sophia Dunn. In 1820 he came to Ohio, making the journey by team, accompanied by his wife and two children. On their arrival in Richland county the father entered two hundred acres of land in Mifflin township, paying the usual government

price of a dollar and a quarter per acre, and on his land he erected a log cabin and then began the arduous task of clearing his fields. The sound of the ax was followed by the gleam of the shining plow, and as the years passed acre after acre was highly cultivated and returned a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon them. On the old homestead the father resided until his death, which occurred in 1878, when he had attained the age of eighty-two years. The family circle was increased in Ohio until there were eleven children,—seven sons and four daughters,—of whom five are still living: James, a retired farmer now living in Chicago, Illinois; Sarah J., the wife of John Marks, of Indiana; Lucy, the wife of William Rodman, of Monroe township, Richland county; and John and Sylvanus, who live on the farm. The father was a member of the Swedenborgian church.

As soon as he was old enough to handle the plow John Applegate began work in the fields, assisting in all the work until the crops were harvested in the autumn, and pursued his studies in the district schools of the neighborhood, conning the lessons which usually formed the curriculum of that day. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Hannah Winters, their marriage being celebrated February 10, 1868. Soon after their marriage they removed to Ashland county, where Mr. Applegate engaged in farming for eleven years. He then returned to the old homestead, for his father had died one year previously, and he assumed the management of the place. He has since resided on the old farm, and in addition to this property of one hundred and eighty acres he owns eighty acres of land in Ashland county and is regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Applegate is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war, for in response to his country's call for aid he enlisted, on the 15th of October, 1861, as a private in Company E, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He was mustered in at Mansfield for three months, and on the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the siege of Knoxville. About that time his second term of service expired and he was granted a thirty-day furlough. He then visited his family, and when the month had passed rejoined his regiment at Cleveland, Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Kingston, Georgia, and Dallas, being wounded in the last named by a minie ball in the right leg. After some days spent in the field hospital he was transferred to the hospital at

Chattanooga and thence to the Nashville hospital, where he was confined for three months. He was then placed on convalescent duty until the siege of Atlanta, when he joined his regiment, then engaged in the pursuit of Hood. Later he was in the battles of Franklin, Spring Hill and Nashville, Tennessee, receiving an honorable discharge at Columbus, on the 6th of January, 1866. Wherever duty called Mr. Applegate was found, whether upon the picket line, on the tented field or in the midst of a hotly contested engagement.

When the war was over he gladly returned to his home and family and has since been identified with agricultural pursuits in Richland county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Applegate have been born three children: William S. and George W., twins, and Harriet, at home. Mr. Applegate is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, also belongs to Monroe Grange and holds membership relations in the Lutheran church. His life has been characterized by fidelity to duty, and as a citizen he is as true to his country in times of peace as when he followed the stars and stripes through the south.

ELZA SHEETS.

Elza Sheets is one of the prosperous farmers of Richland county, now being in charge of the Kling farm. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, January 28, 1856, and is a son of Samuel and Emaline (McCready) Sheets. His grandparents, Joseph and Nancy Sheets, came to the Buckeye state from Virginia after their marriage and took up their abode in Ashland county, where the grandfather purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Upon that place the city of Ashland has since been built. He was successful in his business affairs and his energetic prosecution of his farm work brought to him a very desirable competence. He became one of the influential residents of Ashland county and was an active member of the Presbyterian church, in which for many years he held office. All who knew him respected him for his sterling worth. His honesty was proverbial and he bore an unassailable reputation. The father of our subject was born in Ashland county in 1828, and was there reared and married, after which he began farming on his father's land. About 1867 he removed to Richland county, purchasing the old Patrie farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Mifflin township. There he made his home for ten years, when he sold that property and removed to Cleveland, where he lived retired for four years. Then he returned to Richland county and bought forty-five acres

of the old Lambright farm in Monroe township, having since that time made it his place of residence. In his political views he has long been a Republican and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Emaline McCready, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, about 1835, a daughter of John and Sarah (Carter) McCready, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and were among the early settlers of Ashland county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheets were born four children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Elza; John, at home; Loren S., who is engaged in the flour and feed business in Cleveland, Ohio; and James, who is a partner of his brother Loren.

Elza Sheets, whose name forms the caption of this review, spent his childhood days with his parents, and to the common-school system of his native county he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. On attaining his majority he came to Richland county, where for three years he was employed as a farm hand. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Kling, daughter of Ephraim and Lucinda Kling, and soon afterward he took charge of the Kling farm, which he has since successfully managed and operated. His business methods are progressive and commendable and in all his dealings he is strictly honorable. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in his political affiliations is a Republican. He belongs to Pomona Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and enjoys the high esteem of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

HENRY H. KAYLOR.

Among the native sons of Richland county is Henry Harman Kaylor, whose birth occurred in Mifflin township February 25, 1870, his parents being Frederick and Rachel (Masden) Kaylor. The Kaylor family is of German lineage and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who crossed the Atlantic and located in Pennsylvania. Frederick Kaylor, the grandfather, was born in Germany and during his early boyhood was brought to the new world. He was reared in the Keystone state and after his marriage began farming there on his own account. In the '30s he came to Richland county, Ohio, settling in Monroe township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, just east of the farm upon which Henry H. Kaylor now resides. There he cleared and developed the fields, continuing to improve the place until his death. As his financial resources increased he added to his property until within its boundaries were comprised three hundred and seventy-two acres. He thus

became well-to-do, his property being very valuable. He was recognized as one of the influential men of the neighborhood, and his sound judgment proved an important factor in the conduct of public affairs. In politics he was a Democrat, and was an active member of the church. He died in 1881, respected by all who knew him.

Frederick Kaylor, Jr., the father of our subject, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and after his marriage resided for one year in the old log cabin built by his father on coming to Richland county. He then removed to the Henry Blust farm in Mifflin township, which was at that time owned by Frederick Kaylor, and there he resided for twelve years, when he purchased the present Kaylor farm, which also was the property of his father. Throughout his remaining days he lived upon this place, and the well tilled fields indicated that his was a life of active labor. He was a man small of stature, but was unusually strong and robust, and prosecuted his work with diligence. He, too, was a stanch Democrat, and was a member of Mount Zion Lutheran church. He also belonged to Lucas Lodge, I. O. O. F. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in the country's service, but his father forced him to return home. He was a man of sterling character, whose many excellent qualities commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He died February 3, 1881, and the community mourned the loss of one of its valued citizens. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Masden, was born in Monroe township, Richland county, September 22, 1845. Her parents, William and Sarah (Enyard) Masden, came to Richland county about 1840, and located on the farm now owned by Washington Smith. He, however, was a miller by trade, and for several years operated the mill at Lucas. The Democracy received his unswerving allegiance and he was honored with a number of positions of public trust and responsibility. He held various township offices and for many years was a justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor became the parents of four children: Effie M., the wife of William Rummell, of Salem, Oregon; Henry H., of this review; and two who are now deceased.

Henry Harman Kaylor spent his boyhood days with his parents, and in the common schools near his home gained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the high school of Lucas. He was only eleven years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother managed the farm until he was old enough to relieve her of its duties and labors, since which time he has been in control of the work upon the place. He is recognized as one of the representative and progressive young farmers of

the community. His fields are highly cultivated and the place indicates his careful management and supervision. Mr. Kaylor is a stanch Democrat, and is a member of the Lutheran church. He also belongs to the Mohawk Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in social and business circles is highly esteemed for the possession of those qualities which in every land and in every clime command respect.

FRANK A. ABBOTT.

There is, in the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career of the business or professional man fighting the every-day battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter; but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence, there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man, who, without other means than a clear head, a strong arm, and a true heart, conquers adversity, and toiling on through the work-a day years of a long career finds that he has won not only wealth but also something far greater and higher,—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact.

Such a man, and one of the leading citizens of Shelby, Ohio, is Frank A. Abbott, who was born in Spencer, Medina county, Ohio, March 8, 1857, his parents being Arby Jennings and Martha M. (Thorp) Abbott. The Abbott family is one well known in America, for the name figures conspicuously on the pages of her history in connection with important events. The subject of this review is descended from one of three brothers who came from England in 1648, settling in Massachusetts, and of the same family the celebrated George Abbott was a representative. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Daniel and Sally Bellows Abbott, who removed from the Empire state to Ohio in the year 1833. The father was a farmer and blacksmith, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in February, 1837. In his family were ten children, namely: Daniel, who was born November 3, 1805, and died February 1, 1836; Charlotte, born November 2, 1807, and died September 1, 1836; Leverette, who was born July 15, 1809, and died February 8, 1878; Eliza A., who was born April 20, 1811; Sally, who was born August 5, 1813; Abigail, born March 27, 1815; Charles, born March 8, 1817; Arby Jennings, born November 10, 1819; Elvira, who was born August 10, 1821, and died at the age of ten years, ten months and twenty days; and Sidney, who was born March 8, 1825.

Arby Jennings Abbott, the father of our subject, was born in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, November 10, 1819, and in 1833, when fourteen years of age, he came with his parents to Ohio. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Thorp, of New York. Their eldest son was born in May, 1853, and died September 1, 1879. Mr. Abbott was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of the highest respectability.

Frank A. Abbott, whose name introduces this review, has spent his entire life in Ohio. The year 1875 witnessed his arrival in Shelby, where he has made his home for a quarter of a century. With his brother, William L., he engaged in the drug business, the partnership continuing until his brother's death in 1879. Mr. Abbott was then alone in business for two years, when he sold his store to J. Frank Rhooks and turned his attention to the hardwood lumber business, to which he has since given his energies. At the present time he is also dealing in carriages and is interested in the patent-right business, under the firm name of Bevans & Abbott, his partner being Dr. Bevans. He has maintained a lively interest in the advancement of the industrial and commercial interests of the city of his adoption and has contributed largely to its progress and substantial upbuilding. In all business transactions he is reliable, energetic and determined, and these qualities have insured him a gratifying success.

In 1884 occurred the marriage of Mr. Abbott to Miss Amy Myers, a daughter of Professor John and Lydia (Hurksler) Myers. Their union has been blessed with three children: William Jennings, born August 2, 1885, and Martha and Myers, twins, born in September, 1886. While Mr. Abbott has not been an aspirant for political honors, he has twice been elected to serve as township treasurer, being chosen for the position on the Republican ticket. A man of genial and social nature and one who is most appreciative of the amenities which go to make up the sum of human happiness, he has identified himself with the Knights of Pythias. He attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as one of the public-spirited men of the town he withholds his support from no interest or movement calculated to prove of general good.

LEWIS C. MENGERT.

Upon a farm in Washington township, Richland county, and in a log cabin, the subject of this sketch, Lewis C. Mengert, was born, on the 27th of August, 1858. His parents, William and Sophia (Griebling) Mengert,

L. A. Sargent.

were of German nativity. His father was born in Oberbieber, Kingdom of Prussia, June 18, 1818, and in Freilinger, province of Nassau, the mother of our subject was born January 2, 1813. They were married in Germany, and in the fatherland seven children were born unto them. Five of the children died there, and in 1853 the parents and two children, a son and daughter, set sail for the United States. Finding their way to Richland county, they settled in Washington township, where the father began farming on rented lands. Some five or six years after coming to this country the daughter, who bore the name of Henrietta, died. The son grew to manhood, and at this writing resides in Knox county, Ohio. Two sons were born in the family of this worthy couple in this country. They are Frederick Mengert, a resident of Ashland county, Ohio, and Lewis C. Mengert, whose name forms the caption of this article.

As already stated, the parents first located in Washington township. There they resided until 1861 or 1862, when the father purchased eighty acres of school land, and thither removed. Here the subject of this mention was reared to farm labors. In 1883 the parents removed to the town of Butler, where the father still resides, but in the same year of the removal to Butler the mother passed away in death. Both of the parents were of the Evangelical Reformed church faith. The father has been a life-long Democrat, and served some three or four years as a trustee of Worthington township.

In the country schools, the Butler village school and the Mansfield Normal school Lewis C. Mengert received a fair education. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in the country schools, and was thus engaged in teaching for seven years. For six years thereafter he taught in the Butler schools, and was the principal in charge of the schools. As a teacher he established for himself an excellent reputation. In 1883 Mr. Mengert began the study of law in the law office of Donnell & Marriott, of Mansfield. In December, 1886, he was admitted to the bar, and locating in Butler, began his career in the legal profession. His practice has been general, and in his profession Mr. Mengert has already gained an enviable reputation. He remained at Butler until 1892, when he came to Mansfield. Until 1897 he was a member of the law firm of Bell, Brinkerhoff & Mengert, but since 1897 he has been a member of the well-known law firm of Douglass & Mengert.

In politics Mr. Mengert has been an active worker in behalf of the Democratic party. In the years 1898 and 1900 he was the chairman of the Richland county Democratic executive committee.

In 1883 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara V. Gongwer. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, namely: Portia, Gladys,

Karl and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Mengert and children are members of St. Luke's Lutheran congregation, and fraternally he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Foresters.

ALBERT W. HUMBERT.

The farm upon which Albert W. Humbert resides has long been in possession of the family and there his birth occurred on the 28th of September, 1863, his parents being William and Margaret (Wolf) Humbert. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1821 and while yet a boy came with his parents to Ohio, the family settling in what is now Ashland county, but was then a part of Richland county. There he secured employment with Andy Proudfoot, a butcher and farmer, working on the farm and assisting in the butcher shop whenever he was needed there. That he rendered faithful service to his employer is indicated by the fact that he remained with Mr. Proudfoot until his marriage. Miss Margaret Wolf became his wife and they then located on her father's farm, where they resided for three years, when Mr. Humbert purchased a farm north of Loudon in Cass township, Richland county. He was also a shoemaker by trade and followed that business during the winter season when the work of the farm was practically over. He would occasionally work at it in the morning and evening, but during the summer months the most of his attention was given to the development of the fields, in which work he was assisted by his sons. He was indeed a very industrious and energetic man and his success was attributable entirely to his own efforts. After living upon his farm for some years he sold that property and purchased the land upon which our subject now resides, there spending his remaining days, his death occurring in 1889, when he was in the sixty-ninth year of his age. In early life he was a member of the Methodist church, but in latter years was not identified with any religious denomination. His career, however, was permeated by Christian principles and the golden rule was exemplified in his daily conduct so that he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In politics he was a stanch Democrat.

As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Margaret Wolf, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, and during her girlhood came to Ohio with her parents, the family locating in Ashland county, where her father purchased a farm. His death occurred soon afterward and he thus left to the care of his widow their family of children, seven of whom were daughters. There was also an incumbrance upon the land and the

mother made great efforts to meet her obligations and supply her family. Her daughters were forced to work in the fields and in her girlhood Mrs. Humbert, the mother of our subject, spent many days on a harrow or performed other such tasks as were suited to her age and strength. She died December 12, 1899, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, having reared a family of eight children who were a credit to her in many ways. Most of the number are still living, as follows: Levi, an agriculturist of Blooming Grove township; John, a farmer of Fulton county, Ohio; Mary, wife of William Adams, a farmer of Plymouth township, Richland county; Melissa, wife of Samuel Kissler, who is operating a tract of land in Madison township; William, a farmer of Williams county, Ohio; and A. W., of this review.

Mr. Humbert, whose name introduces this review, was trained to habits of industry and honesty upon the old homestead and acquired his education in the common schools, but his privileges were somewhat meager as he was obliged to assist in the work of the farm. Observation and reading, however, combined with experience in the practical affairs of life, have greatly supplemented his knowledge.

In 1884 Mr. Humbert was married to Miss Lucy Hubley, a native of Butler township and a daughter of Adam Hubley, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. They began their domestic life on the old homestead, in a building which had been erected some time before, and Mr. Humbert continued to cultivate the fields on the shares. After his father's death he purchased the interests of the other heirs and is now sole owner of the place, having a rich and productive tract of land. The home has been blessed with a family of two children, Clyde and Rhea.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Humbert are members of the Disciple church and his political support is given the Democracy. He is now classed among the substantial, wide-awake and enterprising farmers of his community. What he has accomplished in life is indeed creditable. With few advantages in youth, he has worked his way upward, brooking no obstacles that could be conquered by honorable and determined purpose.

JOSEPH WARD PALMER.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the representative farmers of Washington township, has spent his entire life in Richland county, his birth having occurred in Franklin township July 24, 1841. His father, Charles S. Palmer, was a native of London, England, and a son of John

E. Palmer, who died when Charles S. was only three years old, leaving considerable property. In his family were three children,—John E., Charles S. and William.

The father of our subject completed his education at the age of sixteen years, and for the following two years he was employed in a bank as a collector. He then acted as a collector and bookkeeper for his guardian, who was an auctioneer. In 1819 he and his brother, John E., came to the new world and the same year located in Mansfield, Ohio, boarding for three months at the Wiler House, which was then a log structure. They brought with them a stock of dry goods, expecting to engage in mercantile business, but finding no favorable opening sold the stock to E. P. Sturges. In 1820 Charles S. Palmer purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, at a dollar and a quarter an acre, and erected thereon a log house, inwhich he made his home while clearing and breaking his land. Later he erected more substantial buildings and continued to make his home in Weller township until 1856, when he purchased the farm in Washington township upon which our subject now resides.

In 1821 he married Miss Annie Ward, and they had twelve children, namely: Charles S., of Wyandot county, who died at the age of seventy years; Francis, a fruit-grower of Davenport, Washington; Mary, who died at the age of nineteen years; John E., of Wyandot county, who died at the age of sixty-eight; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Michael Depler, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Fanny, the wife of David Hughes, of Weller township, this county; Martha, the deceased wife of Henry Gallady, also of Weller township; Amanda, the deceased wife of William Watson, of Iowa; Phœbe J., the wife of Robert Hughes, of Weller township; Henry G., a resident of Mansfield; Joseph W., our subject; and Anna M., the wife of Jacob Gallady, of New Lisbon, Ohio. Eleven of the twelve children lived to be over fifty years of age. None of the five sons used tobacco or drank intoxicating liquors, and were well worthy of the high regard in which they were uniformly held.

The first fourteen years of his life Joseph W. Palmer passed in his native township, and then accompanied the family on their removal to Washington township, where he has since made his home. He received a good practical education in the high school of Mansfield and the Normal School at Bucyrus, and at the age of nineteen years commenced teaching, a profession which he successfully followed through the winter months from 1860 to 1870, while during the summer season he engaged in farming. In the latter year he purchased his present farm of seventy acres in Washington

township, which is conveniently located three miles from Mansfield Since then he has given his attention principally to farming, and since January, 1896, has also acted as agent for the State Grange Insurance Company in Richland county.

Mr. Palmer's wife was formerly Miss Mary Kelso, a daughter of William Kelso, a druggist of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Jane Knox Kelso, a sister of John and Wilson Knox, of this county. Miss Kelso was a teacher and for a number of years previous to her marriage was employed in the public schools of Lexington. Their children are Grace and Alice, both graduates of the Mansfield high school and teachers in the city; Charles, an employe in Tracy & Avery's wholesale house; Fred, who graduated at the high school in 1900 and is now teaching in Washington township; Edward, who is still in school; and William, who died in infancy.

Mr. Palmer was in the one-hundred-day service during the Civil war, enlisting as a private in May, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With his command he went first to Washington, D. C., and from there to Richmond and Appomattox, in Virginia. Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party. In 1897 he was appointed by the county commissioners as a trustee of the Children's Home, and is now serving his second term of four years in that capacity. For many years Mr. Palmer has been a consistent member of the Congregational church at Mansfield, and he is also a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

ROSS R. BARNES.

On a farm on section 3, Cass township, Ross R. Barnes makes his home, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1852, his parents being Joshua and Sarah (Strayer) Barnes.

His father was a native of Maryland, born in 1803, and when eleven years of age he accompanied his parents on their emigration to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on the home farm, experiencing all the hardships and trials of pioneer life. In his early manhood he spent two or three years as a clerk in a general store in the village near his home, but soon after his marriage he removed to Richland county, settling near Lexington. After a year, however, he returned to Jefferson county to take care of his wife's parents, who were then well advanced in years and needed the assistance of younger people. Upon the Strayer farm

Mr. Barnes then spent his remaining days, passing away on the 11th of March, 1878, in his seventy-fifth year. In early life he endorsed the principles of the Whig party, and on its dissolution became a Republican and was an ardent Abolitionist, and three of his sons became Union soldiers and fought to free the slaves. Amos was killed in an explosion in Newbern, North Carolina, and thus gave his life in defense of his country. William was also one of the "boys in blue," and the third son, Philander, was wounded at Peach Tree Creek. The father was a Lutheran in his religious belief and died in the faith of that church. He had eleven children, of whom eight are yet living, namely: Cyrus, a farmer of Jefferson county, Ohio; William, who also is engaged in farming in that county; Philander, who makes his home in Shiloh; Albert, an agriculturist of Cass township; George, who owns and cultivates land in Butler township; Samantha, the wife of Rev. William Eaton, a Presbyterian minister of Chicago; Samuel, a practicing physician of Massillon, Ohio; and Thomas, who follows farming in Jefferson county.

Ross R. Barnes was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period and in the common schools became familiar with many branches of the English language. After his father's death he had charge of the home farm for two years. On the 10th of September, 1879, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary McBride, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Calvin McBride, one of the prominent farmers of Cass township, this county. In the spring following his marriage Mr. Barnes removed to Richland county and for three years engaged in the cultivation of rented land, the tract being now comprised in Clear Creek township, Ashland county. In the spring of 1883 he removed to his present home, at that time purchasing fifty acres of land, to which he added a tract of thirty-six acres the following year. Here he has since given his time to the further development and cultivation of his fields, and now has a well improved place, his labors annually augmenting his income.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes has been blessed with seven children, namely: Mabel E., Elsie P., Amy M., Lena B., Sylvia M., Fred A. and Elda M. The family circle yet remains unbroken and the children are still at their parental home. Mr. Barnes and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an earnest and consistent member and in which he is now serving as recording steward. Of the Republican party he is an ardent supporter. He is now filling the position of president of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend, for he realizes its importance and value in the work of life. He belongs

to Highland Court, No. 53, of the Tribe of Ben Hur, at Shiloh, and is one of its popular and highly esteemed representatives. He is a self-made man, and whatever he has achieved in life is due to his own efforts. He is now in possession of a very good farm and is accounted one of the well-to-do agriculturists of the community.

FRANK M. CLINE.

Frank M. Cline, an agriculturist living on section 3, Franklin township, was born July 15, 1863, on the old Cline homestead which was entered from the government by his great-grandfather, William Foulks, at an early period in the development of Ohio. William Foulks was born in Pennsylvania, a native of Beaver county. When he was only ten years of age he and his younger sister were captured by the Indians, who at the same time killed their elder brother. He was held captive by the red men until he was twenty-one years of age, when he finally made his escape. They allowed him many privileges, permitting him to hunt, and on one such occasion he stole away, rowed over a stream in a stolen canoe, and on the other side met a young lady who assisted him to escape. His romantic history was further heightened by his marriage to the young lady some time afterward. On coming to Ohio he secured wild land on the Indian trail between Sandusky and Pittsburg. It was situated near Hilton, half a mile below the camping ground of the Indians. He afterward took up a claim which he had seen in Ohio when he was with the red men as a captive.

Jacob Cline, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Maryland, near Hagerstown, and married Elizabeth Foulks, the daughter of William Foulks, thus mentioned. About 1815 they came to Richland county. They had eleven children: George F., William, Alfred, Charlotte, Henry, Eli, Standard, Louisa, Pressley, Catherine and Elizabeth. Henry Cline, the father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead in Richland county September 4, 1826, and became a general farmer. His death occurred February 5, 1900. He married Harriet Miller, who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1830. They had five children: Neotia, born in November, 1855, became the wife of W. H. Morris, of Shelby, and unto them were born five children,—Ada J., wife of William D. Turner, of Shelby; Jeffra C., who married Sarah Roberts and lives in Shelby; Pearl H., Wade H. and Jack S.; George F., the second of the family, died at the age of two years; Carrie O., born July 2, 1861, became the wife of Charles Black, and they had one child, Roy C., who was drowned about three years

ago, at the age of thirteen; Mrs. Black resides with her mother in Shenandoah, Ohio; Frank M. is the next of the family; and Judson J., the youngest, born October 12, 1869, resides in Franklin township. He married Ella Zehner, who was born in Mifflin township, Ashland county, September 6, 1872. They had one child, Martha Lucilla.

Frank M. Cline, whose name introduces this review, obtained his education in the common schools and in Bethany (Virginia) College, where he pursued his studies for one term. He also spent one term in the Geneva (Ohio) Normal School, and after putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career, engaging in the grain trade in Shelby in connection with his brother-in-law, W. H. Morris, for nearly three years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to farming and has since resided on the old homestead on section 3, Franklin township, where he carries on agricultural pursuits in a very successful manner. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Anna Lodema Urich, who was born in Weller township October 16, 1863. They now have an interesting little son, Hugh L., who was born January 3, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are widely known in the county of their nativity and enjoy the warm regard of their many friends.

CHARLES W. FRENCH.

Charles W. French was born on a farm beside what is now known as the southern division of the Lake Shore road, near Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, September 2, 1862. His progenitors on the side of both father and mother were of Connecticut stock, and it is not known for how many generations they had lived in America.

The eldest son of parents who were indebted for much of the purchase price of their farm, he cheerfully assumed a share of their burden of toil while yet a child. At the age of eleven years he loaded and stacked forty-four acres of grain, his father pitching both ways. He was patient and careful in his work. He was kind to domestic animals and pets, with all of which he was a welcome playfellow. He would sometimes work in summer with as many as three chipmunks playing about him, each one ready to scamper into his pockets if alarmed. A fine, yet spirited, young horse used to carry him on errands to the village at a dead gallop without so much as a rope on. He was deeply attached to his mother, who died just before he was fourteen years old, and to a few other good women with whom he came in contact in childhood. Their influence has survived the shock of nearly a score of eventful years.

Chas. W. French.

Neither liquor, tobacco nor profanity has he ever indulged in. He scorned the so called lighter follies of youth. A reverence for womanhood has always been one of the strongest traits of his character. There has not been anything in his private life from which a good woman would need to shrink or a little child should avoid. This was not so much because he resisted allurement of evil, to which, in fact, he never paid serious attention, as it was that he yielded to a craving for good.

His opportunities for attending school were limited to a rural district and later a village high school. After he was ten years old he did not attend school in summer, and did not average quite sixty days per year in school from the age of ten to that of nineteen, after which he attended no school whatever.

To a misfortune that clouded his early years he is indebted in a large measure for a mental training that widely influenced his later life. As a child he was frail in body and shy in spirit, naturally diffident to a painful degree. He was born a stammerer and so seriously was he thus afflicted that it was often difficult to understand his attempted speech. The usual fellowships of childhood were therefore shunned by him. He was not without compensation. He had access to a good library. Early driven by the wounds to which a sensitive spirit was ever exposed to the society of his own thoughts and the fellowship of his own mind, the history of the world was his playground, its episodes his toys. The senate of Rome, the assemblies of France, the parliaments of England and the congress of the United States had much more to do with forming his character than did either the precepts of his elders or the examples of his fellows. He delved into the lore of ancient Greece, southern Asia and all vanished peoples. He marched with the legions of Rome from the Euphrates to Gibraltar. He cried himself to sleep over the ruin of the Roman empire. He paced the corridors of the great hall, watching the growth of that spirit of personal liberty which is the crowning glory of the Anglo-Saxon. He walked the aisles of the great abbey, musing upon the record of generations that have made our race illustrious forevermore. Thus a shy, nervous boy, dressed in home-made clothes, grew up under the shadow of characters that have ennobled human life in all ages.

As a youth he had almost no social life. His attempts to make the acquaintance of other young people usually resulted painfully to him. An incident of his childhood will illustrate the degree of misunderstanding to which he was subjected when seeking social intercourse. At a revival in a village church a woman who was a zealous worker approached him with the query, "My boy, are you prepared for death?" With grave simplicity this child, who had lived with the centuries, stammered, "Yes, ma'am; I would be will-

ing to die if I thought that I could then talk with William of Orange for a few minutes." The effect produced by this peculiar profession of faith so abashed the boy that he fled from the church.

At the age of sixteen he began attending debating societies in the school districts and villages of Huron county. To his surprise, when addressing an audience the bonds of the stammerer seemed to fall away from him. The faces before him often appeared to fade away and in their place there assembled about him the famous dead of all ages with whom he had been familiar rather than with the living. As a public speaker he attained some degree of success.

At the age of nineteen he began life for himself, commencing with a job of cutting stove-wood in the winter of 1881-2. During most of the summer of 1882 he worked on a farm. In the fall of that year he began blowing stumps with dynamite. He rapidly became skillful in the use of this explosive, of which little was then known. Within a few months his operations extended over much of northeastern Ohio. He introduced the use of dynamite in the stripping of sandstone quarries and the working of limestone quarries in northern Ohio and on the islands of Lake Erie. He engaged in submarine work to some extent. He was always successful in his calculations respecting the use of high explosives. He sometimes fired single charges containing nearly a ton of dynamite!

Lack of practical knowledge of men proved to be fatal to his early business career. At the age of twenty-two he failed for twenty thousand dollars. The assets then in his possession, consisting of property, contracts and plans, would have yielded a fortune had he then been able to control men as well as he handled nitro-glycerine.

The result of this failure was to discredit him almost entirely among ordinary people. The next few years of his life were passed in a ceaseless struggle to regain such a standing as would enable him to reduce to practicable operation the industrial projects with which his mind was usually filled. Repeated failures gave a somber hue to his mind but did not crush his spirit. In the summer of 1881 he succeeded in acquiring considerable property at Sandusky, Ohio. He designed and built a novel barge for taking up reef rock in submarine work. This apparatus cost seven thousand dollars, and every sea captain who examined it declared it to be an utter failure. It was a success, doing all that it had been planned to do. He began the construction of a mill for crushing limestone into rock ballast. This plant was located about four miles south of Sandusky, on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and before this mill was

completed he organized the Sandusky Stone Company, which finished the plant and operated it for several years. It was finally sold to the Lorain Steel Company and is now the property of the United States Steel Trust.

In the spring of 1889 Mr. French and his associates bought a tract of sandstone quarry land near Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and began the development of the same. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars was expended upon this property. In the winter of 1892-3 nearly all of the men who were associated with Mr. French in this project failed disastrously. The property was involved in a tangled mass of litigation. It was finally sold and now belongs to a corporation controlled by Mr. French.

On June 27, 1890, Mr. French was married to Miss Alberta Walker, of Sandusky, Ohio. Miss Walker's father had been at first a foreman for Mr. French and afterward the superintendent for the Sandusky Stone Company during the summer of 1888. He was killed by an accidental explosion of dynamite in Sandusky, on Thanksgiving day, 1888. At the time of her marriage Miss Walker was the secretary of the Baker Stone Company, of which Mr. French was then the president. Their domestic life has been in the main a very happy one. One child, a son, died at the age of four months. The mother and two younger sisters of Mrs. French find a home with them. They have taken three little girls, whom they are trying to train into Christian womanhood. Mr. French's career is greatly influenced by the peace and affection of his domestic life.

In the summer of 1896 Mr. French began planning the construction of a steam road to be used as a branch of the Big Four, from Shelby to Mansfield, Ohio. This section of road is now graded and ready for tracklaying. The project gradually grew until he finally undertook to create practically a new system that should link existing Vanderbilt lines by two trans-Ohio divisions through territory yielding a heavy tonnage. He is now at the head of several railway companies, holding Ohio charters, the Youngstown & Cleveland Railway Company, the Richland & Mahoning Railway Company and the Chicago Short Line Railway Company being the principal ones of this combination of corporations. Including new roads to be built and existing lines to be bought, he is projecting about five hundred and fifty miles of main line road and perhaps two hundred miles of belt lines. He has gathered about him an official staff of capable men, all of whom work harmoniously to a common end. The new system will reach from a point near Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, to New Washington, Ohio; from Youngstown to Delphos, Ohio; from Carey, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana; from Youngstown to Cleveland, Ohio; and from New London to

Norwalk, Ohio. This system will link the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, which is practically the Pittsburg terminal, direct with the Lake Shore at Cleveland, with the Lake Shore at Norwalk, and with the Nickel Plate at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The southern division will pass through Salem, Alliance, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Mansfield and Shelby. The nothern division will pass through Youngstown and Akron.

Mr. French and his staff have succeeded in interesting such support for this project as insures the completion of the system. It may be extended after its lines as now projected are finished.

At the age of thirty-nine it would seem that Mr. French is destined to complete a work that will at least leave a record of his career. In his private life he is eager to add to the sum of human joys before earth shall have passed. In his public career he is ambitious to do a man's work while it is yet day.

PETER SMITH.

Peter Smith, one of the prominent farmers of Sharon township, whose farm is a part of section 36, and whose postoffice is Crestline, was born in a log cabin standing on the identical spot where he now lives, December 25, 1842. He is a son of Martin Smith, who was born in December, 1807, near Heidelberg, Germany, and who was a son of Jacob Smith, of the same place. Jacob Smith was a man of wealth and when he entered the service of Napoleon furnished his own outfit as a member of a regiment of cavalry. His family consisted of his wife and three sons, viz.: Martin, the father of the subject of this sketch, and Jacob and Philip. The latter are still in Germany, if living. The father of these three sons died at the age of eighty-four, surviving his wife, who was the daughter of a minister of the gospel.

Martin Smith was liberally educated in Germany, was reared to an agricultural life and was married in his native country to Catherine Weidner in 1836. In 1838 they emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city in what was then considered a remarkably short or quick voyage, of thirty-six days. At the time of coming across the sea he had considerable capital and made his first purchase of land in the fall of 1838, consisting of eighty acres of land, now a part of the farm of Peter Smith, the subject of this sketch. Upon this first purchase he spent the remainder of his days, engaged in farming and enjoying the respect and confidence of his neighbors and friends. His family consisted of seven children,—four sons

and three daughters,—as follows: A daughter that died in Germany; Martin, now living at Vernon Junction, a merchant in business and the postmaster of the place; Phillip, living in New York city, carrying on the business of a commission merchant; a daughter that died in infancy; Julius, who died in Richland county, Ohio, at the age of fifty-two years; Peter, the subject of this sketch; and a daughter that died in infancy. The father of these children died in September, 1871, and the mother in the autumn of 1878, at the age of sixty-three years.

Peter Smith was educated in the common schools, receiving as thorough a course of instruction as they could then supply, being given his time at the age of eighteen, as were the other sons of the family. For three years thereafter he managed the home farm on shares, and then for some time worked for Abraham Farrington in the egg-packing business. In 1868 he went to Chicago, where he was employed by his two brothers in the commission business for four years. For the four subsequent years he was located in Vernon county, Iowa, engaged in the business of packing eggs. Next he returned to the old farm, in 1877, where, on December 30, 1878, he was married to Margaret Krishbaum, who was born March 16, 1864, in Sandusky City, Ohio. She is a daughter of Jacob and Kate (Mathias) Krishbaum, the latter of whom died at the age of seventy-five, leaving five children, and the former of whom is now seventy-five years of age, a widower and following farming for a livelihood.

Peter Smith and his wife lived on their present farm ever since their marriage, eighty acres of which he purchased in 1892, which added to the original eighty acres purchased by his father brings the total acreage up to one hundred and sixty acres. For the eighty acres Mr. Smith paid three thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars. The brick house in which he now lives was erected by his father in 1858. Mr. Smith carries on a general farming business, raising mainly wheat and corn,—from seven to eight hundred bushels of wheat and about one thousand bushels of corn each year, besides keeping about twenty head of cattle and five or six horses. He is one of the most industrious men of his part of the state, and one of the most practical and successful farmers. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served on the school board for twelve consecutive years. He is a member of the local Grange, of which he has served as a director. All the above items, taken together, are an indication of the confidence placed in him by his fellow citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children, viz.: Katie, wife of William Klaun and the mother of a fine baby boy named Jacob Klaun; Amy Amanda,

a young woman at home, sixteen years of age, well educated and with great practical common sense. She is one of the industrious young women of the neighborhood, devoid of false pride, willing to work wherever there is work for her to do, in the house or in the field, and has a fine musical education and tastes. The other child is named Phillip Leroy, a fine, manly little fellow of eleven years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Smith have always stood high in the estimation of their neighbors and friends, and are most excellent people.

JOSEPH TAYIOR.

One of the substantial farmers of Richland county, Joseph Taylor is now practically living retired in Springfield township, where he owns a valuable tract of one hundred acres. His life has been one of marked activity in business affairs and his present rest from labor is therefore well merited. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 9, 1814, a son of Robert Taylor. The days of his youth were passed in his native land and in the year 1851 he sailed for America on the three-masted vessel, Constantine, of the Swallow Tail line, making the passage in four weeks and five days from Liverpool to New York. He did not tarry in the eastern metropolis but went to Albany and thence to Buffalo by rail. In the fall of the same year he came to Mansfield, accompanied by his brother, Robert Taylor, who died in this county, at the age of forty seven years, leaving two daughters and six sons. When they arrived in Richland county they had a capital of a few hundred dollars. They worked at ditching or anything that would yield them an honorable living. After three years had passed the father came to America with his children, the mother having died in England. Here he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Up to the time of his death he was still active in mind and body.

At the age of thirty-two Joseph Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Maria Scott, a native of England, and unto them were born six children, but only two survived the mother's death. One son, Joseph W., is now managing his own and his father's farms. He has one son and two daughters. After the death of his first wife Mr. Taylor was again married, his second union being with Sarah Ann Scrofield, of England. They became the parents of a daughter, Nellie Josephine, who is still at home. They reside on the farm of one hundred acres, which is one of the best properties in this section of the county.

Mr. Taylor has led a very energetic and busy life, performing much hard work. He has cleared eighty acres of his land, but still has a good timber tract, which supplies him with all the fuel used on the place. At present he is living retired, his son working the farm. His rest is well deserved, for he has reached the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey. In politics he has long been a stalwart Republican and for twenty-five years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the evening of his days he is surrounded with many comforts which have come to him as the result of his earnest toil in former years. He can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, and to-day he is regarded as one of the most venerable and highly esteemed residents of his adopted county.

SAMUEL S. McCULLY.

Samuel S. McCully, an agriculturist, enterprising and progressive, living in Sandusky township, is numbered among the native sons of Richland county, for his birth occurred in Mifflin township March 29, 1841. When two years of age he was brought to the neighborhood in which he now lives. His father, William McCully, has reached the advanced age of eighty years and for fifty-seven years has resided upon the farm. In early manhood he wedded Mary Simpson, a daughter of Samuel Simpson, whose wife was a Miss Hout prior to their marriage. The parents of our subject lost a son in early childhood, who was named Milton, but they have four living children, as follows: Samuel; Sarah J., the wife of D. B. Leavett; William, of Dayton, Ohio; and John W., a farmer and manufacturer of tile and lumber.

Mr. McCully, of this review, acquired his education in the common schools and for two terms was a student in Hayesville College. He remained at his parental home until the time of his marriage, in 1866, to Mary McGreggor. She died two years later, her infant child also passing away at the same time. Mr. McCully was again married, April 12, 1870, when Helena Livingston, of Crestline, became his wife. She is a daughter of Rensselaer and Rachel (Patrie) Livingston, both natives of Columbia county, New York.

In 1870 Mr. McCully located on one of his farms, a mile from his present home, and there resided until 1894, when he removed to the farm on which he now resides. He has here thirty acres of good land near the village of Crestline and the place is improved with a fine brick dwelling, good barns, and a house for his tenant. His other farm consists of one

hundred and ten acres, on which he also has good buildings, and both properties are under his management. He carries on general farming, raising corn, oats and wheat in rotation and "seeding down" his fields every fourth year. He also keeps cattle and hogs, raising and buying both and preparing them for the market, and he has two fine apple orchards. He is one of the most progressive and enterprising agriculturists in the community.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. McCully has been blessed with three children: Mary Simpson, the eldest, is the wife of Rev. Albert Beal, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. He is a minister of the Methodist church and was educated in Delaware, Ohio, and in a theological seminary near Boston. Rev. and Mrs. Beal now have one daughter. Charles W., the second of the McCully family, is living in Peoria, Illinois. Samuel S., the youngest, is a druggist of Boston. All three are graduates of the Crestline high school and the daughter is a graduate of the Oberlin school and the Ohio Wesleyan University. She is a lady of superior musical taste and talent, noted for her instrumental and vocal skill. The son, Samuel, was educated in Moss College of Pharmacy, at Boston, and graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1901.

Mr. McCully is a Knight Templar Mason, and in politics is a Republican. He has taken an active interest in school matters and in everything pertaining to the welfare of his county. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith and has contributed to the support of various churches. He was at one time a director in the Richland County Agricultural Society, filling the position for eight years, and is still accounted one of the active factors in agricultural affairs.

In 1899 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 9th of March at the age of fifty-three years. He still occupies his beautiful home near Crestline. His life has been characterized by energy in business affairs and signalized by success in his ventures. Although he inherited his farm from his father, he has added largely to its value and at the same time he has manifested a resolute and determined spirit which has enabled him to work his way steadily upward to a plane of affluence.

JOHN M. DARLING.

John M. Darling, an enterprising farmer and miller of Worthington township, was born on the farm where he now lives February 25, 1829. His father, Jonathan Darling, was born in Virginia and was a son of Robert Darling, who was probably a native of the Old Dominion, and died at an

advanced age. Jonathan spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and in early manhood removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he remained until after his marriage to Miss Catherine Butler, a native of Coshocton county. With his young wife he came to Richland county, locating in Worthington township. From the government he entered the land now owned by our subject, and cleared it ready for the plow. His labors transformed it into highly cultivated fields and he continued his farming operations until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-nine years of age. He was an earnest adherent of Democratic principles, but was not an office-seeker, and was an active member of the Lutheran church. He served his country in the war of 1812. His wife died on the old family homestead, when about sixty-five years of age, in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which she was a prominent member. This worthy couple had ten children, but only three are now living, namely: Squire of Putnam county, Ohio; John M.; and Jonathan P., a farmer of Richland county.

In his parents' home John M. Darling spent the days of his boyhood and youth, remaining there until his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-eight years of age, Miss Mary Henry becoming his wife. She is a native of Pennsylvania, but in early girlhood became a resident of the Buckeye state. They had nine children, of whom three have passed away. At the time of his marriage Mr. Darling's father gave him a part of the home place and he has since resided on that land. He here owns one hundred and sixty acres and in addition has a sixty-acre farm in Ashland county. Upon the latter property stands his gristmill, which he purchased in 1880 and which he has since operated. In both branches of his business he is meeting with good success, and his labors have been carefully prosecuted, his methods are practical and progressive and his energy and sound judgment have made his career a prosperous one. His entire life has been passed in Richland county, and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his stanch friends,—a fact which indicates that his career has ever been an honorable one.

N. MARVIN SHEPARD.

On a farm on section 5, Springfield township, the citizen named above devotes his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his fields, and is classed among the wide-awake, practical farmers of the neighborhood.

He was born in this township August 14, 1835. His father, Henry

Shepard, was a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, born about 1844, and the mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Post, and was a sister of M. V. B. Post. The parents were married in 1832, the bride being then only fourteen years of age; but she had been well trained in the work of the home and became a most competent housekeeper and thus, with her amiable qualities, became a worthy wife. They began life in humble circumstances, upon a rented farm, and for some years Mr. Shepard also engaged in teaming. He was a man of natural mechanical ability and aided in building the first gristmill, for Nathan M. Tompkins. Of their seven children one died in infancy and one in childhood. The five reaching adult age were E. Y., who for forty years has been a railroad man and is living in Crestline, where he has a wife, two daughters and a son; N. Marvin, of this sketch; Willis H., of Topeka, Kansas, who has a son and two daughters; Riley, a farmer in Springfield township; and Eliza, who died at the age of twenty-six years. At his death the father left a farm of sixty acres, on which his son Marvin now resides.

Mr. Shepard, the subject of these paragraphs, obtained his education in the common schools and remained at his parental home assisting his mother until her death. She was a noble woman, devoted to her family, and her memory is enshrined in the hearts of her children and friends. For many years Mr. Shepard was connected with the railroad service, for twenty-two years acting as line-repairer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During that entire time he was never censured,—a fact which indicates his fidelity and competency. He now carries on general farming and has placed his land under a system of high cultivation and improved it with many modern accessories.

In April, 1862, he was married to Isabella Leiter, a native of Richland county and a daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Ricksecker) Leiter. Her father, a native of Maryland, was a tailor by trade and is still living. In his family were seven children. Mr. Shepard was a member of the Grange. He left the Democratic ranks to become a supporter of the Prohibition party, and though he has always kept well informed on the issues of the day he has never sought or desired office.

In 1894 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 11th of July, leaving the household very desolate. She was a loving and faithful wife, an earnest friend and a consistent Christian woman, being a member of the Methodist church, to which Mr. Shepard also belongs.

ED. D. LYON.

Ed. D. Lyon, the superintendent of the public schools of Mansfield, was born in Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, in 1862. The Lyon family has long been identified with this country, one of its representatives, a Captain Lyon, having served in the Revolutionary war.

Daniel Lyon, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey and in the early part of the nineteenth century emigrated to Ohio, then called the Western Reserve, and made settlement in Knox county, where he spent an active and useful life. At the advanced age of eighty-five years he served as township assessor, and in performing the duties of that office walked all over the township. He had a sturdy character and was honorable and upright in all his dealings and active and prominent in the Methodist church. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Dalrymple, was a native of Knox county.

Their son, A. J. Lyon, the father of Ed. D., was born in that county in 1828, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1854 ,and immediately afterward entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He filled charges at Mount Vernon, Galion, Tiffin, Sandusky, Elyria, Mansfield, Delaware and Berea, and for several years was a presiding elder, his last term in this office being over the Mansfield district. For twenty years he has been a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University and at the present he is the treasurer of the board of trustees. His residence is at Delaware, and he is somewhat occupied still in the work of the ministry, not, however, having a regular charge. His wife died in Mansfield, in 1877. She was before marriage Olive Weatherby, and she was a daughter of Edmund Weatherby, of Chesterville, Knox county, one of the prominent men of his day in the county. In 1879 he married Rachel Hay, of a well known family in Ashland county.

E. D. Lyon received his early education in the public schools of Sandusky, Elyria and Mansfield, where, as already stated, his father was stationed as a minister, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, of which institution he is a graduate with the class of 1882. Choosing the profession of teaching, Mr. Lyon soon proved himself successful, and he has worked his way forward to a position among the foremost educators of Ohio.

After teaching three years in the Berea high school he served the citizens of Brecksville two years as township superintendent, after which he was recalled to Berea, where he was in charge of the schools five years. In 1893 he came to Mansfield, with the schools of which city he has since

been connected, since 1895 occupying his present position of superintendent. To show something of the importance and responsibility of his position we take pleasure in making here a brief statement regarding the Mansfield schools.

The enrollment of the Mansfield public schools in 1900 was 3,385 pupils, of which 309 were in the kindergarten department; the total number of teachers employed was eighty-six. There are nine school buildings, including that of the high school, in which is the superintendent's office. The buildings are equipped with all the modern improvements in the methods of heating, ventilation, etc., and the grounds are spacious, well kept and attractive. The school property of the city is valued at two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Forty pupils graduated in 1900, the largest number graduating in a single year in the history of the school.

Mr. Lyon has a pleasant home and an interesting family. He married Miss Camilla Gallup, of Berea, a daughter of Milton Gallup and his wife, *nee* Spencer. They have two children,—Philip and Robert.

Personally Mr. Lyon is quick, active and decisive in manner and speech, yet pleasant to all, and is well liked by both pupil and patron.

HARLEN F. SMART.

On the farm where he now resides Harlen F. Smart was born February 15, 1852, and throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits. His parents, Perry and Louisa (Zody) Smart, had two children, but our subject is the only one now living. The other, Leander Taylor, died in 1892, at the age of forty-five years. The father was born on the old homestead October 30, 1820, his father being Jeremiah Smart. His birth occurred in the old block house at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1777, during the Revolutionary war. He was a son of William Smart, one of the heroes of the struggle for independence.

In 1798 Jeremiah Smart became a resident of Ohio and helped build the first log cabin in Franklin county, the building standing on the present site of the city of Columbus. For two years he roamed over different parts of the state and then returned to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Later he was married and in 1814 he brought his wife to Ohio, locating in Mifflin township, Richland county. After two years had passed he entered from the government the quarter section of land upon which the subject of our sketch now resides. Upon this farm he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in his eighty-eighth year. He was a man of strong force of character and

marked individuality, and his influence proved a potent factor for good in the community. He held membership in the Presbyterian church. For three or four years before his death he was blind, but bore his affliction with Christian fortitude.

Upon the old homestead Perry Smart was reared, sharing with the family in all the hardships and trials of the life of a pioneer. After his marriage he engaged in working the old home place for two years and then purchased one hundred acres of land, a portion of the "Curt" McBride farm, in Monroe township. There he lived for four years, when he returned to the old homestead, in accordance with his father's wish. He later sold his own farm and purchased the one upon which his father had located many years before. There he spent his remaining days, and in 1891, in his seventy-first year, he was called to his final rest. He exercised his right of franchise in support of Democratic principles and was the treasurer of his township for several terms. Of the Lutheran church he was an active member and was widely recognized as a man of high moral character, whose influence was a benediction to all who knew him. His wife, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was born January 19, 1824, and was the daughter of Henry Zody, whose parents came to America from Germany soon after their marriage. Henry Zody removed to Ohio in 1830, locating on the Beasore place. Later he removed to the farm upon which David Zody now resides. His daughter, Mrs. Smart, is still living and makes her home with her son, Harlen F. Smart.

The subject of this review spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and in a select school at Lucas. On attaining his majority he took charge of the home farm and has since carried on agricultural pursuits. A glance at his place will indicate to the passerby the careful supervision of the owner, whose progressive methods have resulted in bringing to him success in his undertakings. His fields are well tilled and the place is improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm.

In 1892 Mr. Smart was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Lambright, a a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and their union has been blessed with one child, Perry H., who was born October 2, 1892.

Socially Mr. Smart is connected with Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M.; Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, K. T.; and the Scottish rite bodies of the valley of Dayton and consistory of Cincinnati, thirty-second degree. He votes with the Democracy and for six years has served his township as trustee, discharging his duties in a very capable manner. His entire life has

been passed upon the farm which is now his home, and those who have known him from boyhood as well as acquaintance of his later years esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

JOHN C. OHLER.

The United States owes as much to its farmers as to any other class of its citizens, and it has often been remarked that farmers constitute the real backbone of our body politic. Ohio has, from the beginning of its civilization, been blessed with a class of farmers characterized by patriotism and sturdy independence beyond those of some other states. Not alone in the field of politics have the farmers of Ohio been active and useful, but at their country's call to arms they have been among the first to respond and have been brave soldiers, risking life gladly, faithfully performing every duty and patiently enduring the hardships to which the fortunes of war subjected them.

Of such admirable Ohio stock came the subject of this sketch, John C. Ohler, who was born near Perrysville, Ashland county, February 17, 1845, a son of Jacob Ohler, and at the early age of five weeks became a settler of Monroe township, Richland county, being brought there by his parents in March, 1845. Jacob Ohler was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and was brought by his parents to Ohio in 1820. The family settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Lewis Leiter, in 1821, and shortly afterward moved upon an "eighty" in another part of the township, where John Ohler's grandfather, the original settler, died, at the age of seventy-one years. Jacob Ohler, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Abigail Hersh, and they had seven children, as follows: Hannah, who is deceased; Solomon, who lives on a part of the old family homestead; Martin, who has passed away; Elizabeth, the wife of J. C. Sowash, of Lexington, Ohio; Catherine, who is dead; John, the subject of this sketch; and Jessie, who also has departed this life.

For a time Jacob Ohler lived in Ashland county, and on his return to Richland county he located on the farm now owned by Newton Hersh. He died in Monroe township in 1889, having lived a life full of honor. He was a member of the Lutheran church, active and helpful in all its work, and was respected by his fellow citizens for his good judgment and the integrity of his entire career.

John C. Ohler was reared to the every-day work of the farm and educated in the public school and at Bellville, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one years he began to work by the month for A. Tucker, on the same farm which

is now his homestead, and was thus employed for three years. At the expiration of that time he rented the farm of Mr. Tucker, whose daughter, Miss Jane M. Tucker, became his wife in 1870. He had married Miss Elizabeth Baughman in 1867, and she had died a year later, leaving one child, Marion M. By his present marriage he has eight children, as follows: Lena B.; Horace A., who lives in Sandusky county; Ivan D., who is a resident of Monroe township; Le Roy C.; Emma E., who married John Culler; Tracy T.; Charles C.; Jessie Day; and Lena, Le Roy and Tracy are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ohler own two hundred and thirteen acres, one hundred and forty of which is under cultivation, and he is a successful stockman and general farmer. Politically he is identified with the Reform party. He was formerly a Democrat. He was eighteen years a deacon and has been six years an elder in the Pleasant Valley Lutheran church.

JOSEPH McCURDY.

Of the farming interests of Richland county Joseph McCurdy is a representative. He was born August 9, 1851, on a farm in Worthington township which he now owns, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the community. His grandfather, William McCurdy, was a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he was reared and married. He worked as a day laborer until he came to the west. About 1819 he emigrated to Ohio and from the government entered the land upon which Joseph McCurdy now resides. In 1824 he removed with his family to the new home, built a log cabin and in true pioneer style began life on the frontier. He added to his first purchase until he became the owner of two hundred acres of rich land. He was of Scotch and Irish lineage. His father, William A. McCurdy, was a native of Scotland, and his mother was born on the Emerald isle. The grandfather of our subject was a member of the United Presbyterian church and died on the old homestead farm, when about seventy-two years of age.

John McCurdy, the father of Joseph, was born in Pennsylvania, near Latrobe, and when two years of age accompanied his parents to the Buckeye state. He has since been a resident of Worthington township, and upon the farm which his father entered from the government he is still living, although for seven years he has been an invalid. He is an inflexible adherent of Democratic principles and is deeply interested in the success of the party, yet has never sought or desired office. He, too, holds membership in the United Presbyterian church and his life has been in harmony with his pro-

fessions. He married Miss Christina Goon, a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Worthington township with her parents about 1830. She died in 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she had long been a member. In the family of this worthy couple were five children, namely: Joseph; Malinda, the wife of J. M. Hosfield, a blacksmith of Worthington township; Elizabeth, the wife of Alfred Scarbro, of Knox county, Ohio; Martha J., who acts as her father's housekeeper; and William L., an enterprising farmer of Knox county.

Joseph McCurdy spent the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and was early trained to habits of industry and economy, thus forming the foundation of a substantial business career. The country schools afforded him his educational privileges and he worked in the fields with his father until twenty-nine years old, when he was married and took charge of the homestead farm, upon which he has since resided. For the past ten years he has relieved his father of all business cares. A wide-awake, practical and progressive agriculturist, his labors are earnestly prosecuted and have brought to him a good financial return. In addition to general farming he carries on stock-raising to some extent.

Mr. McCurdy married Miss Lucy Fritz, of Ashland county, Ohio, and unto them have been born eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are Laura R., Hugh E., Mabel E., Zoda May, Esta F. and Mary M. Mr. McCurdy votes with the Democracy and is now serving for the third term as a trustee of the township,—a fact which indicates that he has discharged his duties in a prompt and capable manner. He holds membership in Hanover Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., of Loudonville, and is identified with the Maccabees, of Perrysville, and with the Lutheran church.

JOHN H. LAUTERMILCH.

In a witty after-dinner speech Chauncey M. Depew once said: "Some men achieve greatness, some are born great and some are born in Ohio." To this last class Mr. Lautermilch belongs, for Ganges, in Blooming Grove township, is the place of his birth, his natal day being August 20, 1844. His parents, Conrad and Sarah (Bucher) Lautermilch, had three children, of whom two are living, John H. and Elizabeth, now the wife of Reuben St. John, of Franklin township. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1808, but when sixteen years of age left the land of his nativity for America, settling in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker. In the '30s he removed from the Keystone

state to Ohio, taking up his abode in Richland county. He worked for some time at his trade as a journeyman in Shelby and Ganges and then settled in Planktown, where he established a business of his own. While residing there he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Bucher, who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about 1811, and came to Richland county with her parents in her childhood. Her father, John Bucher, was a native of Pennsylvania and on his arrival in Ohio purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Blooming Grove township, near the village of Ganges, his remaining days being spent upon his farm. About 1843 Mr. Lautermilch removed from Planktown to Ganges, where he conducted a saddlery and harness shop for a number of years. In 1853, however, he located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which was his wife's patrimony and which is now the home of their son John. There the father resided until 1872, when he purchased forty-five acres in Franklin township, a few miles south of Ganges. He then removed to the new home, leaving our subject upon the old homestead. At his more recently acquired home he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1893. He was an ardent supporter of Democratic principles, and while in Blooming Grove township was elected on that ticket to the office of trustee. In early life he held membership in the Christian church and later became a member of the Reformed church.

John H. Lautermilch spent the days of his childhood under the parental roof and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary A. Bricker, a native of Franklin township and a daughter of Levi Bricker, now deceased, who was one of the well known farmers of Richland county. Our subject took his bride to the old home place, which he operated on the shares until his mother's death, in 1894, when he came into possession of the farm, and in 1895 he purchased the Wesley Fickes farm, a small tract of land upon which stands a handsome residence. It was his intention to take up his abode there and leave his sons to care for the old homestead, but ere he had opportunity to carry out his intention he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 8th of November, 1895. This changed his plans and his eldest son took possession of the new home, while Mr. Lautermilch resided quietly at the old homestead, the land being cultivated by tenants.

Mr. and Mrs. Lautermilch had two children,—George W., a farmer of Cass township; and Austin F., who is living with his father. A Democrat in politics, he has always supported the men and measures of that party, but has never sought office. He has always been systematic in his business methods, prompt and notably reliable, and has followed progressive ideas.

His efforts have therefore been attended with a high degree of success and he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of the community. At present he is practically living retired, enjoying such a rest as should ever follow years of active and honorable connection with business interests.

CAPTAIN D. W. WILSON.

[We are endebted to A. J. Baughman, Esq., for the following sketch.]

Captain Daniel Webster Wilson, of Bellville, is one of the most successful self-made men in Richland county. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1840, his parents being James and Jane (Gass) Wilson. His father was the son of a Virginia slaveholder, but was an abolitionist from his youth up, and emigrated to Pennsylvania on account of his dislike of slavery. Subsequently he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he died. Soon afterward the widow, with five small children, moved to Bellville, when Daniel W. was about nine years of age, and there he spent his boyhood and youth. While still a mere boy he was employed to carry the mail from the postoffice to the cars at Bellville, and was also employed by the late John W. Strong in his store, where by application to his duties and faithfulness in the performance of them he continued in his employ until the breaking out of the Civil war.

When the president issued his call for troops to maintain the Union and uphold its flag, D. W. Wilson resigned his position in the store and was one of the first to volunteer. Impelled by the same patriotic impulse which led so many thousands of our young men to exchange their pleasant homes for the tented field, on his twenty-first birthday he enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When his term of enlistment expired he re-enlisted, in Company E, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served until the close of the war, rising successively from the rank of a private to that of sergeant, orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He took part in nearly all of the battles in which both of the regiments to which he belonged were engaged. At Harper's Ferry the regiment was captured, but was immediately paroled. After serving over four years he was honorably discharged, at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865.

Returning then to his home he resumed the duties of civil life, in which he has had a notable career, being successful both in business and public life. In politics he is a faithful representative of his father, being a stanch Republican from the organization of the party, has been an important factor

in its ranks, has been successful in helping to elect many of his friends to office and has also been successful in helping to defeat many to whom he was opposed in politics at the polls. Soon after the close of the war he accepted a position as an officer of the United States senate, which position he held until the administration of President Hayes, when he was appointed an officer in the treasury department, where he remained four or five years. He was then again appointed an officer in the senate, which position he has held, including his two terms of service in the office, for over thirty years, resigning in March, 1901, in order to devote his time to his heretofore neglected business at home. He was a member of the Republican executive committee of his county, often served as a delegate to the county, district and state conventions, and in 1876 represented his district in the Cincinnati convention, that nominated General Hayes for the presidency.

In all matters concerning the interests of Bellville Captain Wilson has taken a prominent part. He was one of the promoters of its electric-light plant and the president of its street-fair association for four years of its successful management. When the great fire of September 22, 1882, burned two squares of the business portion of Bellville, Captain Wilson bought four lots in the burned district and built four of the twelve new brick business houses which now adorn the village. By judicious management and investment of his means he is now considered one of the careful business men of Bellville, and the village where he toiled as a poor boy has been benefitted by his prosperity. He is charitable to the poor, and the needy always find in him a faithful friend.

DAVID P. MILLER.

David P. Miller, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Troy township, Richland county, formerly owned and cultivated about three hundred acres of land, constituting one of the valuable and highly improved farms of the locality. His possessions were mainly acquired through his own efforts; and as the result of his persevering endeavor he has won a place among the substantial citizens of his native county.

Mr. Miller was born upon his present farm, March 12, 1832, died August 12, 1900. He was the only survivor of the five children born to George M. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Miller. The birth of his father occurred November 24, 1789, in county Kent, England, where he grew to manhood, learning the trade of carpenter and wheelwright, which he followed for some time. In 1830 he emigrated to America, and after a short residence in Mansfield, Ohio,

he purchased thirty-one acres of the farm upon which our subject now resides. Soon after his arrival here he erected a sawmill upon his place, and for many years manufactured practically all the lumber used in this section of the county. As a Methodist he was very active in church work, for many years serving as a class-leader. He was one of the best known men of his community and was highly esteemed and respected. His death occurred January 19, 1873, while his wife, who also was born in county Kent, England, August 20, 1787, lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years and three months, dying from the effects of a fall which broke her hip. She, too, was an active and consistent member of the Methodist church.

David P. Miller grew to manhood on the home farm, acquiring his literary education in the old pioneer log schoolhouse of the neighborhood. On reaching his eighteenth year he assumed the management of the farm and sawmill, which he conducted until 1864, when the dam was destroyed and the mill abandoned. Soon after this he opened a stone quarry, which he worked until 1871. He extended the boundaries of his farm from time to time until they contained two hundred and ninety-five acres, which he placed in a high state of cultivation, and now is one of the best improved farms of the locality. His handsome residence was erected in 1871, and is now occupied by his daughter, Ranie L. Abernethy.

In 1855 Mr. Miller married Miss Harriet L. Beverstock, a native of Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, and a daughter of Allen B. and Laura M. (Reed) Beverstock. Her father, who was born in Vermont, moved to Huron county when about fourteen years of age, and in 1832 came to Lexington, Richland county, where he established a mercantile business, being largely instrumental in making that place what it is to-day. He was born December 23, 1804, and died March 2, 1882. Mr. Miller has three children, namely: Laura A., the wife of Louis M. Campbell, of Troy township, this county; Ranie L., the wife of J. L. Abernethy, also of Troy township; and Fannie B., the wife of S. J. Colwell, of the Colwell Hardware Company, of Mansfield.

During the dark days of the Rebellion Mr. Miller enlisted, on the 2d of May, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guards, and for a time was stationed in front of Petersburg. He was honorably discharged from the service April 12, 1867. Prior to this he was a member of the famous Squirrel Hunters, and received his discharge in September, 1862.

In his political views he was a stanch Republican. He served as a school director for twenty years and as a township trustee one term. For many

years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; but after the house of worship in Troy township was destroyed by fire he never renewed his membership in that denomination but afterward attended the Congregational church, where he was a Sunday-school teacher for several years. He was a worthy representative of that class of citizens who lead quiet, industrious, honest and useful lives and constitute the best portion of the community. Wherever known he was held in high regard, and is certainly deserving of honorable mention in the history of his native county.

DAVID S. LEITER.

David S. Leiter was born on the farm where he now resides, March 27, 1861. His father, Jacob Leiter, a native of Washington county, Maryland, was a son of David Leiter, who came to Ohio at an early day, locating on the farm in Monroe township where G. W. Leiter now resides.

After his marriage Jacob Leiter spent two years outside of Monroe township and then removed to the home farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. His life's labors were ended in death November 30, 1897, at the age of seventy years. For twenty years he was a member of the school board and greatly advanced the cause of education. In politics he was a stalwart Republican and in early life he was a member of the Lutheran church, but afterward united with the Congregational church. He served as an elder and deacon for many years and always did everything in his power to promote the cause of the church and secure the adoption of Christian principles among his fellow men. His widow is still living, in her seventy-fourth year, and makes her home with her son David. She is a member of the Congregational church and an earnest Christian woman whose upright life has commended her to the respect of all.

David S. Leiter, whose name introduces this review, was reared on the old family homestead and received his education in the public schools. His entire life has been passed at the old home place with the exception of ten months, which he spent in Mansfield. His practical experience at farm work in his youth enabled him to assume the management of the land.

Mr. Leiter was married in February, 1886, to Miss Margaret Fishack, and they have had four children, of whom three are living,—Grace, Rex and Jacob. Mr. Leiter has served for three terms as a member of the school board, and for two terms was the chief deputy of the county election board. The Republican party is the one of his choice, and he keeps himself well posted on the issues of the day. Socially he is connected with Monroe Lodge,

No. 224, I. O. O. F., and has filled all its chairs. He was the special deputy of installation for three years. He is a member of the Congregational church, and is a young man of earnest purpose and sterling worth whose attention is untiringly given to his business affairs and to his faithful discharge of the duties of citizenship.

BARNET HOMER.

Upon a farm on section 13, Monroe township, Barnet Homer resides, his time and attention being given to the cultivation of his land. He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg, on the 12th of September, 1827, his parents being John and Eliza Homer, who were natives of the same locality. In 1837 they left the Keystone state and with their family came to Ohio, locating in Holmes county, where the father spent his remaining days. He first purchased forty acres of land and later added to this until, in connection with his sons, he owned one hundred and ninety-six acres. He had passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest.

Barnet Homer remained in Holmes county until 1863, when he came to Monroe township. For ten years he rented land and then purchased his present farm, comprising one hunded and one acres. When he took possession of this place it was but little improved. There was a small log cabin, into which he moved, and then, with characteristic energy, began the further development of his land. He has eighty acres under a high state of cultivation and has good buildings which furnish shelter for grain and stock. His methods are at once practical and progressive and have resulted in bringing to him a gratifying success.

Mr. Homer was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Wyneman, and they had two children, of whom one is living, Margaret, now the wife of John Oswald. Mr. Homer, as the result of his investigation of political questions, gives his support to the Republican party, but has never sought office, his attention being fully occupied by his business affairs. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder. All his business affairs have been conducted in an honorable, straightforward manner that has commended him to the confidence and regard of those with whom he has come in contact. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well. His life stands in exemplification of the opportunities that are afforded in this country to men of determined purpose who are willing to improve their advantages and labor earnestly for the prosperity which all men desire.

HON. MARTIN B. BUSHNELL.

Hon. Martin Baldwin Bushnell is a worthy representative of a pioneer family which settled in Ohio in 1805 and whose history has been identified with the growth and development of Richland county since 1820, at which time Sterling G. Bushnell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Vermillion township, then in Richland county.

The Bushnell family is distinctively a pioneer one, having been identified with American history since the sixteenth century. Francis Bushnell came from England to Connecticut, where he died in 1646, being the founder of the family in America.

Martin B. Bushnell is the only son of Dr. William Bushnell, who located in Mansfield in July, 1828, where he spent a long and eventful life, became eminent in his profession, prominent in public affairs and successful in finance. He was thrice honored by election to the general assembly,—the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-eighth general sessions, in 1850-1 and 1869-70. While in the legislature he was associated with the Hon. Henry B. Payne, General E. R. Eckley, Hon. Harvey Rice, Hon. John F. Follett and others who later attained national fame. But Dr. Bushnell did not seek political honors; he accepted office only to serve his constituents, and, declining further preferment, returned to his practice, for his profession was his mission and a work of love. He attained a ripe old age, dying January 13, 1894, at the age of ninety-four years.

Martin B. Bushnell is well known to the people of Richland county, who hold him in the highest respect and esteem. When he was the Democratic nominee for state senator in 1897 he ran ahead of his ticket. He has been engaged in the railroad business as well as in banking, and he has always been so equitable in his dealings that he has never been accused of oppressing labor in the interest of capital.

In person Mr. Bushnell is tall and graceful, and the ease and courtesy of his manners and the dignity and simplicity of his style reflects the noble qualities of his mind and heart.

M. B. Bushnell was born in Mansfield, Ohio, July 13, 1837, educated in the public school, with the exception of one year (1852), when he was a student in Norwalk Institute, at Norwalk, this state, and one year (1856) at Dennison University, at Granville, this state. During the interval of these school years he clerked in the dry-goods store of Scattergood & Penrose and the book-stores of Ticknor & Sturges and Ticknor & Bowland. Then he accepted a position in Crestline, Ohio, as a clerk in the ticket office of the

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, being promoted to the freight department, and was soon advanced to the yard-master's office. The experience in these various lines of duty qualified him to accept the position of conductor and he ran trains on the east division,—between Crestline and Pittsburg,—starting with a freight train, but very soon was in charge of the finest and fastest express and passenger trains. This period of train service was during the war of the Rebellion. His first through stock train was one of government mules from the west destined to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He also had charge of several trains of Union soldiers, ticketed both east and west by way of various junction stations; also many special car-loads of valuable and important munitions of war, for which great care was demanded by the general war department and the railroad company. He was one of four conductors chosen by the superintendent to run special trains promptly to handle government business, in both small and large consignments. He was in charge of two extra trains from Pittsburg loaded with Rebel prisoners destined to Johnson's island, Sandusky City, Ohio, via Mansfield. These prisoners were loaded in box and stock cars, a single coach being for the accommodation of the officers and soldiers in charge.

After serving four years on the road, Mr. Bushnell accepted the general agency at Mansfield, Ohio, for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, then known as the Broad Gauge line (six feet), now the Erie Railroad. The broad gauge was an experiment in railroading, made to prevent the straying of individual cars to other lines. This necessitated the transfer of all through freight and local carloads via junction stations, and this was a heavy expense and a delay of shipments. A date being fixed upon, the track was changed to the standard gauge in one day, with but slight delay to the train service. Mr. Bushnell accepted the position of general agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, operated by the Pennsylvania Company, at Mansfield, Ohio, and continued in this position for a long period of years.

He was the cashier of the Richland National Bank of Mansfield, a director of the Mansfield Savings Bank, and a director of the Richland Savings Bank. He is a member of the First Congregational church. He was appointed a delegate by Governor Bushnell to the National Society of Charities and Corrections at Austin, Texas, in 1899, and by Governor Nash a delegate to the same at Washington, D. C., in 1901. He is a trustee—an appointee of the governor and approved by the state senate—of the Columbus State Hospital at Columbus, Ohio. This hospital is claimed to be the largest not only in America but even in the world. Mr. Bushnell was a director of the public schools for twelve years; is a trustee of

the Mansfield cemetery; has been a commissioner since the organization (fourteen years) of the Sherman-Heineman Park, and has been interested in all the improvements for the advancement of his home city. He was the donor of an appropriate and beautiful monument, erected in 1900 in Middle Park, Mansfield, to the memory of John Chapman, better known as "Johnny Appleseed." This gift was properly presented and accepted, and is greatly appreciated not only by his fellow citizens but also by all Ohioans everywhere. The dedication of the monument was under the auspices of the Richland County Historical Society. Special resolutions were adopted and engrossed by the Ohio Society at New York, January 14, 1901, as follows:

"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

At a meeting of the Ohio Society of New York, held at its rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, January 14, 1901, a committee was appointed consisting of Hon. Mahlon Chance, General Wagner Swayne, General Anson McCook, Abner McKinley, Esq., and Colgate Hoyt, Esq., who submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

The Ohio Society of New York learns with satisfaction and pride that a beautiful monument has been erected at Mansfield, Ohio, in the Sherman-Heineman Park, by Martin B. Bushnell, Esq., of that city, to old John Chapman, better known in the early history of Ohio as Johnny Appleseed.

RESOLVED, That we tender to Martin B. Bushnell, Esq., our sincere and hearty thanks for his liberality, and express our highest appreciation of the noble and patriotic sentiment which inspired this tribute.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to Mr. Bushnell by the officers of the society.

Presented by the Society.

(Signed.) M. I. SOUTHARD,
President.
A. F. HAGAR,
Secretary.

Mr. Bushnell replied to the foregoing, expressing his appreciation of the action of the Ohio Society.

Mr. Bushnell's character is fuller, wider and nobler than this. As a man and citizen he has so endeavored to deport his life so to dispense its better offices and sweeter charities that when he comes "to draw the drapery of his couch about him" it shall be said, "Mankind is better that he lived;" his neighbors were his friends.

D. F. TUCKER.

Capacity for business will tell in the country as unmistakably as in the city. This thought is suggested by the successful career of the well known citizen of Monroe township, Richland county, whose name is above. He was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, November 2, 1841, one of the six children of David and Clarissa (Patten) Tucker, who are named as follows, in the order of their nativity: Norman, a resident of Chicago; Alfred G., who is deceased; Mary P., the wife of James Reed; D. F., the subject of this sketch; Livonia; and one who died in infancy.

In 1849, when he was eight years old, Mr. Tucker, the subject proper of this sketch, was brought to Ohio by his parents, who located on a farm which the father had purchased many years before; for he had made a journey from New Hampshire to this place on foot in 1819, when he bought eighty acres where the village of Lucas afterward came into existence and where he lived about seven years, during which time he bought the one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm first mentioned. He returned to the old Granite state and married, and continued to reside there until, in 1849, he came again to Ohio, as has been stated. Soon after his arrival here he erected the house which is still standing upon the place and in which he lived until his death, in 1888, when he was in the ninety-first year of his age. His wife died March 9, 1872, aged sixty-six years. It fell to the lot of Mr. Tucker twice to do the work of the pioneer in Richland county; for on his return, after having redeemed his first and smaller farm from the wilderness, he found the other and larger one entirely unimproved. But he was of the stuff of which good pioneers are made and had proved both his manhood and his patriotism by fighting for his country in the war of 1812. He was a good and helpful citizen, influential in township affairs and an active worker in the church. Before the removal of the family to Ohio Mrs. Tucker was a teacher in the schools of New Hampshire.

D. F. Tucker had received some education under the instruction of his good mother before he had been brought to the Buckeye state; and this was supplemented by attendance at the public and select schools of Lucas. His father reared him carefully to systematic and successful farming, and from the time he attained his majority until his father's death the two were practically partners in a business way; and it is worthy of note that the most confidential understanding always existed between them. At this time Mr. Tucker owns four hundred and fifty-nine acres in Monroe township and eighty acres in adjoining Worthington township. This fine property he

has gained by good farming and good business methods. He has, while carrying on general farming on an extensive scale, also given attention very profitably to shipping sheep and hogs. From time to time he has interested himself in business affairs distinct from farming, with a great deal of personal success, and at times greatly to the public benefit. In 1899 he established the Mifflin & Lucas telephone line, and he is also interested in the Star Telephone Company.

In politics Mr. Tucker is a Democrat, an active worker for his party, and in religion he is a well accepted member of the Congregational church.

He was married November 10, 1864, to Miss Mary Welty, a daughter of Christian Welty, and their eight children are John A., Norman W., Eva S., Clinton W., Clarissa E., Mary E., Lucy L. and Jessie F.

ANDREW RAMSEY.

Andrew Ramsey, who was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits in Worthington township but now makes his home in Butler, was born July 13, 1848, in Knox county, Ohio, and was two years old when brought by his parents to this county. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine life of the farm during his youth. He pursued his education in the public schools and enjoyed the pleasures of the playground, and through the summer seasons assisted in the cultivation of the fields. He remained upon the home farm until twenty-four years of age, when he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in Worthington township, his father assisting him in paying for the property. The place was his home from 1872 until 1892, when he purchased the D. J. Rummel farm of fifty-two acres, residing thereon until 1898, when he took up his abode in Butler, renting his land. He still owns his farm of one hundred and ninety acres and the other of fifty-two acres, and in his business was very successful. He carried on general farming and also engaged in stock breeding to a limited extent, but his land is now rented and he resides in Butler in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

Mr. Ramsey married Miss Lavinia, a daughter of Michael Secrist, and they had three children, but two died in early life, the only surviving child being Frank, who is still with his parents. Mr. Ramsey votes with the Democracy on questions of national importance, but at local elections where no national issue is involved is independent in his political affiliations. He and his wife are members of a church, in which he has held various offices.

ROBERT DARLING.

Among the leading farmers and stock-dealers if Worthington township Robert Darling was numbered, and at his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. His entire life was spent on one farm with the exception of a period of four years which he passed among the mines of California. He was a very successful and progressive agriculturist and in connection with the cultivation of his fields he raised blooded Durham cattle, going to Kentucky to purchase the first of his herd. He was scrupulously honest in all his business affairs and enjoyed an unassailable reputation in trade circles. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate and became the owner of three hundred and eighty acres of land, constituting one of the most desirable farms in the county. He placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and added to the place commodious and substantial buildings and all the modern accessories and improvements of a model farm. For several years he was the president of the County Fair Association, and he did all in his power to improve the condition of the representatives of the agricultural and stock-raising interests.

On the 24th of November, 1859, Mr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Parr, a daughter of Andrew and Losena (Johnson) Parr. Her parents, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ashland county at an early day. Her father engaged in farming and blacksmithing, and died November 8, 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years. Her mother passed away May 19, 1879, also at the age of sixty-nine. She was a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Darling was born in Green township, Ashland county, and was there reared. By her marriage she became the mother of thirteen children, of whom seven are still living.

Mr. Darling was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Loudonville, Ohio, and he held membership in the Lutheran church, to which his widow yet belongs. He was a man of earnest purpose, sterling worth, genial manner and kindly disposition, and these qualities made him popular and gained him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His widow still survives him and resides on the old home farm. She is a lady of many excellent qualities and enjoys the esteem of her friends and neighbors.

ARTHUR J. HAYCOX.

Among the leading and representative business men of Mansfield is Arthur J. Haycox, the superintendent of the Citizens' Electric Railway, Light & Power Company. He was born in Wales in 1858, and was there reared and

educated in the common schools. His father was a farmer by occupation. In 1874 the family, consisting of parents and seven sons, emigrated to the United States, where the sons are now doing well in business, all being energetic, progressive and capable business men. William E. was the superintendent of the East Cleveland Railway for eleven years, and in 1899 built a line from Galion out to a distance of twelve miles, and now successfully operates the same.

Our subject was with the East Cleveland Railway Company for a time, and before coming to Mansfield was in the employ of the Denver Tramway Company. He also did the largest dairy business in Denver for some years, but sold out in 1894. He attended the World's Fair in Chicago and traveled about four years. For the past six years he has been the superintendent of the Citizens' Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, during which time the system has been extended to the park. The Casino has been built and is about the only place of amusement in the city during the summer months. A street-car line of twelve miles, running from Mansfield to Shelby, has also been built, and is under the supervision of Mr. Haycox. His practical knowledge of all the details of the business, as well as his acquaintance with men, renders him a most valuable superintendent, as is evinced by his continuance in so important a position.

Mr. Haycox married Miss Emma Salter, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose parents came to this country from England. By this union were born two sons,—Arthur J. and Ralph. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party and its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist church, while his wife holds membership in the Christian church.

JOHN CRALL.

John Crall, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 34, Franklin township, was born November 5, 1853, on the farm which is still his home. His father, Joshua Crall, was a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1820. He wedded Hetty Terman, and they became the parents of five children: Samuel, who was the owner of one of the farms now the property of his brother John, and died April 10, 1898; Mary C., who became the wife of Charles Nail, by whom she has one living child, and for her second husband, Albert Toukel, who is connected with the Water Works at Shelby; William B., who died in infancy; John, of this review; and Susan, the wife of Thomas B. Werts, a resident of Madison township, Richland county, by whom she has two children.

In the public schools near his home John Crall pursued his education. Through the summer months he aided in the labors of the farm from the time he was old enough to handle a plow, and at the age of twenty-five he began farming and stock-raising on his own account. It was in 1878 that he took up his abode on the old Whistler farm, which he operated for five years, when, with the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy, he purchased a part of the farm upon which he now resides from his father's estate. He has brought it up to a very high state of productiveness. In his business he has been very successful and now owns the quarter section of land which is his home place, and eight acres on section 33, in Franklin township. His property is under a system of high cultivation, the rich fields yielding to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

Mr. Crall was married on the 17th of January, 1878, to Miss Cora Alice Finical, who became his wife. They now have four children: Maurice J., who was born November 1, 1878; William, born July 23, 1882; Vertie May, born September 12, 1883; and Rhea, born October 28, 1898. The children are still under the parental roof and the family circle remains unbroken.

MARTIN L. CULLER.

Among the leading agriculturists of Monroe township is numbered Martin L. Culler, whose home is on section 11. No one is better known in this vicinity, for his entire life has been spent here, and all his interests from boyhood have been closely associated with those of this locality. In his special field of industry he has met with excellent success, and by the energy and zeal which he has manifested he has won the confidence and esteem of the public.

Mr. Culler was born upon his present farm, October 14, 1843, a son of Michael L. and Mary A. (Ernsberger) Culler, both natives of Maryland, the former born in 1803, the latter in 1811. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Barbara Culler. His wife came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1825, and settled in Monroe township, where at this time and later the grandfather purchased five quarter sections of land, one of which our subject now owns. The family located on the quarter section where Mrs. Elizabeth Z. Culler now lives. Jacob Culler was a man of wealth in Maryland, and in his farming operations in this county he prospered, becoming one of the most substantial and influential citizens of his community. He was a Whig in politics and an active member of the Lutheran church. John Ernsberger, the maternal grandfather of our subject, emigrated to Ohio from Maryland about 1818,

and settled in Mifflin township, Richland county, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Smith, died when Mrs. Culler was but twelve years old, and later married Polly Archer. Some time during the '30s they removed to Iowa, where his death occurred.

Soon after coming to this county with his parents, Michael L. Culler was married and located on the quarter section of land where our subject now resides, it having been given him by his father. He taught school for two terms in one of the pioneer log schoolhouses of Monroe township, and then turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm, which occupied his time until called to his final rest in 1852. Politically he was a stanch supporter of the Whig party but cared nothing for official honors. An earnest, consistent Christian, he was from early life an officer in the Lutheran church, and was largely instrumental in building Mount Zion church, to which he was always one of the most liberal contributors. His estimable wife died in 1880. To this worthy couple were born nine children, eight of whom still survive, namely: Barbara, the wife of Henry Keefer, a farmer of Mifflin township, this county; Joseph H., a farmer of Clay county, Indiana; Ellen, the wife of Henry Will, a painter of Michigan; Sarah, the wife of James Shambaugh, a farmer of Monroe township, this county; Henry, a farmer of Barry county, Michigan; Martin L., our subject; Lewis, a farmer of Butler township, this county; and Simon, a carpenter of Mansfield, Ohio.

The early education of Martin L. Culler was obtained in the district schools near his boyhood home. He was but nine years of age at his father's death, and as he approached manhood he worked for his mother on the farm, cultivating it on the shares. After his mother's death, in February, 1880, he purchased the farm from the other heirs, and has since engaged in its cultivation and further improvement. Meeting with success in his labors, he has extended its boundaries, adding eighty-two acres in 1892 and one hundred acres in 1898, so that he now has a fine farm of three hundred and nineteen acres.

Mr. Culler was married in 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Mowers, a native of Ashland county and a daughter of Isaac Mowers, who came to Ashland county in 1828 and settled on a quarter section of land near the present home of our subject. By this union were born twelve children: Willard, Clark, deceased, Lottie, James, Alma, Ira, Wade, Roy, Anna, Marion, Ruth and Emery. All are at home with the exception of James, who is a salesman in the hardware store of Samuel J. Colwell, of Mansfield.

Mr. Culler's political support is given to the Democratic party, and for six years he most capably filled the office of township trustee. He affiliates with Mohawk Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, in which for several years he held the office of trustee, elder and deacon. As a citizen he has ever been found true to every trust reposed in him, and well merits the high regard in which he is held.

J. ANDERSON BARTON.

Among the young men of Mansfield who are already prominent in business circles is J. Anderson Barton, who now occupies the responsible position of cashier of the Richland County Savings Bank. He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1867, a son of William J. and Rachel Barton. His father died in 1897, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1868, at their old home in Allenville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barton of this review was reared in the state of his nativity and his literary education was acquired in the common schools and was supplemented by a business training in Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Hoping to benefit his financial condition by removing westward Mr. Barton came to Mansfield in 1886, a young man of nineteen years, ambitious, resolute and determined. Here he accepted a clerkship in the Citizens' National Bank and applied himself earnestly to mastering the principles of the banking business. His fidelity and capability soon secured him the more responsible position of bookkeeper and cashier for the Humphryes Manufacturing Company, with which he was connected until the spring of 1898, when he organized the Richland County Savings Bank, and in July of the same year was elected its cashier, in which capacity he has since served. He follows safe and conservative business methods and yet is progressive in his work. Under the guidance of Mr. Barton and the other officers of the bank the institution has gained high standing in commercial circles and receives the liberal support of the people.

On the 10th of September, 1891, occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Hattie V. Au, a granddaughter of Samuel Au, who was one of the honored pioneers and influential and successful farmers of Richland county. Mr. Barton was a member of Tent No. 130, of the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a popular citizen, having a wide acquaintance in Richland county and enjoying the high regard of all with whom he is associated.

2503

HECKMAN
BINDERY, INC.
Bound-To-Please®
MAR 03
N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA 46962